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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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	1918.	1917.
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Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,575
Totals ..	\$41,083,000	\$37,010,312

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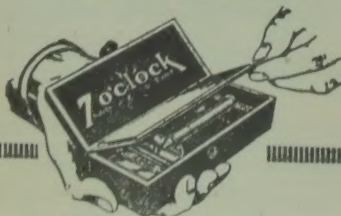
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CANADA

No. 691.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919.

Vol. LIV.

9th WEEKLY

COLOURS FOR 1st M.M.G. BRIGADE.

(See page 19)



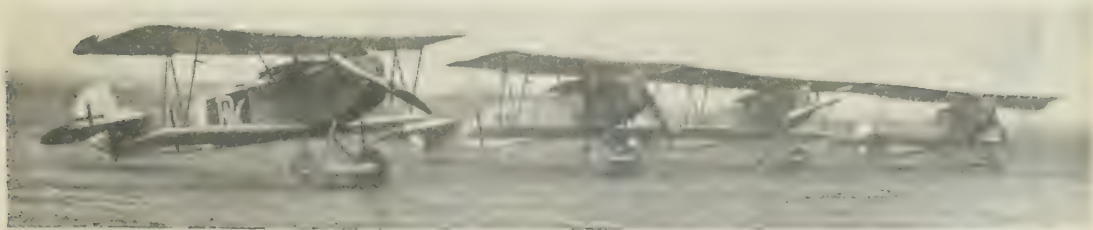
ARRIVAL OF THE COLOURS AT SEAFORD.



[Photograph]

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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
COLOURS FOR 1ST MOTOR MACHINE GUN BRIGADE	1, 19
CANADIAN WARRIORS' HOME-COMING	5
CANADA AND ROMANIA	6
BATTLE HONOURS FOR CANADIANS	7
GREAT CANADIAN AIRMEN : COL. R. H. MULLOCK, D.S.O.	9
A LETTER FROM CANADA	10
MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA (CONCLUDED)	11
PURELY PERSONAL	13
CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS, N.C.O.s AND MEN	16
CANADA'S OVERSEAS FORCES : NOTES	19
HONOURING STATION GUIDES	20
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	21
CANADIAN FINANCE	22, 23, 24,
FROM EAST TO WEST	27, 28

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

MR. BONAR LAW'S emphatic and deliberate statement in the House of Commons last week, that the policy of Imperial Preference has been accepted by the Government, and will be given effect to both in spirit and in letter, is one of the direct results of the war. There has been much talk and discussion on the policy of Imperial Preference ever since Joseph Chamberlain threw it as a bombshell into the ranks of the Little Englanders; but, except for the entire upheaval of economic conditions and trade theories since 1914, coupled with a most tangible and spectacular proof of the strength of Empire citizenship, there would be no policy of Imperial Preference on the agenda of the British Government to-day.

Mr. Bonar Law gave the strongest reasons for the necessary adoption of this policy by the Coalition Government. He reminded Labour that the highest rate of wages must be preserved, but this could only be preserved if British labour is protected against the entry of competing goods from countries where the standard of living and the scale of wages is much lower. To the Free Traders he said frankly that the new conditions made a continuance of that policy impossible and undesirable, and instanced the old folly of killing the sugar cane industry for the short-sighted enjoyment of a cheaper German beet product.

He did not suggest—though we may be sure that the amendment being defeated by 115 votes to 61.

Cobdenites and Little Englanders will not fail to distort his words—that the policy of Preference was accepted by the British Government as a means of recognising and rewarding the Dominions for their magnificent efforts during the war; and he made it quite clear that the policy is adopted to meet the domestic needs of the Mother Country, while it is hoped and expected to benefit each of the several Dominions.

In pursuance of this declared and accepted policy Britain has given a most valuable and comprehensive interim preference to the Dominions, by the maintenance of the licence system with Allies and neutrals, and the removal of all restrictions on Dominion exports.

The various forms which British Preference to other parts of the Empire will take have not yet been finally decided, but means are being sought to carry out the principle as much as possible without resort to high import duties. This subject has been most sympathetically dealt with by Lord Milner in a Press interview. Speaking for the Colonial Office and the Government, he says that they believe "in strengthening our own Dominions, our own friends and our own trade first." He expressly postulates that Imperial Preference should in no way constrain or influence the fiscal systems of the different nations in the British Commonwealth, who will settle their own tariffs to meet their own needs, but they will each give the preference to the other. Lord Milner shows that he is well aware of the great possibilities of exercising a policy of preference in the emigration policy of the Motherland, and he also indicates that in shipping, telegraphy or finance, inter-Imperial preference of a most valuable kind may be instituted, without embarking on a highly protective tariff.

The bogey of the dear loaf, which was so unscrupulously used by the Little Englanders to discredit the policy of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has lost its efficiency now that we have subsidised wheat, but although the Coalition Government is too tender of Free Trade susceptibilities to put forward a preferential tariff policy, there are many ways—some of these have been indicated by Lord Milner and others—in which a valuable stimulus and preference can be given to trade and other interests within the Empire, and it is our opinion that this commencement of the recognition of the necessity of fostering family trade will lead inevitably to drastic changes in the tariff policy of the Mother Country:

—♦♦—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Free Trade Rejected.

We noted last week the increased pressure that was being brought to bear upon the Government for a reduction of the tariff. A further illustration of the insistence of the Opposition has been furnished by a fiscal division at Ottawa. Unexpectedly, when the House was going into Supply, Mr. A. R. McMaster, the member for Bromes, brought forward a sweeping amendment. This demanded that the 7½ per cent. increase in duty and the 5 per cent. British preference, imposed as a war tax, should be removed; that the offer of reciprocity with the United States should be immediately accepted; that all foodstuffs, including domestic animals, should be admitted to Canada free of duty from countries admitting similar Canadian articles; and that all farm and garden implements, mining machinery, and raw materials for their manufacture should be admitted free of duty, as well as lumber, oil, cement, and farm fertilisers. Finally it asked for a general all-round reduction of tariff.

Such a wholesale proposal carried with it its own fate. It was, in effect, a vote of no confidence in the Government, who had but a day or two before announced that some tariff changes would be included in the Budget, and a general revision would be made when conditions became normal. The Opposition failed to gain, as they had hoped, the support of the Western Free Traders, who voted for the Government—as did even, it is noted, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the framer of the original reciprocity policy. This attempt to force the pace resulted in a signal failure.

Hot Air at Ottawa

It is unpleasant to read of the public attacks made at Ottawa upon the leaders of the Canadian Corps by disappointed politicians. Fortunately, owing to the visit paid by a large party of Canadian pressmen to the Front, at the invitation of Lord Beaverbrook when Minister of Information, and to the fact that several journalists now in Canada have acted as war correspondents, and have a first-hand knowledge of the matters in dispute, the public are not stampeded by these attacks.

The *Toronto Globe*, owing to the happy chance that its editor had a very intimate knowledge of the work of the Canadian Corps during an important period of its achievements, was able to deal trenchantly with these wanton and baseless attacks. Our contemporary takes the charges of the principal attacker one by one, and shows how entirely baseless are the innuendoes and deductions drawn by the ex-Minister, and concludes by saying:—"The enemy never dealt a fouler blow than that directed by Sir Sam Hughes against the leaders of the Canadian Army still in the Field and unable to defend themselves."

* * *

"A Human Problem."

A characteristic of the Empire which is too often forgotten is well emphasised by Lord Milner in an interview in the *Sunday Express*. It is that it is "a human problem"; and it is an important factor that the war has strengthened the sense of real brotherhood, so that it will never be destroyed. This tendency, Lord Milner points out, has been reflected in our constitutional machinery; and "in every administrative act you ought to think of the Dominions as your own friends and relations."

Of preference, of course, Lord Milner is a convinced upholder—and not only as applied to commerce, but in other directions as well. For instance:—

When it comes to emigration, ought not our Empire to have a preference? Our policy should aim at directing emigration into the right channels, first and foremost to the British Dominions; second, to the United States, as a great free community with ideals like our own; and, lastly, to other countries like the Argentine.

It is the same with every other question, says Lord Milner: "Whether you take shipping or cables, or wireless or finance, the aim of the centre of the Empire ought to be to help the sister communities before it helps anyone else."

The Colonial Secretary, too, advocates the opening of the Imperial Committee of the Cabinet to the statesmen of the Dominions, as has been the case with the War Cabinet, and in order to solve the main difficulty suggests that when the Prime Ministers of the Dominions cannot themselves be here, they should have prominent members of their Governments present to take their places. "In the meantime the Dominions must lend us each a statesman of weight to help us to direct the common policy of the Empire as they have done during the war."

* * *

Summer-Time Confusion.

For the third year summer-time came quietly into operation in the United Kingdom last Sunday morning. Even in this brief period it has come to be regarded almost as a matter of course, and its continuance when the clouds of war have finally passed away is a foregone conclusion. But in Canada it is quite otherwise. Two years ago summer-time was adopted by one or two of the Canadian cities as an independent measure. Last year it was put in operation throughout the whole of the Dominion. So strong, however, were the protests of the farmers that the Government decided not to apply the scheme this year, and last week a resolution in favour of its enactment was defeated in the House of Commons by 105 votes to 51.

The result has been to bring about great confusion from Atlantic to Pacific. The rural districts generally are quite satisfied with standard time, but the British Columbia Legislature has adopted summer-time. For the sake, chiefly, of uniformity with the United States, this course has also been followed by the Railway War Board, and the Post Office has been forced to collect letters an hour earlier in order to fit in with the trains. A number of cities have also put their clocks on an hour, and the Stock and Grain Exchanges have fallen in with the arrangement.

It almost looks as if a Canadian would have to carry a watch at each end of his chain this summer.

* * *

The Coming Emigration.

That a vast number of persons intend to emigrate from the United Kingdom is evident from the number of detailed enquiries being made at the offices of the Agents-General, the Salvation Army, and other organisations from which reliable information and advice can be obtained. These enquiries come from all classes of the population, officers and "other ranks," people with capital, skilled artisans, as well as from those more or less accustomed to agricultural labour, and the usual large proportion of women willing to undertake domestic service. Under these circumstances any definite information as to existing and prospective labour conditions in the various Provinces of the Overseas Dominions is naturally welcome.

Mr. David Carnegie, the Overseas member of the Labour Committee of the Canadian Government, who is now in London, in a letter to the *Times*, of last Saturday, gives a very encouraging account of the prospects for the harmonious co-operation of capital and labour in Canada. "From personal knowledge of the attitude of official representatives of Labour," he says, "I am sure that organised labour is prepared to join hands with organised employers in forming joint industrial councils, where labour will share in the responsibility and profits of industry."

* * *

Canada's Advantages.

At present enquiries from prospective settlers Overseas mainly come from persons who are quite prepared to pay their own passage money and initial expenses, and whose chief anxiety is to be guided to make a wise choice in selecting the location of their future Overseas home.

Canada enjoys the immense initial advantage of being within seven days' reach from British ports, with proportionate reduction in the cost of transportation, as compared with that to Australia or New Zealand. As to its climate, resources and opportunities there is now far better general knowledge among all classes than there was prior to the war, owing to the dispersal of so many thousands of Canadian troops throughout the United Kingdom.

* * *

Income-Tax Anomalies.

The appointment of a Royal Commission on the Income Tax may not hold out much promise of a reduction for the average taxpayer. It does, however, give good ground for the hope that some at least of the most obvious anomalies existing in the Mother Country will be removed.

One of the clearest of these is the imposition of double income tax on incomes derived from the Dominions. More than one Chancellor of the Exchequer has been forced to admit the soundness of the grievance. In the words of the *Times*, the real difficulty here, as Mr. Bonar Law said plainly last year, is not the admitted injustice of a twofold charge, but whether the British Exchequer should bear the whole cost of a remission which is clearly due in equity.

* * *

War Office Geography.

It has frequently been remarked that one of the results of the war had at least been to teach us geography. Even if everybody has not learnt such a lesson, surely we are entitled to expect a faultless knowledge of the war areas on the part of the War Office. It appears, however, that they are still hazy as to the location of even some of the most famous battlegrounds.

According to the list of dates and places issued this week to supplement previous announcements of Victoria Cross awards, certain spots which are generally thought to be in Belgium are really in France. We suppose that having once put down "Ypres, France"—though "N. of Ypres, Belgium" does appear in one entry—it was only natural to place Passchendaele Ridge, Glencorse Wood, Polygon Wood, Zonnebeke, Poelcapelle, and Hooge as well in France. Several of these entries occur a number of times, so that there can be no question of a mere slip. Perhaps, however, it was as a bid for safety that the country in which are situated Wijndrift, Wieltje, the

Ypres Canal, Westbrook, Pilkem (spelt "Pilekem") and Langemarck was put down as "Flanders."

* * *

Helpful Guides. Many thousands of Canadians in khaki have had good reason to be very grateful for the services rendered by the body of civilians enrolled as the Overseas Forces Reception Committee, who have made it their duty to meet all the leave trains arriving at the London termini, and assist the soldiers either to find lodgings in London, or to make connections with their trains to the North.

This unobtrusive work—much of which was done at night, and entailed weary hours of waiting for delayed trains—was gracefully recognised by Lady Drummond last week, when she made a presentation to each of the 80 members of the civilian guides of a specially designed souvenir. In presenting her gift, Lady Drummond expressed the hope that this little souvenir would remind the wearers of it of the warm gratitude their praiseworthy work had won from their Canadian kinsfolk.

The Maple Leaf Clubs, of which Lady Drummond is President, have, as part of the organisation of the King George and Queen Mary Victoria League Clubs, done very much in co-operation with the Overseas Forces Reception Committee to provide for the comfort and protection of our men from the Front passing through London. When it is realised that of Overseas troops alone over a million have been met at the London stations by these civilian guides—many of the men, of course, passing through several times during the course of the war—some estimate can be formed of the magnitude and usefulness of the work done. It is a pleasure to know that the happy thought of acknowledging the services thus rendered to the Overseas troops came from a Canadian lady.

* * *

Canadian Papers.

In an open letter to Canadian journalists, published in the *University Magazine* (Montreal), Mr. Archibald MacMechan, Professor of English Language and Literature in Dalhousie College, Halifax, has some very sensible words to say and advice to offer regarding Canadian journalism. Of the work of the journalists he has a sound appreciation, though he suggests that the journals of Canada are undermanned and the staffs are underpaid. Most people, we fancy, will agree with him when he says:—

"The worst of the evil is because our journals are afflicted with the curious, childish, universal rage for bigness, for mere size—megalomania. The "management" brags of the number of columns, the number of pages its particular journal contains. It bids the intelligent public observe how much pork it gets for a shilling; in other words, how many square yards of printed matter it receives in exchange for two cents.

Professor MacMechan is right in arguing that there is no reason why papers should be so big, and there are many why they should be small; and that a great saving could be made in headlines—"the Canadian reading public is made up of sane—surprisingly sane—grown-up men and women, not children, or mentally defectives, or lunatics." We are afraid, however, that his ideal of a four-page paper, without "display ads." must be set down as more the dream of a university professor than the ambition of a practical journalist.

* * *

Men-of-War as Transports.

Realising the gravity of the unrest caused by the repeated delays to embark Canadian troops after the dates of sailing had been announced, the Agent-General for British Columbia advocated in the London Press the use of men-of-war as transports. We are told that the authorities seem anxious to fall in with the idea, in order to prove their desire to mitigate the natural discontent; in which case, Mr. Wade will deserve the thanks and gratitude of the boys in khaki.

With the present shortage of coal, the Admiralty may, however, hesitate to employ as transports vessels whose coal consumption is far greater than that of ordinary commercial ships. While the special construction of men-of-war makes them peculiarly uncomfortable and unsuitable for use as transports, the discomfort might be cheerfully borne if the return home was thereby expedited.

DOMINION MEN'S MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

Entertainments for Overseas Troops.

Arrangements are now being made for a march through London of a force representative of the British Armies from Overseas. April 25 is mentioned as the possible date.

The Overseas Hospitality Fund will give a "high tea," concert, and dance to one thousand of the Overseas troops. The Fund also hopes, with the concurrence of the authorities, to help every Overseas man not in the procession to get a good place from which to view it.

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THE COMING CROP.

Minister of Agriculture Opposes Fixing Price

Addressing the House of Commons Committee of Agriculture, the Hon. T. A. Crerar said that he was opposed to fixing the price of wheat for the coming crop (says the *Daily Herald*).

The Minister stated that he did not think they should take from the Treasury any very considerable sum of money in the nature of a bonus for the farmers of Canada. He fully appreciated the position of Western farmers, who had suffered poor crops in the past two years, but, on the other hand, the principle of bonuses was unsound, and it would be difficult to justify any call on the Treasury for such a purpose in the present conditions.

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OBITUARY.

At Halifax, Capt. L. Whitford, of Chester, N.S. (31), 20th Bn., who was wounded. At Toronto, Mr. John J. Beck, for many years G.T.R. Superintendent at the Union Station; Rev. Francis Lynch (50). At London, Ont., Mr. John G. Maloney (80), an Indian Mutiny veteran. At Edmonton, Mr. Donald H. MacKinnon, K.C., formerly M.P.P. for Guysborough, N.S. At Vancouver, Mr. Daniel Simpson, formerly of the B.N.A., and manager of the Bankers' Clearing House, Vancouver. At Victoria, Mr. R. R. Rithet (75), a former Mayor of the city.

At Pomona, Col., U.S.A., Dr. A. W. Mason (79), who served with the 93rd Highlanders in the Indian Mutiny.

Senator George Taylor (79), of Gananoque, who died at Ottawa last week, sat in the House of Commons 1887-1911, and was for 25 years the Conservative Whip.

Sir Helenus Robertson (78), chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, who died last week, was educated at Upper Canada College.

Mr. N. B. Colcock, of Brockville, Ont., who was Agent-General for Ontario in London, 1909-1912, died at Canada Cottage, The Mount, Guildford, on March 27, after a long illness, and was interred in Guildford Cemetery last Saturday. Lt.-Col. J. Obad Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, and Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario, attended the funeral.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—On March 19, 1919, at "The Moorings," Seaford, Sussex, the wife of Col. T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., Canadian Engineer, of a daughter. HEMSTED.—On March 24, at Ottawa, the wife of Acting Paymaster Lieutenant J. R. Hemsted, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BREWSTER—OTWAY-PAGE.—On March 3, 1919, at St. Paul's Church, Port Erie, Ontario, by the Rev. Canon Russell Smith, Nathaniel Brewster, M.D., to Ellen Frances Sarah, widow of Thomas Otway-Page, B.A., both of Ridgeway, Ontario.

CHUTTER—WALKER.—On January 21, at Petersfield, Thomas Stanley Chutter, Capt., 10th Battalion, and St. Capt., 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, to Glover May Walker, Nursing Sister, C.A.M.C., eldest daughter of Charles F. Walker, of Vancouver, B.C.

GOWER—OSBORN.—On March 11, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. John Robbins, Capt. Lewis Gower, to Dorothy Ada, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, of "Santa Rosa," Roxboro' Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill. MUMFORD—HOCKEY.—At All Saints' Church, Edmonton Gardens, on March 29, 1919, by Canon Scott, C.M.G., Capt. John I. Moseley, M.C., 4th Battalion, to Florence Mary, only daughter of the late Richard Hocken, of Moncton, N.B.

WOODMAN—THOMPSON.—On March 26, at Beech Grove Congregational Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lt. R. P. Woodman, R.A.F., eldest son of the late Ald. A. H. Woodman and Mrs. Woodman, of Prince Albert, Sask., to Winifred Marion, only daughter of R. P. Thompson, R.N., and Mrs. Thompson, of Canterbury, Kent.

DEATHS.

ARKELL.—At Laurel Cottage, Woodlawn, near Sydney, Glou., Francis Henry (Harry) Arkell, aged 66 years, late of Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont. Cremated at Perry Bar, Birmingham.

TABOR.—On March 24, at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Ada, widow of Capt. Charles Clifton Tabor, 15th Regiment.

On Service.

EVANS.—On March 24, at the Empire Hospital, Vincent Square, of wounds received August 6, 1918, Capt. C. E. Evans, 4th Royal Highlanders of Canada, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Evans, of Montreal, aged 38. HAYES.—On March 23, at Heath Cottage, Manning's Heath, Hereford, of malaria and pneumonia, Lt. Marshall Hayes, Cheshire Regiment, youngest son of the late Surg.-Maj. W. H. Hayes, I.M.S., Farnham, Surrey, aged 36.

In Memoriam.

WILSON. In loving memory of Sec. Lt. Cecil K. Wilson, R.A.F., killed at New Romney, April 1, 1918.

CANADIAN WARRIORS' HOME-COMING.

Life on Board a Troopship Crossing the Atlantic

The following message is from Mr. George Gemmings, the Special Correspondent of the Central News, who sailed for Canada with 5,000 Canadian Troops on the "Olympic."

HALIFAX, March 28.

I HAVE just landed from the *Olympic*, which has had the privilege of bringing back some five thousand men of the Third Canadian Division.

Peace has come to them after long years of strife, and the lads who upheld their flag and gained undying fame in the grim battles of Ypres, of the Somme and of many hard-fought fields, have landed at last on their own soil.

During the voyage I was a witness of the daily life and routine aboard a big transport, and gained some knowledge of what was done for the welfare of these men who, in a few days, will have returned to civil life.

The big load which the *Olympic* carried across was the largest body of returning Canadians to leave Southampton, and the townfolk gave us quite a hearty farewell, which left an excellent impression on the boys who had fought so manfully for the Empire.

Our complement of troops was 5,373. We also had 226 civilians on board. The troops had all come from Bramshott Camp, and they comprised the balance of the 9th Brigade, the 52nd and 116th Bns., the 3rd C.M.G.C. Bn., also a large portion of the 2nd C.M.R.s, a considerable part of the 7th Bn. Canadian Engineers, and some ninety drafts made up of different units of infantry, engineers and artillery.

The second-class dining-room of the *Olympic* is in the possession of the Paymaster. Here, on descending on the day of my arrival, I found the staff wrestling with the thousands of pay-books, which were all to be sorted, balanced up, and cheques made out by the time our destination was reached. From Halifax these bundles of accounts go direct to the demobilisation area, so that when the soldier enters his dispersal station his money is waiting to be handed over. I was told that these cheques represented a total sum of over 1½ million dollars. I saw many made out for as much as \$700 or \$800. Each man coming aboard is handed £1 pocket money for the voyage, and also a voucher entitling him to \$5. The money is just what it is represented to be. There are no charges on either sum. The Treasury note would be mostly spent in the canteen.

The Busy Orderly Room.

The orderly room, which I was next permitted to inspect, occupies one half of the second-class smoking room. In the other half is installed the sergeants' mess. In this room was explained to me the system by which the soldier's nearest relative is advised by telegram of his landing. The pressure on these two departments owing to the large number of troops is very great. The officer in charge said they would be working from 9 in the morning till 10 at night throughout the voyage, and probably longer if seasickness reduced their numbers. Opposite the orderly room is the Canadian Y.M.C.A., where the soldier can get books, magazines and writing material, and study the handbook designed to enlighten him on what the Canadian Government is ready and anxious to do for his future welfare.

The business of exploring the lower regions of a vessel like the *Olympic* is not lightly to be undertaken, and I decided to invoke the aid of Col. Foster, the Officer Commanding the troops. He proposed that I should accompany him on one of his daily rounds of inspection, and I was glad afterwards that I took his advice. The internal arrangements of the *Olympic* are intricate at the best of times. In her transformed state she is a labyrinth to which few on board can hold the clue.

The first parade is at 9 a.m., and the men remain on deck until 11.30. It is during this period that the tour is made.



THE WHITE STAR LINER "OLYMPIC."

On Thursday morning, preceded by a fog, Col. Foster and his officers started about 10 o'clock to make the inspection of the troops on the various decks. This having been carried out our party, under the guidance of Assistant Quartermaster Thompson, left the open air and went into the bowels of the great liner. The principal mess, formerly the third-class dining room, was first entered, and we passed up and down long rows of tables, each inscribed with a notice such as "No. 53 Mess, ten men." Above the tables ran lines of hammocks neatly stowed for the day. The dual function of this messroom is necessitated by the enormous demands on space; but I could not see that the hammocks interfered with the men's comfort at table, though their absence would certainly have been preferable. After a few minutes spent in interrogating the men on duty, our party filed out through a maze of rooms and corridors. Where the old passenger accommodation remained, Tommy was lodged in iron and wooden bedsteads. Elsewhere he had to be content with hammocks. In the covered deck below the promenade 600 hammocks had been slung. The men had the option of using them, and the first two nights, with little wind and a calm sea, this dormitory was packed with sleepers. On Wednesday a keen wind and perceptible swell drove out the stalwarts below. However, on Friday, with a return of mild, calm weather, the hammocks were again in request, and there was a pretty full house to the end of the trip. The day I made the tour was the only unfavourable one of the voyage, there being a nasty roll on the boat.

"No Complaints."

It was obvious that the officers were doing everything possible to make the soldiers comfortable. Wherever any water had come through the portholes, wherever there was any sign of uncleanness, the fact was quickly noted, and men were set to work. But there was very little that even a careful housewife could complain of, and this was the more commendable since the working parties for the day were in a state of disorganisation through the seasickness. A gramophone had been installed in the main sleeping quarter—a thoughtful attention which the sick men much appreciated.

The discipline on the ship was throughout exemplary, and not during the whole voyage did I hear any complaints. I had many chats with the men. There was some criticism, mainly good-humoured, regarding the minor evils of transport life; but the verdict arrived at was always the same: "Yes, we are crowded below decks; but the grub is good and the officers fine."

Of all the quarters which I visited, those of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. were the most cramped for space. The officer in charge succeeded in securing the old Post Office. It is a compartment about sixteen feet by eight, insufficient to hold the stock of books, literature and games, let alone the staff. Here, all day long, the men were squeezing in and out. Many came to have a confidential chat with the padre; but what soldier could be expected to open his heart about his private affairs in a room full of men clamouring for books and chess-men?

The M.O. Has an Easy Time.

I have said that the weather was good, and, indeed, it was the feature of the trip. "The fair breeze blew, the good ship flew, the furrows followed free"; the sun was kind, and except for about twelve hours, the sea was on its best behaviour. This happy state of things was naturally reflected all over the ship. The staffs of the Paymaster's office and orderly room were able to keep well abreast of their work, and the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, whom I visited just before our arrival at Halifax, told me that he had had but 37 cases of sickness, of which only one could be called serious. As a testimony to the health of our five thousand men, these figures are eloquent.

The men during the greater part of the voyage were able to throw aside their greatcoats and lie about where they wished, reading, writing, smoking, playing cards, chess, draughts and quoits. The meals were served to full tables, and two canteens, running practically twelve hours a day, did a big trade. Their takings for the trip were something like £800 or £900. The chief demands were on tobacco and fruit. The latter was dispensed from a sub-canteen installed in the verandah lounge. There was always a long file waiting to be served with oranges and apples at the little window where the attendant stood surrounded by the fruit in barrels.

All the decks, except the boat deck, were open to the troops, but the great promenade (four and a half times round the mile) was our chief parade ground. Here at times moved a merry procession of officers and men jostling and clutching each other with every dip of the boat and battling at the

forward end with the miniature hurricane which met them at the turn. It was truly a sight to stir the blood of a Diogenes.

The work of entertaining the men was in the hands of an Amusement Committee composed of a sports officer from each unit and the Y.M.C.A. officer. We had three bands (those of the 52nd and 110th Regiment and the Engineers), and although their ranks were at one period depleted by seasickness, they never failed to play each afternoon and evening on deck or in the companion-way. There was also a piano, which always seemed to be moving about under the propulsion of half a dozen stalwart Tommies. The officers and civilians also had their share of the music, and on Thursday the band was reinforced by the famous "Dumbell Party" of the Third Division, who gave a grand concert in the lounge and reaped over £100 in aid of seamen's charities.

"Movies" and Sports.

The first-class smoking-room was the men's principal centre of amusement, for here was the special attraction of the voyage—a complete cinematograph instalment. The construction of the saloon did not permit the full seating capacity to be utilised, and only about three hundred men at a time could see the pictures. The film man consequently worked overtime and gave four shows a day in order that nobody should be left out. This feature was, as it deserved to be, a great success. On Friday evening, while the men were holding an impromptu concert on deck, the officers and civilians had a dance in the limited space outside the dining saloon, and the gallery and staircase above were packed with Tommies witnessing the fun.

On Saturday we had a "field day" with tugs of war, foot races and boxing. The pulling afforded great amusement owing to the men's inability to get a grip of the deck with their heavy boots, while the side favoured at the moment by the dip of the boat were winners every time.

Up to Friday we had reeled off our scheduled number of knots per hour with great regularity, and it looked all odds on our reaching port by noon on Sunday. But on nearing the Grand Banks on Saturday morning a fog loomed up, and we had to slow down and get the siren at work.

We continued to crawl on to the music of this tuneful instrument until Halifax was reached in the early hours of Monday. A heavy north wind was blowing when we came to anchor, and as the work of getting the great transport into dock under these conditions was extremely delicate, it was decided not to attempt to berth her until the wind dropped. It was very tantalising for the men, particularly those who were within a few hundred yards of their home. One Halifax man was solacing his feelings by pointing out his house to his comrades.

On Tuesday evening, the wind not abating, it was decided to take the troops off by tender. As I left they were already coming ashore amid laughter, cheer and song. It was the end of their Odyssey.

SAILED FOR HOME.

The *Northland* sailed from Liverpool on Thursday of last week, for Halifax, with 12 officers and 362 other ranks from Kimmel, 86 officers and 740 men of the 8th Artillery Brigade, C.P.A., under the command of Lt.-Col. J. C. Stewart, D.S.O., and 2 Nursing Sisters and 75 men from Buxton.

The *Melita* left Liverpool for Halifax last Saturday with 4 Nursing Sisters and 54 officers from London; 302 other ranks from Buxton, and wives and dependents of soldiers. Those on board included Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., of the 24th Bn., and Brig.-Generals W. A. Griesbach, M.P., and H. M. Dyer.

The *Coronia* sailed for Halifax with 65 officers and 3,397 men from Kimmel Park, 15 officers and 4 Nursing Sisters from London.

The *Essequibo* left Liverpool with 32 officers and 13 Nursing Sisters from Buxton and 531 other ranks from Kirkdale Hospital, Liverpool.

Major-General Newburn stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday that since the signing of the Armistice 164,621 soldiers had been demobilised, including men sent from overseas and those who were in the Dominion at that time. Since November 11, the number of men returned from overseas to date was 721,979.

ALL FIRST DIVISION UNITS NOW ARRIVED.

The following units have arrived in England, thus completing the arrival of the First Division. The dispersal stations of the units named are given in parentheses:

1st Bn. (London, Ont.); 8th Bn. (Winnipeg); 8rd Infantry Brigade H.Q.; 10th Bn. (Winnipeg); 1st Engineer Brigade H.Q.; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Engineer Bns. (Winnipeg); 1st Divisional Signal Company (Toronto); 1st Machine Gun Bn. (Toronto); No. 2 Field Ambulance (London); No. 8 Field Ambulance (Winnipeg).

The Great War Veterans' Association now possesses 200 branches.

CANADA AND ROUMANIA.

Queen's Message to the Dominions.

On the eve of leaving London, the Queen of Roumania was asked to give a message to the people of Canada, and graciously acceded to the request.

"I am glad," said her Majesty, "that Canada—which, I know, is one in heart and feeling with England, for the seas never can separate the souls of peoples—is responding in so noble and practical a way to the needs of Roumania, so sorely smitten by the scourge of war. There is no place in all the world where the language of sorrow is not understood, and the tribulation of my people is known and felt, I am sure, in the lonely prairies as in the thronging cities of your far-off land."

"Our sufferings have been great, and the sun of them cannot be told. There are sorrows open to the light of day for all to read, and the wayfaring man going through Roumania can see in the desolate fields and impoverished towns the withering track of the invader. But who can interpret the hidden griefs at the hearths and in the hearts of those from whom everything counted dear was roughly torn away to feed the fury of the foe?"

"With my own eyes I have seen Gethsemane. And now that the Great War is over, though lesser wars seem to be threatening in different corners of the Continent, Roumania's anxieties are with her still. It may be that they weigh upon her more heavily because the emotion of the struggle that gave the mind a strength and stature beyond its own is now no more. We look around and see the bare ruins left; our wealth gone, our children fatherless and in dire distress; our fair fields trodden under the foot of the cruel disturber of our peace. No wonder that the cry of Roumania goes out to the ends of the earth. Every hill and every valley calls out for help."

Canada's Aid.

"Canada is coming to our aid. It was a gallant Canadian officer, Col. Boyle, who in our distress served the cause of humanity in my country with unflinching strength. He brought to us the health and hope of a New World. He was an earnest of his country's aid. It is touching to see the faces of my people turned wistfully towards Canada."

"You have promised to send us seed to sow for our harvest, so that the golden wheat, bread for my people, may remind us of your fertile plains. And you have pledged your word to aid us by sending the essentials by which to restore and repair Roumania; for my country has been left utterly desolate save for the hope and bravery of its inhabitants. We cannot build our waste places without your aid, and my people pray that the feet of Healing and Restoration may be swift."

"A needy land and a sorrowing people greet you across the seas and thank you, and it will be beautiful to cherish in the remembrance of Roumania the name of Canada for generations to come. Our troubles are not past. Peace hath her problems no less acute than war. But the promise of your help—and the first fruits are already on their way—cheers and comforts my people."

"The representatives of your Government whom I have met in Paris and in London—Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Foster and Sir George Perley and Mr. Lloyd Harris, the Chairman of your Mission in London—have all extended to Roumania great courtesy and consideration, and in their voices I hear the kindly heart of Canada. It is of my country and of that alone that I continually think, and with a great desire long to heal its wounds."

CANADIAN V.C.s.

At Toronto Sir John Hendrie, Lt.-Governor of Ontario, presented the Victoria Cross to Dr. James Algie, whose son, the late Lt. W. L. Algie, won the decoration at Cambrai.

At Chatham, Ont., Brig.-Gen. Shannon, C.M.G., G.O.C., No. 1 Military District, presented the Victoria Cross won by Cpl. H. G. B. Miner, late of the 38th Bn., to Mr. and Mrs. John Miner, his parents, and also his Croix de Guerre. In recognition of the corporal's bravery (says the *Daily Record*) the civic authorities presented a life-lease of a five-roomed cottage to the parents, the house being furnished by the local Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire.

Lt. G. T. Lyall, V.C., 102nd Bn., who is a native of Manchester, has been presented with a French bronze clock and ornaments by the townspeople of Darwen.

Pte. W. Dobson (76th Bedfordshire Regt., who belongs to High River, Alberta, is among the returned prisoners of war from Germany recently arrived in England.

Various French organisations, including the Federation of Canadian exporters and the Canadian section of the Franco-Amerique Committee, are presenting memorials to the Canadian Government earnestly requesting reconsideration of the enactments which prohibit the importation of light wines into Canada.

BATTLE HONOURS FOR CANADIANS.

Distinguished Service Order and Military Cross Awards

(London Gazette Supplement, April 2)

SECOND BAR TO D.S.O.

Lt. Col. Reginald Danbury Davies, D.S.O., 44th Bn. (D.S.O. gazetted April 17, 1917; 1st Bar Dec. 2, 1918).
Lt. Col. John Percival MacKenzie, D.S.O., 1st Bde., Engrs. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1917; 1st Bar July 26, 1917).

BAR TO D.S.O.

Lt. Col. Walter Richard Brown, D.S.O., 26th Bn. (D.S.O. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917).
Brig.-Gen. William Antrobus Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (G.O.C. 1st Infy. Bde.) (D.S.O. gazetted June 24, 1916).
Maj. Terence Percival Jones, D.S.O., 4th Bn. (Brig. Maj., 12th Infy. Bde.) (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1917).
Maj.-Gen. Frederick Oscar Warren Loomis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (G.O.C. 2nd Infy. Bde.) (D.S.O. gazetted June 23, 1915).

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Maj. John Freeman Blair, Dental Corps, att'd. 4th Fd. Amb.
Capt. Richard Walter Gyles, M.C., 46th Bn.



BRIG.-GEN. W. A. GRIESBACH, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O. (EDMONTON).

Awarded Bar to D.S.O.
Photo: F. A. Swayne.



MAJOR C. H. MCLEAN, 4TH C.M.R.
(ST. JOHN).

Awarded D.S.O.
Photo: J. Weston and Son.

Capt. William Wallace Kennedy, M.C., 46th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 18, 1918).

Lt. George Henry Goff Lash, M.C., 47th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919).

Capt. Gerald Bristol Latimer, M.C., 8th Bn. Engrs. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918).

Lt. John George Leighton, M.C., 44th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 16, 1918).

Lt. Walter James MacDonald, M.C., M.M., 14th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919).

T./Capt. John MacGregor, M.C., D.C.M., 2nd C.M.R. (M.C. gazetted March 4, 1918).

Capt. Vivian Stewart Cass McClenaghan, M.C., 4th Bn. Engrs. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 4, 1918).

Lt. James Baird Thorneycroft Montgomerie, M.C., M.M., 42nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919).

Capt. Allan Brooks Morkill, M.C., 7th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919).

Lt. Frederick Pye, M.C., 2nd C.M.R. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919).

Lt. Benjamin Skinner, 10th Bn. (M.C. gazetted March 8, 1919).

Capt. George Alexander Smith, M.C., 13th Fd. Amb. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 16, 1919).

Lt. Harry Gardiner Brough Templeman, M.C., M.M., 10th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Nov. 7, 1918).

Lt. Edward Wallace Waits Watling, M.C., 10th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Nov. 7, 1918).

Capt. Richard Chapman Weldon, M.C., C.A.M.C., att'd. 2nd M.M.G. Bde. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 15, 1919).

Lt. (A./Capt.) Frederic Frank Worthington, M.C., M.M., 1st M.M.G. Bde. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919).

MILITARY CROSS.

Lt. Norman Burke Allen, 20th Bn.; Lt. Ralph Fleton Allen, 4th Divl. Sig. Coy., att'd. 11th Infy. Bde.; Lt. Cyril Edward Armbrister, M.M., 47th Bn.; Lt. Leonard Frank Askwith, Can. Light Horse; Lt. Charles H. Atkinson, 25th Bn.

Lt. George Baldwin, 47th Bn.; Capt. William James Baxter, 2nd C. Ont., att'd. 18th Bn.; Lt. Alfred Bean, 4th C.M.R.; Lt. Harry Chandler Beatty, 20th Bty., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Archibald Henry Black, 4th C.M.R.; Lt. Govan Blake, 2nd C.M.R.

Capt. John Patrick Bonfield, C.A.M.C., att'd. 20th Bn.; Lt. Charles Herbert Brook, M.M., 72nd Bn.; Lt. Frank Brown, 44th Bn.; Lt. Albert Ernest Burnham, 54th Bn.

Lt. Arthur Francis Cagney, M.M., D/22nd Bty., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. William Henry Cain, 2nd Bn. Engrs.; Lt. George William Cavey, M.M., 87th Bn.; Capt. Francis Joseph Guy Chadwick, Corps Cyc. Bn., att'd. C.M.G.C.; Lt. Lloyd Poole Chapman, 10th Bty., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Arthur Edgar Chatwin, 58th (How.) Bty., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Joseph Gordon Chutter, H.Q., 3rd Bde., C.G.A.; Lt. Joseph Badenock Clearihue, 51st Bty., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Robert Benjamin Code, M.M., 44th Bn.; Lt. George Howard Phillip Conebeare, 24th Bn.; Lt. Alexander Couillard, 22nd Bn.; Capt. Thomas MacWhirter Cowan, 15th Bn.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Howard Alexander Creighton, 2nd M.G. Bn.; Lt. Vincent Robert Alexander Crombie, 19th Bn.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Reginald Herbert Curren, 5th C.M.R.; Lt. John Doughty Cutting, 87th Bn.

Lt. Donald Darling, 7th Bn. Engrs.; Lt. Charles Gordon Scott Dixon, 78th Bn.; Capt. John Alexander Dougan, C.A.M.C., att'd. 58th Bn.; Lt. Edward Francis Dougherty, 38th Bn.; Lt. Clair Glendon Dunham, 5th C.M.R.; Lt. Walter Earl Dunning, 13th Bn.

Lt. Leslie Gordon Eastman, Engrs., M.T. Coy., C.A.S.C.; Lt. Edward Wesley Edwards, 21st Bn.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Lorne St. Clair Eiler, M.M., 44th Bn.

Lt. Robert Wright Fenton, D.C.M., 26th Bn.; Lt. John Alexander Ferguson, 1st Bn. Engrs.; Lt. James Robert Ferguson, 13th Bn.; Lt. John Kennedy Finlayson, 38th Bn.; Lt. William Henry Fisher, jun., 6th Sge. Bty., C.G.A.; Lt. Joseph Howard Fitzpatrick, 54th Bn.; T./Lt. William Eric Foxen, 50th Bn.; Capt. Arthur Charles Fletcher, 15th Bn.

Capt. Ralph Charles Geddes, 38th Bn.; Lt. George Harry Gilbert, M.M., 46th Bn.; Lt. Robert James Gill, 21st Bn.; 623095 C.S.M. Thomas George Goodall, D.C.M., 44th Bn.; Lt. Bruce Gordon Gray, 75th Bn.; Lt. Robert Murray McCheyne Gray, 46th Bn.

Lt. William Walter Haddock, 52nd Bn.; Lt. Marcus Leslie Hancock, P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. Edward Arthur Hanley, 2nd Bn. Engrs.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Percy Secombe Downe Harding, 4th Bn.; Lt. Joseph James Harold, 5th C.M.R.; Capt. John Archibald Harstone, 19th Bn.; Capt. Robert Eric Heaslip, 13th Bn.; T./Lt. William Hedges, 10th Bn.; Capt. Roy Massey Henning, 1st Bn. Engrs.; Lt. William Reynolds Hepburn, 46th Bn.; 102046 C.S.M. James Hilderby, 54th Bn.; Lt. Reginald Duncan Hinch, 78th Bn.; Lt. Ronald Joseph Holmes, 46th Bn.; Lt. James McGivern Humphrey, 87th Bn.

Lt. John Cavendish Jones, 46th Bn.; Capt. Henry Kew Jordan, 1st M.G. Bn.; Lt. Carleton Joseph Ketchum, 4th T.M. Bty.; Lt. John Wallace Kilpatrick, 47th Bn.; Lt. Thomas C. Kirkwood, 25th Bn.; Lt. James Archibald Knight, 11th Bn. Engrs.

Lt. Orrin Lincoln Lantz, 85th Bn.; Lt. Lawrence Lawler, 40th Bty., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Charles Holland Locke, 61st Bty., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. William Earle Longworthy,

Maj. Burnett Elmer Kelly, 9th Fd. Amb.
Lt. (A. Capt.) Frederick Garfield Kemp, 4th Bn.
Lt. John Phoebe Gordon MacLeod, 46th Bn.
Maj. Charles Henry McLean, 4th C.M.R.
Maj. John Macintosh Millar, M.C., 85th Bn.
Maj. Maurice Vernon Plummer, 51st (How.) Bty., 13th Bde. C.F.A.

Maj. Edson Russell Purvis, 47th Bn.
Maj. George Willard Treleven, M.C., 4th Fd. Amb.

SECOND BAR TO M.C.

Capt. Keith Campbell MacGowan, M.C., 47th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 18, 1918; 1st Bar Feb. 1, 1919).

Capt. Frederick James O'Leary, M.C., 1st Bde., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted June 4, 1917; 1st Bar March 8, 1919).

Lt. Evans Ross, M.C., 28th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11; 1st Bar March 8, 1919).

BAR TO M.C.

Lt. George Baldwin, M.C., 47th Bn. (M.C. gazetted in this Gazette).

Lt. Frederick Horace Barnes, M.C., 38th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 15, 1919).

Lt. (A./Capt.) Adolf Berner, M.C., 47th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 15, 1919).

Capt. (A./Maj.) (now Maj.) Edmund Hooper Birkett, M.C., 2nd Bn., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted Aug. 19, 1916).

Lt. Melvin Colebrook Buchanan, M.C., 26th Bn. (M.C. gazetted March 8, 1919).

T./Capt. Kenneth Charles Burness, M.C., P.P.C.L.I. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919).

Lt. James H. Carvosso, M.C., P.P.C.L.I. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917).

Lt. Jordayne Wyamarus Cave, M.C., 42nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted March 8, 1919).

Lt. William Gordon Ernst, M.C., 85th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 16, 1918).

Lt. Reginald Leake Gale, M.C., 102nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted Oct. 15, 1918).

Capt. William Arthur Graftey, M.C., 42nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 1, 1919).

Capt. (now Maj.) James Hamilton, M.C., 72nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 4, 1918).

Lt. Claude Leighton Hart, M.C., 2nd C.M.R. (M.C. gazetted March 8, 1919).

Lt. Robert Angus Hay, M.C., 11th Bn., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 18, 1918).

Lt. William Lawson Jenkins, M.C., 2nd Sge. Bty., C.G.A. (M.C. gazetted Oct. 27, 1917).

GREAT CANADIAN AIRMEN.

Col. REDFORD H. MULOCK, D.S.O. and Bar, Legion of Honour.

By ARTHUR BEVERLEY BAXTER.

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WHEN the statement is made that the Canadian airmen were the best in the war, the question naturally arises, "Why is it that the best records were made by two Frenchmen, Guneymer and Fonck?" In both cases their bag of enemy machines was over one hundred.

While it is impossible to rob these wonderful Frenchmen of any of the credit they have won, yet it is not understood by many that they had their own aerodromes: they went out when and where they pleased; they fought as free lances and chose combat when they wished. On the other hand, British airmen, whose records made them distinguished, became Flight and Squadron Commanders; they had to accept the responsibility of organisation, and their work included bombing, low-strafing, photography, reconnaissance, and other vital features of warfare which do not enhance the personal record of the pilots. They were part of the British War Machine, and their individual achievements were accomplished while under orders from higher authority.

Col. R. H. Mulock is an excellent example of a wonderful "scrapper" who became the victim of his own genius for organisation.

I was having lunch on Sunday recently at the mess of the Canadian Flying Squadron near Oxford, when an officer wearing the rank badges of a full colonel (with the added adornment of a D.S.O. and Bar, Legion of Honour, and 1914 Star) came in quietly and joined us. Of course, in the R.A.F. one gets used to youthful senior officers, but there was a good deal of whispering and comment as to the identity of the new-comer. A full colonel (the term is used in its military sense only) is not to be sneezed at—in the R.A.F. he is a very powerful personage.

I leaned over to Capt. McLaren, one of the Canadian "Aces," and asked him who the officer was.

"I think it's Mulock," said Mac sotto voce.

"And who's Mulock?" I asked in my ignorance.

MacLaren, so as not to embarrass their guest, contrived to give a good imitation of an ex-resident in "Sing Sing," speaking with almost motionless lips.

"We all know of him, but very few have met him—was in charge of the group to bomb Berlin—would have been over Berlin if war had lasted another two days—one of the greatest organisers in the R.A.F.—sort of mesmerises the Air Ministry—early in the war made a great flight to Brussels and bombed Zeppelin sheds—used to take on submarines, seaplanes, anything for a scrap."

After which imitation of Mr. Jingle the worthy Mac subsided.

The Atmosphere of Three Provinces.

Col. Mulock is the son of Mr. W. R. Mulock, K.C., of Winnipeg, was born in Peterborough, Ontario, and was a Science Graduate of McGill University, Montreal—thus imbibing the atmosphere of three Provinces during his adolescence. He is clean-shaven, and has a combination of square jaw, humorous eyes, and a shock of sandy hair. At home they used to call him "Red" Mulock. When he came to the war in 1914 his English confères called him "Canada" Mulock, and it stuck.

He is the type one meets in a mining country—essentially an engineer, with a love of doing big things. When a man's imagination survives an engineering training (which is very seldom) the world usually hears from him.

"I've just come to look these chaps over," he said, in response to my question, "and to get a little rest from strike-breaking."

At several aerodromes in England there had been trouble, owing to delay in demobilisation; strikes were threatened, and, in some cases, rather ugly situations had arisen. Mulock was turned loose by the Air Board with full powers to meet the trouble in his own way (he is a Canadian under thirty years of age). His record during those weeks is a romance in itself.

It takes him about ten minutes to grasp the "atmosphere" of a situation. In another five he is at the core of the trouble, and once there he meets the situation squarely and decisively. His own rank doesn't worry him—neither does the other man's.



COL. R. H. MULOCK, D.S.O.
(Photo: F. A. Seaine.)

In one case he took the ring-leader in the trouble to his room alone. Half an hour later the reluctant volunteer for the Demobilisation Staff, and he been working like a Trojan ever since, explaining to his comrades the difficulties besetting the British Government and how everything possible was being done.

Col. Mulock belongs to that little group of Canadians of which Klondike Boyle (now the Duke of Jersey and general facetum of Rumania) is the bright particular star. For a long time Mulock was at Dunkirk with the R.N.A.S., and of his work there the official record says: "He has displayed indefatigable zeal and energy. He has on several occasions engaged hostile aeroplanes and seaplanes and attacked submarines, and has carried out attacks on enemy air stations and made long distance reconnaissance."

When the 27th Group, R.A.F., was established for the purpose of bombing Berlin and other centres, Mulock was chosen to organise and command it. He only received the machines capable of carrying this out at the end of October, and though his men worked night and day to get the machines ready the Armistice came just in time to save the German capital.

Canada's Air Force

After luncheon we adjourned to the ante-room, where every senior Canadian airman gave his suggestions for the Air Force Canada should maintain after the war. Col. Mulock had not been in touch with Canadians in any official capacity since 1914, but he listened—and half an hour later submitted his plan, which was as clear, concise, and practicable as if he had been giving it months of thought. We began to see why "Canada" Mulock usually got what he went after at the Air Ministry. He ended his remarks with:—

"Don't forget that every Canadian in the R.A.F. wanted to fight—you couldn't keep him on the ground. That was to the credit of you fellows, but now it re-acts. We have no highly trained technical men, no experienced equipment men. If this Canadian Air Force goes across to Canada, as some of you are proposing, you must have an organisation from the ground up—not the other way. We've got the best flying men in the world, and they're a great future asset to the Dominion—but don't forget that there are such things as aerodromes, a supply system for spares, and, above all, a real Air Policy. Someone has got to go to Ottawa with a clearly defined plan."

And I know what every one of us was thinking.

If Canada allows Col. Mulock to be retained in England she will lose the services of one of the shrewdest and most imaginative flying men of Great Britain—an officer who won his spurs as an intrepid fighter before promotion removed him from the fighting pilots; although even when in command of a group he used to steal across the lines alone and seek out the erstwhile Boche.

But what is more important, Mulock possesses the confidence of every Canadian who ever flew a machine. I hold no brief for him, but Mulock looks to me to be the most constructive airman Canada has produced and

No—after all, this is merely a character sketch.

SIR R. BORDEN NOT GOING TO WASHINGTON

In the Dominion House of Commons, on Thursday of last week, Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister, read the following cable from Sir R. Borden:—

"You are authorised to state publicly that I am not considering the position as British Ambassador at Washington, and that it is my intention to return to Canada to resume my duties as Prime Minister as soon as my work with the Peace Conference permits."

The announcement was greeted with general cheers.

The Newfoundland seal fishing this season has resulted in the smallest catch for a century, the steamship *Sable* returning with 2,000 pelts, and reporting a total of only 6,000 pelts caught by the other ships.

At Brussels, on Friday evening of last week, the Fourth Division gave a performance at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, at which the Canadian singer, Madame Edvina, gave excerpts from "Thais," "Louise," and "La Tosca."

The Canadian-American Fisheries Conference has unanimously recommended (says the *Times*) that the Treaty regulating the Fraser River system of sockeye salmon fishing should remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until either Government wishes to discontinue it.

Speaking at a meeting in London last week, under the auspices of the Duty and Discipline Movement, Lord Morris, late Prime Minister of Newfoundland, declared that it was the sense of duty that saved the British Empire, and preserved liberty and civilisation for the world.

CANADIAN MINISTERS' TOUR IN FRANCE.

Visit to Corps Headquarters and the Battlefields.

The Canadian Ministers attending the Peace Conference started on a week-end trip to the Canadian Corps Headquarters in Belgium on Friday, March 21, travelling by rail to Lille, and from there by auto, across the frontier to Jodoigne, where the headquarters are located, and which they reached on the Friday night. On the following morning they visited Louvain, which was destroyed by the German soldiery in the early months of the war; after which they attended the sports of the Canadian Corps in Brussels. At the conclusion of the sports, Sir Robert Borden distributed the prizes.

The Minister of Justice during the afternoon went to Malines, which is a short distance from Brussels, and called upon Cardinal Mercier, whose heroic spirit throughout the war did so much to sustain the Belgian people. Cardinal Mercier greatly appreciated the visit, and informed the Minister of Justice that he intends shortly to visit the United States and Canada. The Canadian Ministers also inscribed their names at the Palace, but did not, however, have an opportunity of an audience with King Albert, who was absent on a visit to the French and American armies.

Famous Battlefields.

After returning to Lille, the Canadian Ministers on the following day visited the historic battlefields at Ypres, St. Julien, Passchendaele, and Messines. After stopping at Comblain-l'Abbe, which was an important point on the Canadian lines of communication two years ago, they visited, on the following day, Lens, Vimy, Arras, and Cambrai, as well as many portions of the famous Quent-Drocourt line, which the Canadians broke in September, 1918. They then traversed the country over which the Canadians had fought on their way towards Mons last autumn, and arrived at Cambrai early in the afternoon. Later in the day they visited Bapaume, Courcellette, and other famous battlefields in the same district, finally arriving at Albert, and proceeding thence to Amiens and Paris, which they reached early on Tuesday morning.

During their visit they were guided and accompanied by Sir Arthur Currie, General Macdonell (Commanding the First Division), General Hayter, General Burstall, General Watson, General Morrison, and other distinguished Canadian commanders. At Cambrai they met General McNaughton, General Draper, General Clark, and other Canadian officers who have served with great distinction during the war.

The spirit of the Canadian troops still remaining in Belgium (writes Mr. L. T. Trepanier, the Canadian Press correspondent) is excellent, and their sports were a great success. Demobilisation is proceeding smoothly, and no effort is spared to expedite the return of the troops.

Scenes of Desolation.

The scenes of desolation in the districts over which the war had raged are terrible beyond description, but the Ministers report that a considerable portion of the population are returning to their homes with brave hearts and a fixed determination to establish themselves once more in the communities where they and their ancestors have lived for so many years. It was pitiful to see the difficulties which these people had to contend with among the horrible ruins of what once had been happy homes; and this was a feature which did not appear merely here and there, but over hundreds of miles in the territory which had been scourged and devastated by the contending armies. In many cities—among them Lille and Cambrai—the Germans had deliberately destroyed all the machinery and industrial equipment which had been the means of livelihood of many thousands of people.

The Ministers met very many French officers, as well as the civilians, who spoke most warmly and thankfully of the great kindness which the Canadian troops had everywhere shown to the people of the devastated districts through which our troops had passed in driving back the Germans.

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MONS HONOURS THIRD DIVISION.

Official Reception to General Loomis.

The Town Council of Mons, on Wednesday, March 26, gave an official reception to Major-General Loomis, Commanding the Third Canadian Division, which formed part of the First British Army, which liberated the town of Mons on November 11 last (says Reuter). The General presented the town with a magnificent flag, bearing, besides various distinctive Canadian emblems, the names of various famous towns where the Canadian troops had particularly distinguished themselves.

The Mayor thanked the General and handed him a flag in the colours of the town of Mons and a patent authorising the Division to embody the arms of Mons in its own armorial bearings. General Hanoteau, who represented the King of the Belgians at the ceremony, bestowed upon General Loomis the insignia of a Commander of the Order of Leopold.

— * * —

The King of the Belgians reviewed the Fourth Division last week at Groenendaal, near Brussels.

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, March 13.

With the arrival during the past week of the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada and of the Royal Canadian Regiment as the vanguard of the 7th Infantry Brigade of the Third Division, the people of Canada begin to feel that demobilisation has got under way. Accustomed as they have been to troops coming back as casualties or in small batches of men about to be discharged, there has never so far been that experience of seeing a distinctive unit, which had won fame as such, come back. So when this happened for the first time this week, every advantage was taken of it to show the public appreciation of what the home people think of those who have fought for them.

Troops' Enthusiastic Reception.

It was my lot to go down to Halifax and travel back with the 42nd Bn. The maritime port was enthusiastic, and arranged a public procession and civic reception. The streets and buildings were decked out with triumphal arches and flags, and the Sabbath stillness on March 9 was broken by the tramp of many feet and the cheering of many voices. The R.C.H. marched through the streets, and as the Halifax *Morning Chronicle* stated, the citizens would have been equally pleased to have seen the Montreal Highlanders march with them, but the military arrangements provided for the immediate entrainment of the 42nd Bn. What struck one about these men was that they were all in the pink of condition, and their mental outlook corresponded with their physical fitness.

There were no complaints as to conditions either on the Adriatic or on the troop train, which took nearly two days to reach Montreal, the journey being slowed down in order to arrive at a scheduled time for the public reception in the forenoon. The Highlanders were unanimous in saying that the food was good, plentiful, and well served on the ship, and equally so on the train. The train ran over the Canadian National (the old Intercolonial) Railway, and was under that direction as to movement, but the cars were C.P.R., and the catering was in the hands of that company's officials.

The fact that everything passed off so well in this case would seem to be an argument for the demobilisation by units, under which arrangement there is more *esprit de corps* displayed. These returning men and officers are very indignant over the outbreak at Rhyll, and do not hesitate to say that this is not representative of the Canadian Corps, but is merely the result of herding together a number of men who have no unit attachment and no obligation to maintain the discipline and honour of a given battalion or other unit. At all events, the officer commanding the 42nd Bn., and other officers, did not hesitate to say that the demobilisation by unit was infinitely preferable to the plan of releasing men on a plan of occupation and trade, who would be thrown together without any common knowledge and experience.

Documentation is now being carried out aboard ship, with the result that within two days of the 42nd and the R.C.R. reaching their home towns every man had received his discharge.

Omissions of the Past.

The warmth of the reception afforded to these returning units aroused mixed feelings among some of the men who have been back for some time. Many of them came back "unevent, unhonoured, and unused," or, as one man on duty at Halifax put it to me, "We were allowed to dribble in as casualties, go into hospital without anyone seeing us, and then we were forgotten." However, the feeling of most people will be that the omissions of the past are no reason for the continuation of neglect; moreover, the conditions are different to-day; the need for secrecy is past, and the tension of the war is over. The volunteers who went in the early days are only suffering as all pioneers have done, and will, in the nature of things, always do.

Quebec and the Cabinet.

Now that the war is over, the feeling is growing that it is a pity that Quebec should remain unrepresented in the Federal Cabinet. Leading French-Canadians see no advantage in adopting the policy of cutting off the nose to spite the face, and English-speaking people in the Province are anxious that there should be a restoration of that harmony which was broken by outside issues which are not of a permanent character. The development and re-settlement of the country is now the one great task before the Dominion, and that cannot be achieved so long as one section of the community rests under a handicap or a grievance.

— * * —

An Order-in-Council makes provision for the return to Canada, where possible, of the bodies of members of the Canadian Force in Siberia who have died on duty there. Where this course is impossible, provision has been made on the recommendation of Gen. Mewburn for the establishment of Canadian burial grounds in Siberia. In all cases the expense will be borne by the Dominion.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War. By Robin Richards. (All Rights Reserved)

CHAPTER VI

The Departure.

THE clanking of the engines ceased abruptly, and the sudden cessation of the noise awoke the man in the lower bunk. He spoke into the darkness of the cabin.

"You awake, Don?" he murmured.

"Sure!" replied Carew, in a superior tone.

"Funny thing," remarked Harry, "that if ever you ask a feller that—and he is awake—he always answers as if he were too proud to sleep."

Don ignored the comment. "Two days more, Harry," he said.

Wonder what it'll be like to see Canada again."

"Maybe it'll be like that show we saw. You remember, Don, the guy said he was the man from Toronto—said he lived thirty-eight miles from a railroad!"

The two had seen the play on their last leave before sailing for Canada. They were silent a minute considering it.

The war certainly must 'a' played hell with T'ronto!"

drawled Harry, suddenly.

Carew fumbled with a box in the darkness, struck a match—blinding in the pitchdark hold—and lighted a cigarette. Harry

A half-hearted attempt was made to get up and look out of the hatch, but the darkness was so thick that it was merely opportunity for cheerful horseplay, and officers who treasured their dignity kept to the back of the boat as much as possible. But few were like that.

Don and Harry sat together in the forepeak. Though exciting that morning, for they had sighted land. There's a little white house living halfway up the steep hill that forms the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, and perhaps it is the first Canadian building the passenger on this route sees. The soldiers stared at it without words, and the wide country seemed to them as it does to the raw immigrant, full of vague and mighty possibilities. One or two of them felt like schoolchildren returning home after a hugely impressive lesson. Still half of them had not grasped the fact that they had returned.

"You know, Don," said Harry, reflectively. "I'm cheerful enough and all that, but I never thought I'd get through that old war. Can't believe I'm really alive."



"THE SOLDIERS STOOD IN QUIET GROUPS AGAINST THE RAILS."

watched the glowing, fading cigarette-end, and then the smell of Virginia tobacco reached him, and brought him memories of sleepless nights. "Don't, Don," he implored, "it reminds me of hospital."

There was a heavy step in the corridor, and a harsh voice woke up the flat.

"Hey, cut out that smoking." Authority was loud.

"You bet!" replied Don warmly, and puffed at the cigarette.

A determined foot halted outside, and somebody opened the door of the cubicle and flashed a torch on the bunks. Carew extinguished his cigarette between his thumb and forefinger.

"Don't youse fellers know enough to do what you're told?" enquired the corporal.

"You'll find a bale of hay in the next flat, corporal," said Don politely.

"G'wan now, or I'll set an Australian on to you," remarked Harry.

"You don't gain nothin' by actin' that way," replied the injured man. "You'll both be for it." He departed heavily.

"Good-by-ee!" said Burton, coarsely.

"That's no way to keep up discipline, Harry," reproved Carew, lighting another cigarette. The engines started again, and the men felt happy.

"Fog, I guess!" remarked Harry. "Roll on, Canada!"

"Say, Don," he continued, "did you cable to your girl when I cabled to Mamie?"

Carew admitted it. Intimacies were easier in the darkness.

"You never got one back, did you?"

"No," replied Don.

"More did I," agreed Harry. "I told Mamie the boat an' all too. Wonder —"

"I know," replied Don soberly. "It seems so damn funny to have got through. I dunno what to say about it."

He wriggled his back as if to shake off a burden.

"Say, Harry, d'you feel like business again? Let's go to the Yukon or somewhere and shoot or trap. Feel as if I didn't want crowds of people about for a while."

"You bet," answered his friend. "Member when we used to go off on stunts on our lonesome, Don?" Carew looked at him steadily. "Well," he said, "it's not finished—all that?"

"How about them cables?" asked Harry, and spat meditatively into the purple water.

The boat slipped on up the river, so close to the bank that it seemed as if one could throw a stone ashore. A shoal of fishes poises sported and raced ahead, their white bellies flashing in the sun. Sunset turned the high hills to glowing masses of red, and the ship's company was very quiet. The air seemed to glow with colour.

A very amateur sing-song had long since died a natural death, and even the genial proprietors of the house game had lost interest the financiers of the party. Somewhere in the distance the ship a month-old organ played "The Long, Long Trail" in a gloomy zest. Don and Harry were leaning over the bows and talking in low tones, and Burton was suddenly horrified by a sudden gloom. He turned and shouted down the deck.

"Hey, fellers," he yelled. "We're going back to France. Cheer up, for the love of M."

Insulting messages were shouted the length of the scene on deck resumed its wonted hustle. Don's voice in the distance. "You know, I don't want no commission."

"The colonel he says to me, 'Ed, you gotta take a commission,' an' I says 'No, colonel, I don't want no commission'."

I been one of the boys right along," an' the colonel says "Ed, we want yeh to be one of us. We need yeh," an' I says "Nc, colonel, I'm goin' to France right with the boys ——" The voice trailed off into the distance, and Carew knew that all was well with the hearts of those on board.

"He aint a liar, you know, Don—that feller," remarked Burton, after a minute or two. "He's a—he's a idealist!"

"Nice word, Harry," Don commented. "Elucidate."

"Why, he don't mean it happened—he means it's what he'd 'a' liked to happen," explained Harry, cryptically.

"Guess that's it," said Don, puzzled.

The light was failing now, and the soldiers stood in quiet groups against the rails, staring solemnly overseas at the water. The two friends were leaning over the rail near the hatchway and gazing at the mysterious looming shore and the little points of light that flashed out suddenly from farm-buildings and houses. The mouth-organ had finished, and the Trail was very nearly finished, too. Just below the companion-ladder a group of men were talking together, and suddenly one voice took charge of the conversation.

"Yes, sir." It was the emphatic manner, but a different owner. "I was sergeant-major at the reserve, and when the boys went to France I was bound to go, too, and the colonel says, 'George, you can't go; we can't get along without you here,' and I says 'Colonel, take back them stripes. I'm goin' with the boys,' an' so I took 'em down an' ——" This time a door slammed and spared the listeners the colonel's mortification.

A deep consciousness of home filled the hearts of the two men, and they went below, singing a quaint old ballad written by soldiers in honour of their sergeant-major.

In the morning Harry was awakened by shouts and rushing feet in the corridor outside. "We're here, Don," he yelled, and the two dashed for the ladder, fixing braces as they ran. When they got on deck the sun was shining, and energetic tugs were fusing the liner to the quay. The rails were lined with half-dressed soldiers shouting salutations to the dock labourers.

For an hour or more the two stood there, as noisy as the rest, but with a dim feeling that something was missing. Then they went below to a hasty breakfast, and when they reached the deck again the news of the transport's arrival was known in the city, and crowds of people were pressing against the barriers.

Don scanned the fluttering handkerchiefs and the upturned faces, and felt very lonesome. The liner was warping in closer, but still there were eight feet of foaming brown water between the ship and the dock, and a fifteen-foot drop from the deck to the level of the quay.

Harry cursed excitedly in his ear, and then, steadying himself by his friend's shoulder, he got one foot on the rail and leapt gallantly into space. The crowd cheered wildly, and next second he was grasping the hands of a dark and pretty girl. They kissed each other, solemnly and once, then blushed as deliberately, and the soldiers cheered furiously.

Burton turned and shouted: "Say, Don, it's Mamie!" he yelled. Carew didn't care who it was, but he jumped, too, and escaped without damage.

Now the boat was close in, and all along her side the soldiers were jumping down, while harassed officers endeavoured to keep them back. The crowd cheered impartially each new arrival. Don found himself shaking hands with Mamie, while Harry held them both by the arm in proud possession. He was aware of a prime voice beside him.

"Good morning, Mr. Carew."

Don turned and saw Kit standing there, flushed and confused, and much prettier than Mamie, he thought.

"Hello, Kit!" he said, lamely, and gingerly took her hand. They both looked as foolish as they felt.

"Hell!" remarked Burton, gazing at them with disapproval. "Harry!" cried Mamie, in sharp reproof. "They're behaving proper," she said, and simpered.

"I ain't then," said Harry, and kissed her. Everywhere soldiers were kissing and being kissed—it was a raging epidemic. Don looked at Kit, and held her hand; but he was thinking of the Yukon and shooting trips and hunting, and a man's companionship. Across the girl's head his eyes met Burton's, and he saw that his friend understood.

"It is—the only way—!" shouted Harry, in libellous imitation of a famous actor. Don kissed his girl.

[THE END.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

CANADIANS SECONDED TO THE R.A.F.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—Canadian officers seconded to the R.A.F. feel very keenly on two points: First, before repatriation they are returned to their infantry units, and immediately lose their flying pay, while other Canadians in the R.A.F. draw full pay until demobilized; in the second place, as far as can be found out, the gratuity of the seconded officer will be much less than that of any other flying officer. A Canadian who joined the R.N.A.S. draws £150 for each year or part of a year, while any Canadian who went directly into the R.A.F. draws as much gratuity for a year and a day as the seconded officer gets for four years.

There have been several letters about this, but we are very anxious to hear the Government's decision.

A SECONDED OFFICER.

HOSPITALITY TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—At the present moment there are some 2,000 American officers and men in Great Britain who are going to spend three months at various British universities.

A unique opportunity is, therefore, presented of enabling these visitors to get to know the British people. We are anxious for every one of these American students to spend their Easter holidays in British homes, and not in hotels, boarding-houses, or institutions, however admirable they may be. This group of young men is a somewhat exceptional one, for they are here for a serious purpose.

Will those of your readers in any part of the British Isles who would be prepared to offer a week's hospitality, or less, write to Mrs. Waldorf Astor, Hospitality Committee, Lennox House, Howard Street, Strand, W.C.2?—Yours faithfully,

NANCY ASTOR.

GEORGE E. MACLEAN, Secretary, American University Union (British Branch).

EVELYN WRENCH, Chairman, English-Speaking Union.

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CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURES.

New Brunswick Soldier-Farmer Decorated With V.C.

At Buckingham Palace last Saturday morning the King pinned the Victoria Cross to the tunic of No. 445120 Sergt. Herman J. Good, 18th Bn., a farmer of Bathurst, N.B. Sergt. Good was awarded the V.C. for his gallantry at Hangard Wood on August 8, 1918, when, with three men, he charged an enemy battery of 5.9's under point-blank fire, capturing the guns and entire crews.

At the Investiture on Thursday, March 27, the following officers were decorated:—

C.M.G. and D.S.O.—Brig.-Gen. Eugene Panet.

D.S.O. and BAR, and BAR to M.C.—Lt.-Col. Richard Worrall.

14th Bn.

D.S.O. and BAR to M.C.—Lt.-Col. James Millar.

D.S.O. and M.C.—Lt.-Col. Charles J. de Bunsen Sheringham, Somerset Light Infantry (Winnipeg), and Major Philip Earnshaw, Engrs.

D.S.O.—Major Robert Harkness (C.M.G.C.) and Major Charles Price.

O.B.E.—Military Division: Matron Bertha Willoughby (C.A.M.C.) and Lt.-Col. Jason Routh, Ord Corps. Civil Division: Major James Wallace, Y.M.C.A.

BAR to M.C.—Lt. John Green.

M.C. and BAR.—Capt. Hugh Brewer (14th Bn.) and Capt. William McMaster.

M.C.—Capt. Roy Armstrong (Engrs.), Charles Brown (C.R.T.), Rufus Holden (C.A.S.C.), James Knight (Engrs.), Lennox Napier (C.F.A.), Alfred Peterick (1st C.M.R.), Rene Weston (C.A.M.C.), and Rev. Albert Andrew (Chaplain Services); Lts. Elgin Campbell, Mitchell Doig and Herbert Drost (C.M.G.C.), Charles Fellows (Engrs.), Maurice Helver (C.R.T.), John Kilpatrick (47th Bn.), Sydney McEwen and Herbert Robinson (14th Bn.), Harold Simpson (C.M.G.C.), Harold Smith (C.M.M.G.C.), and Daniel Woodward (C.M.R.).

At the Investiture on March 29, in addition to Sergt. H. J. Good, 18th Bn., who received the V.C., the following officers were decorated:—

C.B.E. (Military Division).—Lt.-Col. William Fetherstonhaugh, Forestry Corps.

FIRST AND SECOND BARS TO THE D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. W. F. Gilson.

7th Bn.

BAR TO THE D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Kenneth M. Perry.

D.S.O. and M.C.—Major Ian Sinclair and Capt. Hugh Johnston.

D.S.O.—Capt. Gordon Graham, 10th Bn.

O.B.E. (Military Division).—Capt. George Fisher, Y.M.C.A.

M.C. and BAR.—Capt. Richard Weldon, C.M.G.C.

M.C.—Majors Joseph McKenna (14th Bn.), Waldo Trench (C.M.M.G.C.), and Henry Windler (R. Newfoundland Regt., attd. M.G.C.); Capt. Alfred Baker (C.M.G.C.), Herbert Cochrane (C.A.M.C.), Robert Holden (18th Bn.), Alfred Howell (14th Bn.), Herbert D. Brydons-Jackson, R.F.A. (Vancouver), Frederick Stowell (13th Bn.), Frank Taylor (Cent. Ont., attd. R.A.F.), Nigel Theobald (7th Bn.) and Frederick Thompson (C.M.M.G.C.); Rev. Cecil Stuart (Chaplain Services); Lts. Henry C. Lefroy, R.F.A. (Toronto), Bay Neville (14th Bn.), John Seton (C.M.M.G.C.), and Arthur White (C.R.T.).

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DOMINION MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell last week presented a Bill in Parliament for the purpose of creating a Federal Department of Public Health, with a Minister, deputy and the necessary departmental officers.

Among other features (says the *Record*), the purpose of the Department will be to pay special attention to the preservation of child health and the medical care of immigrants. It is proposed to form a Dominion Council of Public Health, of which the Deputy Minister will be chairman and the members the chief health executive officials in the Provinces.

—*—*—

Lloyd Stuck, Richmond, Ont., who has been deaf and dumb since suffering from typhoid in childhood, has recovered his hearing during an attack of influenza (says the *Times*), and is learning to talk.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

On Friday of last week the Queen of Roumania paid a visit of inspection to the Y.M.C.A. Beaver Hut, where she was received by Lady Perley, the Marchioness of Donegall, Capt. Rean (O.C., London Area), Capt. McKellar (O.C.), and Miss FitzRandolph (lady superintendent). The Hut, the most popular Canadian rendezvous in London, was crowded with soldiers at the time of the visit.

Lady Borden has advised Lady Patricia Ramsay by cable that Canada's contributions to her wedding present amount to £1,400, and that the gift, which will take the form of Victory Loan Bonds, will be forwarded shortly, enclosed in a silver casket.

Returned men of the P.P.C.L.I. in No. 4 Military District (says a *Daily Record* cable) are sending a special wedding gift to Lady Patricia Ramsay. It consists of three pairs of scissors with solid gold handles, contained in a case covered with a piece of officer's silk scarf showing the Patricias' Colours, while the snap is composed of dull gold beads in the form of the regimental crest.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland⁸ Geddes, M.P., Minister of National Service and Reconstruction, has accepted the position of Principal, McGill University, Montreal (in which he was Professor of Medicine before the war), and will take up his new duties in September.

It is announced that the Southern Command was offered to General the Hon.⁸ Sir Julian H. G. Byng, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., but that officer asked leave to be permitted to decline the offer in order that a younger and junior officer might not be kept from employment.

Major Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., of the Royal Air Force, has been granted three months' leave to Canada and sails about April 15 to re-visit his home in Winnipeg. He is still under hospital treatment for an injured left elbow, right thigh and left hip.

Sir Edgar Bowring has become a Vice-President of the League of the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian Trade Mission, left London on Sunday for a week's stay in Paris. He will spend alternate weeks in London and Paris in connection with the work of the Mission.

Sir William Oster is one of the representatives of the British Red Cross Society at the Cannes conference.

Sir Robert Borden's engagements in England include two for yesterday (Friday)—the unveiling of a memorial at the Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hospital at Taplow, and a McGill University dinner, arranged by Col. W. M. Birks, at the Carlton Hotel, at which the Hon. C. J. Doherty and several members of the Imperial Cabinet were to be present.

Brig.-Gen. Charles J. Armstrong C.M.G., of Montreal, was among those invested by the King with the C.B. on March 22. General Armstrong was formerly Chief Engineer of the Canadian Corps, but in consequence of serious injuries sustained in a railway accident in France early in 1916 he spent nearly two years in hospital. In January of last year he was seconded



SERGT. H. J. GOOD, V.C., 13TH BN.,
Decorated last Saturday.
Canadian War Records Photograph

for duty with the War Office as Chief Engineer of the 7th Corps (British), and is at present on leave.

Lt.-Gen. Sir John Monash, commander of the Australian Army Corps, was the guest of the first luncheon of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League last week. Major Evelyn Wrench, C.M.G., presided, and among others present were Sir George and Lady Perley, Lady Drummond, Lt.-Col. Sir G. McLaren Brown, Dr. G. R. Parkin, Mr. John Howard (Nova Scotia), Lt.-Col. Pelletier (Quebec), Brig.-General R. M. Sims (Ontario), Mr. F. C. Wade (British Columbia), and Mr. Harrison Watson.

Col. Redford Mulock, D.S.O., R.A.F., of Winnipeg, is returning to Canada in a week's time to lay before the Canadian Government the recommended Empire air policy. He will suggest, on behalf of the Royal Air Force, that such policy should be followed in the organisation of a Canadian Air Force.

Mr. E. T. Brandon, engineer to the Hydro Electric Commissioner, has left Toronto for England.

Capt. C. A. Allen, Secretary to the Canadian Emigration Office, left by the R.M.S. *Melita* on a voyage to Canada and back for the benefit of his health.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., has been appointed a K.C.

Col. H. M. Bennett, v.c., has been due in the Manitoba Court.

Mr. H. V. L. Martine is paying a visit to Western Canada, and will leave on the *Canadian* on April 2.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

N. S. Frances M. Clark, daughter of Major J. M. Clark assistant to the Agent-General for Ontario, has left for Canada, and shortly after her arrival will be married to Mr. Arthur C. Scott, Third Division, Corps Troops, who is Road Engineer to the City of Toronto.

The engagement is announced of Miss Irene Bender, daughter of Mr. E. N. Bender, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, to Captain John Black, 5th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, France, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. John Black, St. Stephen, N.B. The marriage will be quietly celebrated in the spring.

N. S. Clover M. Walker, whose marriage to Capt. T. S. Chutter recently took place, was at duty at No. 1, Canadian General Hospital during the troublous times of the Etaples air raids last spring. Captain Chutter, an original 1st Division ranker, after being seriously wounded in January, 1916, returned to France in the fall of the same year, and gained the M.C. on the Somme. After a year's duty in England on staff appointments at Witley and Shorncliffe, he returned to France last August as Staff-Captain to his old Brigade.

The engagement is announced of Lt. George Harold Rogers, 38th Battalion, attached R.A.F., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Rogers, of Ottawa, to Sylvie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. A. Pettit, of Strawberry Hill, Middlesex. The marriage will take place at the end of April.

The marriage took place at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Wednesday, of Marjory Manners, second daughter of D. Herbert Brookfield, of Glen Cove, Chester, Nova Scotia, to James Little Mounsey, younger son of Professor and Mrs. Mounsey, of 24, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh.

The marriage of Capt. John Mooney, M.C., 49th Bn., and Nursing Sister Florence Mary Hocken, I.O.D.E. Hospital, was solemnised at All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens, last Saturday. The service was conducted by Lt.-Col. (Rev. Canon) Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the bride was given away by her cousin, Capt. R. H. Joyce. After the ceremony Capt. and Mrs. Mooney left for a trip to the South Coast, and expect shortly to leave for Canada. The bride is the only daughter of the late Mr. Richard Hocken, of Moncton, N.B., and has been nursing in France and England since 1915. Capt. Mooney was in the Ordnance Department in Canada, but came overseas with the 49th Bn., and served in France up to the signing of the Armistice.

On Wednesday, March 26, at Beech Grove Congregational Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the marriage took place of Lt. E. P. Woodman, R.A.F., eldest son of the late Ald. A. H. Woodman and Mrs. Woodman, of Prince Albert, Sask., and Winifred Marion Thompson, only daughter of R. P. Thompson, R.N., and Mrs. Thompson, of Canterbury, Kent, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Capt. the Rev. J. J. L. Clayton, cousin of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. Turton.



Photograph] HEADQUARTERS STAFF, CANADIAN TROOPS, WITLEY. [E. T. Williamson, Haslemere.

Back row (left to right): Lt. E. F. Morgan (Camp Commandant), Major D. G. Wolfe-Merton, M.C. (Staff Captain), Capt. J. H. Jones (A.D.C.), Major W. F. Nicholson, M.C. (D.A.D.M.S.), Major R. B. Thompson, M.B.E. (Command Paymaster). Front row: Major F. F. Stern (A.P.M.), Major E. V. Benjamin, M.C. (D.A.A.G.), Col. J. G. Rattray, C.M.G., D.S.O. (A.A. and Q.M.G.), Brig-General F. W. Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (G.O.C.), Lt.-Col. T. J. F. Murphy, D.S.O. (A.D.M.S.), Lt.-Col. W. B. Evans, D.S.O. (G.O.C.), Maj. F. A. Lister, D.S.O. (D.A.Q.M.G.).



Canadian War Records] CANADIAN NURSING SISTERS STARTING FOR A TOUR OF THE BATTLEFIELDS.



OFFICERS, NO. 2 COY. 1ST MACHINE



MRS. GEORGE KEDRON BURNS, W.R.A.F., WITH HEADQUARTERS STAFF, 10TH WING, R.A.F.

Mrs. George Kedron Burns, W.R.A.F., only Canadian born officer in the Women's Royal Air Force. A member of the Red Cross that graduated from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, in last year's class. She is a Canadian nurse, having completed her course and a half of continuous active service, two in France, one on a coast transport ship, and two overseas. She is the only child, Capt. F. L. M. Burns M.C. R.C.M. posted in France, being on the Headquarters Staff of the 2nd Infantry Brigade.



[Canadian War Records] [Photograph]
 BRIG.-GEN. G. S. TUXFORD, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., WITH STAFF AND COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE 3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE (PHOTOGRAPHED IN BELGIUM).



WON (PHOTOGRAPHED IN BELGIUM).



[Photograph].
 LT. F. M. W. HARVEY, V.C., M.C., AND STANDARD PRESENTED BY LADY STRATHCONA
 TO LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE FOR THE MARCH TO THE RHINE.



[Canadian War Records] [Photograph]
 TEAM OF THE 7TH BATTALION WHICH WON THE FIRST DIVISIONAL ROAD RACE IN BELGIUM

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Lt. W. A. BAKER, M.M., 5th Bn. (died of broncho-pneumonia on February 17, at No. 20 General Hospital, Camiers), was the son of Mr. F. A. Baker, 75, Hook Avenue, West Toronto, and was a 1914 veteran, having enlisted with the 29th Light Horse at Saskatoon immediately on the outbreak of war. He won his M.M. and commission at Vimy Ridge, and was later seconded to the R.A.F. Lt. Baker leaves a widow and child.

Lt. N. C. BILTON, C.F.A. (who died of broncho-pneumonia at No. 12 C.G.H., Bramshott, on March 5), was the son of Mr. T. Bilton, of Bilton Bros., Ltd., Toronto. Educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University, he later entered the family business, of which he became secretary and treasurer. He came overseas in June, 1917.

Lt. F. A. DUCHESNAY, C.A.S.C. Depot (died at the Canadian Officers' Red Cross Hospital, 17, North Audley Street, W., on March 25), was promoted from the ranks early in 1916. As a private he had fourteen months' service in France—nine months with the 16th Bn. and five with the First Divisional Supply Column.

CAPT. EDWARD CASSILS EVANS, 42nd Bn. (died at the Empire Hospital, Vincent Square, on March 24, of wounds received on

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Friday, March 28.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

CAYLEY.—Madden, 550409 H. W.
CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Elder, 3106823 G. C.

Accidentally Killed.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—McLuskey, 810 C.

Died.

ARTILLERY.—O'Keefe, 43947 Bdr. J. C.
ENGINEERS.—Abdolt, 2022430 Spr. C. H.
NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Bartissail, 3204014 S.
EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Henderson, 2022267 G. S.
MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Bower, 2022111 H.
SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Burdick, 269884 C. J.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Gallichan, 184949 A.; Smith, 2904961 E.
FORESTRY CORPS.—Howard, 715108 A.; Rhoads, 883739 G. A.; Vaughan, 2433407 D.

INFANTRY WORKS COMPANY.—Roach, 3230689 J. A.

Died as Prisoner of War in German Hands.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—White, 9261 N. D.

Wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Jordan, 2100340 Gnr. J. N.; Winn, 43801 Gnr. C. R.
Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.
EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Brunet, 3056680 H. E.; Johnson, 639253 R.

List of Monday, March 31.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Barker, 3030462 A.; Grindin, 727343 T

Died.

ARTILLERY.—Mullins, 85251 Dvr. J.
ENGINEERS.—Tuck, 2010507 Act. Cpl. L. K.; Wiles, 500266 Spr. F.
WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Bonfont, 4005038 A.
MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Mans, 383538 D. S.
MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Powers, 220353 H.
RAILWAY TROOPS.—MacBeth, 1099189 Cpl. W. MacF.
ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.—Cocklin, 651693 D.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Ross, 928 Q-M-S. A.

Previously reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Smith, 760869 S.

List of Tuesday, April 1

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Rolling, 505997 A.C.

Died.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Karr, 3136537 H.
RAILWAY TROOPS.—Vazey, 727813 H.
FORESTRY CORPS.—Green, 2368384 W. O.; McLean, 763075 W. A.

Wounded.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Beauchamp, 660982 P.

CANADA'S V.C.s.

Further Particulars Regarding Deeds.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated March 31, announces the places at and dates on which the services were performed for which the Victoria Cross was awarded to certain officers, N.C.O.s and men. The list includes the names of 49 of the 61 Canadian V.C.s, the earliest and latest winners of the honour not being included because in their case dates and places were specified when the award was announced. The following shows the theatre of war and date of deed, as now stated:—

Cpl. C. Barron, 3rd Bn.—Paschendale Ridge, Nov. 6, 1917; Capt. W. A. Bishop, D.S.O., M.C., Can. Cav. and R.F.C.—nr. Cambrai; Act. Cpl. A. Brereton, 8th Bn.—E. of Amiens, Aug. 9, 1918; Lt. J. Brilliant, M.C., late 22nd Bn.—E. of Meharicourt, Aug. 9, 1918; Pte. H. Brown, late 10th Bn.—Hill 70, Aug. 16, 1917.
Act. Cpl. L. Clarke, 2nd Bn.—nr. Pozieres, Sept. 9, 1916; Lt. R. G. Come, late 27th Bn.—E. of Achelle, May 1, 1917; Pte. G. G. Coppins, 8th Bn.—Hackett Woods, Aug. 9, 1918; Pte. J. B. Crook, late Que. R.—Amiens, Aug. 6, 1918.
Pte. T. Dinsien, 42nd Bn. Parvillers Aug. 12, 1918; Lt. M. A. Flower, dew. late Lord Strathcona's Horse, N.E. of Bois de Moreuil, March 30, 1918; Cpl. H. J. Good, 13th Bn. Hainard Wood, Aug. 8, 1918.
C. S. M. H. Hanna, 2nd Bn. Lens, Aug. 21, 1917; Lt. E. M. W. Harvey, late Lord Strathcona's Horse—Gueyencourt, March 27, 1917; Sgt. F. Hobson, late 20th Bn.—N.W. Lens, Aug. 15, 1917; Pte. T. W. Holmes, 4th Bn.—nr. Paschendale, Oct. 26, 1917.
Cpl. J. Knoble, M.M., late 22nd Bn.—Neuville-Vitasse, June 6, 1918; Pte. J. C. Kerr, 49th Bn.—Courcellette, Sept. 16, 1915; Pte. C. J. Kinross, 49th Bn.—Paschendale Ridge, Oct. 25, 1917 and 31, Nov. 1917; Sgt. A. G. Knight, late 10th Bn.—Villers-le-Carnoy, Sept. 2, 1918; Act. Cpl. F. Knowall, 47th Bn. Lens, Aug. 20, 1917; Act. Maj. O. M. Learmonth, M.C., late 2nd Bn. E. of Lens, Aug. 10, 1917.
Cpl. T. W. MacDowell, D.S.O., 8th Bn. Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917; Lt. G. H. McKenna, M.M., 14th Bn. Gavrelle Sector, April 27, 1918; Lt. H. MacKenzie, D.C.M., late 7th Coy. C.M.G. Corps, Messines Ridge, Paschendale, Nov. 30, 1917; Lt. Cpl. W. H. Metcalf, M.M. 16th Bn. Arras, Sept. 1918; Pte. J. W. Mithu, late 10th Bn. nr. Thelus, April 1, 1917; Cpl. H. G. R. Muner, late 34th Bn. Demuin Aug. 8, 1918; Sgt. G. H. Mullin, C.M.M., P.C.C.L.I.—Paschendale, Oct. 30, 1917.
Act. Cpl. C. P. J. O'Kelly, M.C., 62nd Bn. S.W. of Paschendale, Oct. 26, 1917; Pte. M. J. O'Rourke, 7th Bn. Hill 60, Aug. 15, 1917; Pte. J. G. Pattison, 50th Bn. Vimy Ridge, April 10, 1917; Act. Maj. G. R. Penrice, D.S.O., M.C., 6th C.M.E. nr. Paschendale, Oct. 30, 1917; Lt.-Col. C. W. Pike, D.S.O., 16th Bn. Bagny, Sept. 1918.
Pte. (Piper) J. Richardson, late 16th Bn. Regina Trench, Oct. 8, 1916; Pte. J. P. Robertson, late 27th Bn. Paschendale, Nov. 6, 1917; Lt. C. R. Rutherford, M.C., M.M., 6th C.M.E. Monchy, Aug. 28, 1918.
Lt. R. Shankland, 43rd Bn. Paschendale, Oct. 26, 1917; Lt. Sgt. E. W. Sifton, late 18th Bn. Neuville-St. Vaast, April 9, 1917; Sgt. R. Spall, late P.C.C.L.I.—nr. Parvillers, Aug. 19, 1918; Lt. H. Strachan, M.C., Port Harry Horse, Arras, Nov. 30, 1917.
Lt. J. F. Tall, M.C., late 7th Bn. Amiens, Aug. 6, 1918; Sgt. R. L. Zengel, M.M., 6th Bn. R. of Warville, Aug. 9, 1918.



(Photo.) [E. Hutton.]
LT. COL. D. H. BARNETT, M.C.,
B.C. Regt.



LT. F. A. DUCHESNAY, C.A.S.C.
(Died.)

Lt.-Col. Barnett, whose promotion is gazetted this week, was a Rifleman in the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles of Canada (Vancouver), and reported for duty Overseas on August 4, 1914. He came Overseas with the 29th Bn. and was appointed Orderly Officer, 6th Inf. Bde., January 27, 1916, and Staff Captain, August 14, 1916; D.A.Q.M.G., Fourth Division, May 5, 1917; D.A.Q.M.G., Seafoam, May 19, 1918; and A.A. and Q.M.S., Seafoam, February 1, 1919. He was awarded the M.C. on January 1, 1917, and mentioned in despatches on June 1, 1917 and 1918.

August 8 last), was the son of Mr. Alfred B. Evans, vice-president of the National Drug and Chemical Company, Ltd., and Mrs. Evans, of 325, Peel Street, Montreal. Prior to enlistment he was in the service of the Merchants' Bank of Canada. He had been twice wounded.

CAPT. WILLIAM T. HACKETT, Dental Corps (died of pneumonia at No. 20 General Hospital, Camiers, on February 25), belonged to Winnipeg. He took his degree of D.D.S. at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons in 1899, and had been "mentioned" for valuable services during the war.

Lt. John Proctor, 8th Res. Bn., Witley, was killed by falling from a train on Monday night while returning from London. He came from Beaverton, Ont., where he was born in 1894, and served at the Front with the 116th Bn., being badly wounded in September last.

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Also Cases of Dangerous and Serious Illness.

3RD LONDON GENERAL, WANDSWORTH.—Lt. J. M. Langford, Man.
RED CROSS, 17, NORTH AUDLEY STREET.—Lt. J. B. Christie, 134th; Maj. E. C. Weyman, Que.
CONVALESCENT, MAYLOCE BATH.—Maj. J. F. Burgess, C.A.M.C.; Lt. J. M. Dorsey, 27th; Lt. A. W. H. Fisher, 2nd C.F.A.; Lt. A. Gilbert, 27th; Lt. N. A. L. Gilchrist, 2nd C.M.B.; Lt. B. R. Gill, 4th C.F.A.; Lt. F. Y. Greenwood, 27th; Lt. R. F. Landry, 54th; Lt. E. V. Macanay, 9th C.F.A.; Lt. W. B. Metcalf, 8th; Capt. L. K. Rawlinson, R.T.D.; Lt. F. Schieler, 75th; Capt. C. J. Stewart, 26th; Lt. W. V. Tobias, 54th.
DIE-HARDED.—Lt. J. A. Bourgaud, 22nd; Lt. N. Cameron, 43rd; Lt. H. W. de Guere, 1st; Lt. R. O. Edgar, 31st; Lt. A. W. Evelyn, 52nd; Lt. J. H. McCormick, 27th; Lt.-Col. W. P. McCardie, R.T.D.; Lt. H. S. Partridge, 2nd C.F.A.; Lt. J. Scott, 47th; Lt. L. Townsend, 44th; Lt. T. Warden, 2nd C.F.A.

Other than Wounds.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Lt. R. V. Waller, 75th (lacerated wounds, scalp and back), 47th C.C.B.

REMOVED FROM DANGEROUSLY ILL LIST.—Maj. A. P. Bonnell, 2nd Bde.

(C.F.A. (Influenza), 24th General, Wintreux.

REMOVED FROM DANGEROUSLY ILL LIST.—Maj. J. I. Carling, Gen. List (Influenza), 17, N. Audley Street, W.; Lt. J. B. Howes, C.F.C. Base Depot (Influenza), Prince of Wales' Hospital.

An interesting set of cinema films of the natural resources, industries, and scenery of British Columbia, arranged by Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General, was shown at the premises of Messrs. Kineto, Ltd., in Wardour St., W., on Wednesday afternoon.

IS PELMANISM A MEMORY COURSE?

A PREVALENT FALLACY.

To a very considerable number of people Pelmanism means nothing more than a method of improving one's memory. A chance remark overheard the other day is typical of much ill-founded criticism levelled against Pelmanism. A business man, in commenting on a Pelman announcement in a newspaper, said to a friend: "I've not much faith in these mnemonic systems myself. They're too much like crutches—all very well if you're lame and must use them, but it's much better to be able to dispense with them altogether."

Why this idea of Pelmanism should be so widespread at the present time is difficult to understand. In the hundreds of articles on Pelmanism written by leading men and women, and published in every important periodical in the country, it has been repeatedly pointed out that Pelmanism is far more than a mere memory course.

SIR ARTHUR QUILLER-ROUCH'S DISCOVERY.

But perhaps there is some excuse for the prevalence of this wrong impression, for Sir Arthur Quiller-Rouch, in his report on Pelmanism, admits that he had made the mistake so many others make of supposing that the instruction aimed only at training the memory. He says: "That it (the Pelman System) started with this for its main purpose seems pretty clear to an inquirer who follows through these booklets its reasoned account of itself. But to the inquirer it is even more obvious that Pelmanism, making sure of its ground and feeling its strength, is pushing its claim a great deal further. Indeed, if we once admit Pelmanism to be a system (1) scientifically based on its principles, and (2) working successfully—not to say working wonders—in practice, there is no reason at all why it should stop at training the memory. Every reason, rather, why it should go on to assert itself over the whole field of mental training, and, yet further, to offer its help in the formation of character."

WHAT DOES PELMANISM EMBRACE?

Let us glance for a moment at the Synopsis of the twelve lessons which form the Pelman Course, and see for ourselves some of the subjects embraced in the system. Here are twenty of the chapter or section headings from the lessons themselves:

- Human Energy—energy develops ability and formulates character.
- Method of self-analysis and self-drill.
- Analysis in business.
- Will as dependent on thought and feeling.
- The education of the will.
- Auto-suggestion—use in education and business.
- Diagram of mind-wandering.
- External and internal conditions of concentration.
- Mental powers—their order of development.
- Imagination—method of training.
- Importance of analogies.
- How to originate ideas.
- Brain lag.
- The hygiene of study.
- Self-expression develops ability.
- The art of reasoning.
- How different opinions arise.
- The influence of mind on mind.
- Courage: the primary virtue.
- Studies in self-knowledge.

You will notice that not one of these headings refers exclusively to memory, although all of them involve that faculty to a greater or lesser degree. Indeed, they cover almost the whole range of mental activity, and show that Pelmanism is designed not merely to aid those with weak and inefficient memories, but to help everyone to use his or her faculties to the full.

THE BETTER YOUR MEMORY THE MORE PELMANISM HELPS.

"My memory's pretty good—I don't need

Pelmanism," is a remark one frequently hears. This statement is based on the same false premise that Pelmanism is simply memory training. If you take the trouble to investigate the claims of Pelmanism, you are inevitably led to the conclusion that the possessor of a good natural memory can extract more benefit from Pelmanism than those who are handicapped by a poor memory. The latter have, so to speak, to build from the ground upwards, whereas the man or woman gifted with a good memory has an excellent foundation on which Pelmanism can quickly erect a solid structure of complete mental efficiency.

The most convincing proof that Pelmanism is of infinitely greater usefulness than memory training pure and simple can possibly be, is found in the letters received by the Pelman Institute from the students. There is hardly one of these communications which does not dwell upon some advantage derived from memory improvement. Here are a few comments culled from some of these letters:

- (M6080) "My Pelman training has helped me to decide and to act."
- (D6109) "I have a wider outlook and a grip on business matters that I did not possess before."
- (B6007) "I have more confidence in myself and am more optimistic."
- (W6123) "I have developed a real live interest in my business."
- (W6129) "I consider the lesson on Personality is alone worth the whole fee."
- (H6327) "I experience a marked improvement, especially in self-confidence and keener observation."
- (N6002) "I have learned to avoid fear and cultivate courage."
- (M4825) "It has materially lightened my work in many ways."
- (S5050) "A more concise and better arrangement of ideas in public speaking."
- (K6030) "My will power and personality are considerably stronger."
- (S6297) "Self-consciousness and an abject fear of criticism have vanished."

To continue these brief extracts (and pages of this journal could easily be filled with similar expressions of satisfaction) would merely be wearisome. Those given will serve the purpose, which is to show the enormous scope and power of Pelmanism as a scientific means of all-round self-development.

To ask the question: "Is Pelmanism a memory course?" is, therefore, something like asking whether a five-pound note is worth fifteen shillings. The answer in either case is the same: "Emphatically, yes! and a very great deal besides!"

WHY PELMANISM IS POPULAR.

By Nigel Laurence.

There are people who seem to think that Pelmanism is above their heads—too difficult, too advanced for those who have had only an elementary education.

Actually they are wrong, and any Pelmanist would smile at the suggestion that the beloved "little grey books" are beyond the capacity of any ordinarily intelligent mortal. Pelmanism has achieved its wonderful popularity precisely because it presents no difficulties.

But these doubters (who, by the way, have never even troubled to investigate what Pelmanism means) shake their heads and hold aloof. I have talked with some of them, and I believe that most of their doubting is due to the fact that so many famous and clever men and women are Pelmanists.

It does not occur to them that a University man and an artisan can both profit equally by the same physical training. Given a proper system of muscular drill, any normal man can

understand it and benefit by it. And it is precisely the same in regard to mental drill or training.

For Pelmanism, to define it in the simplest way, is nothing more nor less than mental exercise. Everyone possessed of common sense knows that every limb, muscle, organ, or faculty of the human body must be regularly used and exercised if it is to develop its proper qualities.

The leg that is never used for walking becomes what scientists call "atrophied"; it loses its power and dwindles in size and strength. If you were to cease to use your eyes for a period they would be weakened. A muscle unused soon becomes unusable. And it is precisely the same with the faculties or powers of the mind; they must be used regularly if you want them to develop power.

"Cleverness" is probably nothing more than a certain nimbleness of brain due to constant exercise and use upon right lines. The mathematician, for instance, is not born with a cleverness for figures; he acquires it by practice, much as a juggler acquires his amazing dexterity by practice. In some cases an early aptitude or natural liking for a particular work is displayed, but, broadly speaking, any man or woman can, with due practice, become clever and adept in most of the crafts and arts which are popularly supposed to necessitate a special "gift."

A great violinist was once asked what, in his opinion, was the secret of his marvellous skill. His reply was: "In the first place, practice; in the second place, practice; and, in the third place, again practice."

And "practice" is undeniably the secret of brain-power; of all forms of brain-power. The brain, well used, develops and waxes strong; the little-used brain remains dull and valueless. Pelmanism gives us the right direction for brain use. It does not aim to impart knowledge; it simply aspires to show how the brain should be used.

Pelmanism will not teach you languages, but it makes the learning of languages infinitely easy. It does not teach you eloquence, but it enables you to express yourself fluently in words. It does not make you a clever inventor, or writer, or salesman; but it trains your brain so that you know how to originate ideas and arrange your thoughts, and become persuasive in arguments.

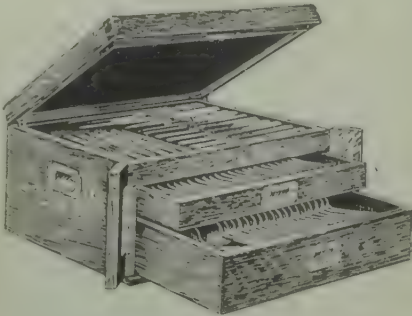
Pelmanism does not give you a shibboleth by the uttering of which you are instantly transformed from a failure to a success, from a poor man to a wealthy; but it does show you why you failed in the past, and how you can succeed in the future, the immediate future.

How many thousands of men and women have proved the truth of this? Their number is truly legion!

But if Pelmanism is no magic password, it is, on the other hand, no affair of laborious study or midnight toil. It is supremely easy, supremely interesting, supremely resultful. You are never in doubt as to its value when once you have started upon it. From lesson 1 onwards you are conscious of a gradual clearing away of mental fogs, doubts, difficulties—a widening of your mental horizon—a brightening of your whole future.

Doubter you may be, until you have begun your first lesson in Pelmanism; doubter you can never be when once you have opened the cover of the first of the immortal "little grey books!"

Now write for a free copy of "Mind and Memory," in which the Pelman Course is fully described and explained, and which also contains a full Synopsis of the lessons of the Course. With this you will also receive an unabridged reprint of "Truth," a sensational Report on Pelmanism, and particulars showing you how to secure the Complete Course at a reduced fee. Address your application to the Pelman Institute, 21, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.



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THE CHURCH ARMY.

In a booklet entitled "Transition from War to Peace," it is stated that while it has been possible to wind up some of the departments, such as the War Prisoners' Gifts Department and the Convalescent Home at Tankerton, which is now reverting to its proper use as a Girls' Seaside Club, on the other hand there is still the most urgent need for the Wounded Department, which is busier than ever owing to the influx of invalided repatriated prisoners of war from Germany and Turkey; the Buckingham Palace Hotel and King's Riding School, and other Hostels for men on leave in London; in fact, these have had to be considerably extended, at the request of the authorities, by the addition of about 3,000 beds in the Maida Vale district; the Homes for Sailors and Soldiers' Motherless Children, and several other Departments.

Above all, the need for the Church Army's recreation huts, tents and centres at home and in France, Belgium, Macedonia, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, East Africa, Mesopotamia, Persia and India, is not only continuing, but is much increased. Not only are they providing additional centres to serve the Armies of Occupation in Germany, but now that hostilities have ceased, the claims upon those already existing are more urgent than ever.

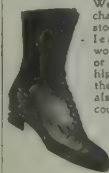
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(Continued from page 8).

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Sellers, 42367 Sgt. (act. R.S.M.) E. McP. 1st C.C.D.; Smith 2113 Farr S. Sgt. (act. S. S.M.) J. C.A.S.C.; Spencer, 82118 Pte. (act. Sgt.) E. W. Gen. Depot; Stonehouse, 661132 Pte. (act. Sgt.) E. R., 10th Res. Bn.; Stevenson, 62223 Pte. (act. Sgt.) E. C.A.M.C.; Sweeney, 601063 R.M. H. 10th Gen. Hosp.; Tavenor, 43890 Sgt. (act. R.S.M.) A. F. W., 18th Res. Bn.; Walker, 56605 Pte. (act. Sgt.) G. Forestry Corps; Wallace, 524736 Pte. (act. Sgt.) M. C.A.M.C.; Walls, 55524 Pte. (act. S. Sgt.) C. H. Estates Branch; Walsh, 782110 Pte. (act. Sgt.) W. E. H. Q. O.M.F.C.; Weaver, 1037645 Pte. J. Forestry Corps; White, 27432 Pte. (act. R.M.) J. C. H. Q. O.M.F.C.; Whitham, 114067 Pte. (act. S. Sgt.) C. H. C.A.M.C.; Willis, 106530 Sgt. (act. C.Q.M.S.) J. 11th Res. Bn.; Wright, 46109 C.Q.M.S. (act. S. Q.M.S.) N. R., War Records.

Canadians in Imperial Forces.

Temp. Capt. C. A. Abbott, R.E. (Lt. Canadian Forces); Lt. Archie G. Bedford, R.F.A. (act. Intelligence Corp., Toronto, Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) E. Carmel, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) (Winnipeg); Capt. Ernest F. S. Dawson, M.C., R.E. (Charlottetown, P.E.I.); Lt.-Col. C. M. Stephen, C.M.G., Q.M.G.'s Dept. (Halifax); Col. A. H. Van Straubense, R.E. (R.M.C., Kingston).

Newfoundland Force.

Lt. H. A. Anderson, Capt. F. W. Marshall.

CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

Ripon Area defeated Seaford for the title of cross-country champions, O.M.F.C., at Seaford on March 19.

Running true to form, Sgt. J. H. Massey, 12th Reserve Bn., was placed second (50 yards behind the winner) in the Inter-Command cross-country race on March 27.

Canada has cut rather an inglorious figure in the Inter-Services and Dominion Forces Rugby Competition, in which they now fill the position of "wooden spoonists." They have not only lost all three games contested, but have lost 22 points by the Mother Country, the game taking place at Inverleith, Scotland. To-day (Saturday) they play Australia at Twickenham and the following Saturday will meet the R.A.F. at Leicester.

The formation of a Woman's Overseas Corps is proposed by the Colonial Intelligence League.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

OFFICERS and other ranks who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of returning surplus kit to Canada must send such baggage to the Estates Branch, Room 11, Green Armour House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

The offices of the Canadian Air Force Section, General Staff, have been moved to Oxford Circus House, London, W.1.

The establishment of No. 1 Wing, Canadian Air Force, allows for three officers (including one Lt.-Col.) and eleven N.C.O.s and men. One hundred other ranks may, if required, be attached to the establishment for the purpose of training and reinforcement.

Notes on Officers.

Hon. Col. W. Gow, Col. J. Duff Stuart, Lt.-Col. J. McCombe, and Hon. Lt. H. J. Mowat have been struck off the strength of the General List on proceeding to Canada. Major H. F. C. Stikeman and Lt. B. S. C. Kilvert have also returned to Canada.

Nursing Sisters D. Kinghorn, J. B. Smiley, and Margaret M. Rose, C.A.M.C., have retired in the British Isles.

Lt.-Col. Edouard Leprohon, of Montreal, an original member of the 14th Bn., is returning home with his old unit. He has latterly been serving as a conducting officer, and has completed thirty ocean trips in that capacity.

Appointments.

Major R. M. Garsline, D.S.O., has been appointed D.A.D.M.S., D.G.M.S., vice Major F. V. Woodbury. Major J. C. Harris has been made O.C., Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., and Lt.-Col. W. M. Balfour, D.S.O., has returned to his former command as O.C., C.M.G.C. Depot, Seaford, vice Lt.-Col. W. M. Moorhouse, D.S.O. Major H. W. Cooper, E. Ont., has been appointed to command M.D.C. Wing 10 at Kinnel Park, and his former command (Wing 5) has been taken by Major R. S. Worsley, M.C., Engrs. Capt. (A/Major) P. A. Landry, B.C., has been seconded to the Canadian Air Force.

Witley Camp Reorganised.

Witley Camp has been reorganised as the "Canadian Corps Camp, Witley." The reserve units have ceased to exist, and the present cadres will be reorganised on the "wing" system. The regimental depot group, comprising the 1st and 2nd Central Ontario, the Western Ontario, and the Artillery depôts, have moved to the Ripon Area, whilst the General Depot have gone to Seaford. In future Witley and Bramshott will be administered under a single command.

The Kinnel Park Command.

The statement by the *Evening Standard* that Brig.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien is to succeed Col. M. A. Colquhoun as Commandant of Kinnel Park Camp is premature. Gen. MacBrien is president of the Board which is at present enquiring into the recent disturbances at the camp near Rhyl, and for that reason it is improbable that such an appointment would be made. Gen. MacBrien is at present the Canadian representative at the War Office on the Reorganisation Committee of the Post-Bellum Army, being chosen for his special capabilities.

1st Infantry Brigade Booked for Home.

The whole of the 1st Infantry Brigade, with certain other units, are scheduled to sail from Southampton by the *Olympic* on the 12th inst. Brig.-Gen. Eric McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., formerly G.O.C. 4th Brigade, and before that O.C. the 13th Bn., is in command of the Brigade, succeeding Brig.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, M.P.

The 1st Bn. are booked for London, Ont.; the 2nd will proceed to Peterboro (at the invitation of the city) for a special demonstration before going on to Kingston for dispersal; the 3rd, Toronto; and the 4th, Brantford. At the latter place Mr. Norman Andrews will present Colours to the 4th Bn. During the past week the personnel of the Brigade have been on leave.

—*—

COLOURS FOR MOTOR MACHINE GUN BRIGADES.

The 1st Canadian Motor Machine-Gun Brigade, of which Lt.-Col. W. K. Walker, D.S.O., is the commanding officer, were presented with regimental Colours at a large open-air gathering at Carlisle last Saturday. Col. Walker, who is the second son of the Rev. Canon Walker, Vicar of St. Paul's, Silloth, has recently been lecturing in his native county on "Our Army in Germany," and the collections at his lectures were devoted to the purchase of the Colours, which were made at the Royal School of Art Needlework. The personnel of the Brigade is drawn from all parts of the Dominion.

The colour party was composed of Lt.-Col. W. K. Walker, D.S.O., M.C. Major R. D. Harbless, D.S.O., M.C. Capt. F. F. Worthington, M.C., M.M. Lt. H. Smith, M.C., M.M. Lt. W. G. Cottle, M.M. Capt. (Rev. F. C. Chapman, S.M. A. Ball, Sigs. G. C. Kirkham, D.C.M., C. N. Kinsey, S.M. H. G. Keating, M.M., and O. L. Finney, Cpls. D. Bed, M.M. and W. S. Tudford, M.M. Ptes. J. J. Black, J. Byrne, M. Latham, R. S. Smith, and H. D. Pettis.

Sir George Perley telegraphed on Friday to the Mayor of

Carlisle as follows: "On the occasion of the presentation of colours to the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade by you at Carlisle, I send greetings to all those associated with this patriotic gift to one of our fighting units that has done its part so well in the great struggle for liberty and justice."

The Mayor of Carlisle replied: "I tender sincere thanks for kind message, which is much appreciated. Honors honoured in making presentation to brigade with so distinguished a record."

On Thursday afternoon Lady Perley was to present Colours on behalf of the Ladies of the Yukon Territory, to the 2nd Motor Machine-Gun Brigade at Seaford, of which Col. H. V. F. Meurling, D.S.O., M.C., is in command.

16th BATTALION CONCERT PARTY.

To Play at Beaver Hut Theatre.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next the stage of the Beaver Hut Theatre will be held by the 16th Bn. (Canadian



THE 16 TH BN. (CANADIAN SCOTTISH) CONCERT PARTY.

Scottish) Concert Party. The party was organised two years ago, and its patrons to date have mostly been Canadian soldiers, 200,000 of whom have seen the show during the party's total mileage of 3,500 kilometres through France, Belgium and Germany. No member of the party has less than three years' active service.

The following nominal roll of the party (with the home towns of the men) will be of interest to many of our readers:—

Drum-Major J. H. Graham, Vancouver; Cpl. W. H. Large, Owen Sound; Cpl. C. Payne, Hamilton; Ptes. B. F. Dix, Victoria; B. Nelson, Revelstoke; B. Liddle and C. D. Liddle, W. Kildonan, Man.; A. J. Livingston, Morden, Man.; J. Jacksbank, Moose Jaw; F. W. Jones, Regina; W. Dawes, G. F. Harris and L. Brittain, Winnipeg; J. Lightheart, Hamilton; W. McGregor, Regina; L/Cpl. L. L. Greig and Pte. H. J. W. Baker, Winnipeg.

—*—

CANADIAN ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The 1st Divisional Engineers are organising an Association, with headquarters at 216, Peel Street, Montreal, and a Western office at 15, Edmonton Street, Winnipeg. The name proposed is the Association of Canadian Military and Civil Engineers.

The following officers have been elected:—Hon. President, Major-Gen. Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C. First Canadian Division; President, Col. A. Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C. 1st Bde. C.E.; Vice-President, Major F. E. Lynn, D.S.O., M.C., A.O.C. 2nd Bn. C.E.; Treasurer, J. P. MacKenzie, O.C. 1st Bn. C.E.; Hon. Secy., Lt. Col. J. M. Bisset, D.S.O., Vancouver; O.C. 2nd Bn. C.E.; and Hon. Secy., F. Pepler, D.S.O., Toronto; G.O.C. 2nd Bn. C.E.; Secy., Pte. surer, Major F. E. O'Leary, M.C.

A military committee, consisting of Col. A. C. Macdonell, Major O'Leary and Major G. R. Turner, M.C., G.O.C. 1st Bn. C.E., will consider any question from members dealing with their military records, pensions, gratuity, rank, honours and awards, etc.

HONOURING THE "STATION GUIDES."

Presentation of Medallions by Lady Drummond.

An interesting sidelight on some fine war work on behalf of Canadian soldiers was revealed in the speeches at a meeting in London on Saturday last convened by the Committee of the Maple Leaf Club.

A reception was held at the Maple Leaf Canteen, in Grosvenor Gardens, for the purpose of presenting medallions to about sixty members of the Overseas Forces Reception Committee (or "Station Guides," as they are more familiarly known), who for the past three years have been working as an auxiliary to the Maple Leaf Clubs.

Lady Drummond presided, and there were present:—

Sir George and Lady Perley, Col. L. S. Amery (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), Mr. Perceval F. Kidston (Hon. Secretary of the Maple Leaf Clubs), Mr. A. L. Nunn (Hon. Treasurer), the Countess of Minto, the Baroness Strathcona, the Dowager Countess of Limerick, Mrs. Bovey, Miss Drayton, Mrs. Hewins, Sir Edward Kemp, Col. E. A. H. Elliot (Manager of the Club), Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Birckett, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Ross, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Imbert Terry (organiser and Commandant of the Overseas Forces Reception Committee), Lt.-Col. Rev. Canon F. G. Scott, Col. Rev. Canon Almond, Col. J. G. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Colmer, Dr. J. Robertson, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Rezan, Mrs. Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mackenzie Low, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lefroy, Mrs. Chrimmes, Mrs. Robins, Miss MacLeod Moore, Major J. M. Clark, and Lt. W. I. Hearst.

Letters of regret at their inability to attend were read from Mr. Rudyard Kipling (who wrote that there could be no praise too high for the men who, year in and year out, devoted their time to the work of meeting Overseas troops and conducting them across London), Lord Milner, Lord Salisbury, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, and Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims (Agent-General for Ontario).

In her address, Lady Drummond lauded the unobtrusive work of the Overseas Forces Reception Committee. Like most good work, she said, it had been hidden from the public eye, but it would be hard to exaggerate its importance. If Overseas Clubs had been found necessary, it was equally important that men should be found to do the conducting work. Thousands would have missed their welcome and gone adrift in the loneliness of London but for the O.F.R.C. Lady Drummond asked her hearers to try and envisage the work of four years, in fair weather and in foul, in waiting in the railway stations. No words were adequate to express to those gentlemen their appreciation: their reward was largely in the result of their labours. They (the Committee of the Maple Leaf Club) were presenting to each gentleman a Maple Leaf emblem which, she thought, would serve to keep them in their remembrance, "as they will be (continued the speaker) in ours." The medallions contained the inscription:—"For voluntary war service rendered to one million overseas troops from 1915 to 1919." The "Guides" then filed past the platform to receive their gifts.

As a special mark of appreciation, Hon. Lts. A. Rivers and H. Cannell (secretary of the O.F.R.C.) were also presented with neat leather attaché cases. Mr. Cannell, in responding, said that in the last two years of the war (for which period only records were available) the Guides had met 50,000 trains in all parts of London, and had conducted 850,000 Canadian soldiers. The members of the Committee had given 1,000 days and 1,000 nights to this work, and fogs, air raids, and traffic strikes had made no difference to their labours.

On behalf of the Canadian Government and of officers and men, Sir George Perley returned thanks to the Guides. After the Clubs were started, he said, it became a problem as to how the troops were to find them. Then Sir Henry Imbert Terry was consulted, and he (Sir George) was happy to sanction Sir Henry being made an honorary officer in the O.M.F.C. What the members of the O.F.R.C. had done for the Canadian boys would, he believed, help on both sides, and result in a lessening of the differences between the two countries. The Maple Leaf Clubs had been one of their best institutions in England.

Col. Amery said what the work of the Reception Committee had meant in self-sacrifice they knew, and in the years to come those gentlemen would look back on it with pleasure. They had done a big bit in building up the British Empire, for the Empire had been built, more than anything else, on its essence of kinship. The family feeling, the kindness, the wish to become friends, that was the feeling they had engendered. The one million men they had helped meant a million acts of kindness, and those were the links that mattered: the sense of kinship and common brotherhood.

Mr. Hewins said the work of the men whom they had met to honour was not merely a side issue of the war. The benefits they had been privileged to confer would redound to their own good.

That day, said Sir Henry Imbert Terry, in voicing his gratitude to the Committee of the Maple Leaf Club, witnessed the finish of the work of the Reception Committee. They were grateful, not only for the souvenir, but also for the grace and manner of its giving. They had, he said, carried out their

work without the solace of a uniform, and without any limelight.

Sir Edward Kemp said he intended, when the time came, to recognise the work of the Maple Leaf Clubs in an official way in the Parliament at Ottawa. Proceeding to a defence of the Canadian soldier, Sir Edward said he found that the men were thoroughly homesick, but he hoped that by the end of July nearly all the troops would be back in their homes. They had to remember that a lot of the men had been over here for four years or more without the chance of seeing their relatives. Since the Armistice, the Canadian soldiers had had to endure all the hardships of an English winter—and a Canadian winter was bad enough!—but always they had shown a discipline really remarkable, although they were thoroughly "fed up." In every country, he continued, there were black sheep, but he advised them not to judge the average Canadian by the few men who kicked over the traces. Canadian soldiers would return home to become good citizens, for the Canadian soldier was the best type of man Canada had produced.

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"TRADE AMBASSADORS."

Canadian Officers' Recent Tour of British Manufactures.

The recent tour of a dozen selected Canadian officers to British manufacturing centres in the North of England, arranged by the Federation of British Industries, was an unqualified success.

An official of the Federation, seen by a *Canada* representative, said the impression of the Canadian "trade ambassadors" was one not only of surprise, but of thankfulness in finding such an organisation of industry as was embodied in the units of the Federation.

The visitors were also impressed with the industries presented at the works they inspected, the spirit of cordial friendliness and hospitality extended to them by all the manufacturers with whom they came in contact, the magnitude of the works, and the evidence they had of the huge difficulties of the transition of industry from a war to a peace-time footing.

This latter phase was vividly brought home to the visitors, for on the occasion of their visit they saw many of the factories in a state of semi-demolition—the transition actually going on under their eyes. The visitors (who were described to the interviewer as "a real live crowd") were glad to have the opportunity of getting in close touch with British manufacturers, and were impressed with the evident desire of the manufacturers to meet Dominion needs.

The official praised highly the selection of the party. "You could not," he said, "have sent us better men. Each was a master of his own line of business, and thoroughly alive to the needs for an improvement of mutual trade relations as between Britain and Canada." They could not look for any immediate commercial returns from the tour, but he was certain that such intercourse could not but result in lasting good.

The Federation will welcome enquiries regarding commercial opportunities and openings from Canadian readers. Such enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Federation of British Industries, 39, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

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RELEASE OF IMPRISONED OFFICERS.

An Army Order was published on March 27, under which General Officers Commanding-in-Chief and General Officers Commanding Expeditionary Forces and Commands at Home and Overseas will demobilise all officers (except Regular officers holding permanent commissions) who are not required for the Armies of Occupation or for the military machinery of demobilisation.

Officers holding commissions in the Special Reserve will be demobilised, and those in the Territorial Forces will be disembodied. Officers holding temporary commissions who are willing to be demobilised will be released, and those not willing will have their commissions terminated under the provisions of Army Order 9 of 1919.

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ARMY NURSES AND V.A.D.s.

In view of the present urgent demand for nurses for the civilian population, members of the Q.A.I.M.N.S. Res., T.F.N.S., Assistant Nurses, and V.A.D. nursing members, and special probationers serving in military hospitals may now submit an application for early release through the usual channels to the War Office. If the application is approved the nurses will not forfeit any financial benefits due to her on termination of service.

—*—*—

No. 87597 Pte. F. Brooks, King's Royal Rifle Corps, reported killed, belonged to St. John, N.B.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - \$3,800,000.

Total Assets Exceed - \$153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED

to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED

at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:-

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Belt Telephone of Canada.—A dividend of 2 per cent. (\$2 per share), less tax, has been declared for the quarter.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office announces that a branch has been opened at Waterville, Alberta.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—The directors have declared a dividend of \$13, or at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for the quarter ending March 31.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been opened at Niagara Falls Centre, Ont.; St. Clair and Lansdowne Avenues, Toronto; Murray Harbour, P.E.I., and Semans, Sask.

Dominion Savings and Investment.—The report for year ending December 31, 1918, states that net profits amounted to \$11,172. The usual half-yearly dividends were paid, and \$2,054 added to reserve fund, which now amounts to \$55,479, leaving balance of \$319 at credit of contingent account.

Bank of Montreal.—The Bank of Montreal announces that owing to the issue of 30,700 shares of capital stock to the shareholders of the Bank of British North America in fulfilment of the agreement to purchase the assets of the latter bank, it is deemed advisable to raise their capital to \$20,000,000.

London and Canadian Loan and Agency.—The accounts for 1918 show a net profit of \$34,216, against \$35,595, and \$4,520 was brought forward. Four quarterly dividends amounting to 8 per cent. have been paid, the same as for each of the four preceding years, and \$10,275 has again been placed to rest account, leaving \$5,133 to be carried forward. The rest account now amounts to \$184,931.

Cunard Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., at Liverpool on Monday adopted a resolution to increase the capital of the company to \$6,000,000 by the creation of 1,500,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, such shares to rank as regards dividends and in all other respects with existing Ordinary Shares.

Winnipeg Electric Railway.—The report for the year ended December 31 last shows:- Gross earnings from operations, \$3,588,723; operating expenses, \$2,412,226; net operating revenue, \$1,176,496. Including miscellaneous income, \$44,931, gross income is \$1,221,428. Deducting interest on debenture stock, etc., and all charges, the net income amounted to \$289,784, and after deducting depreciation, \$201,050, there is left \$88,734; \$1,214,131 was brought forward, making \$1,302,865. Sinking fund appropriation takes \$60,000, and the surplus carried forward is \$1,242,865.

Canada Company.—The report for 1918 states that the acreage of leased land converted to the tenants the freehold was 2,742½ acres, in addition to which there was sold for cash 2,032 acres, amounting together to 4,774½ acres (against 3,080 in 1917). The land leased with right of purchase (including renewals of cancelled leases) was 5,462 acres (7,754 in the preceding year). The sales and leases together totalled 7,493½ acres (comparing with 8,300 acres in 1917) at prices averaging

\$15.20 per acre, a gain of 16½ per cent. over book value. Leases without option of purchase were issued in 1918 over 4,284 acres (4,448 in 1917).

Canada North-West Land.—The report for 1918 states that sales of farm lands were 54,635 acres for \$835,637, as compared with 32,312 acres for \$484,037; the average price obtained was \$15.29 per acre, the same as for 1917. Townsite sales show an increase as compared with the preceding year, but the liquidation of the townsite holdings is now approaching completion. Following the custom adopted by the directors, the total amount of the past year's farm land sales has been transferred to profit and loss, which now stands at \$2,288,978. A distribution on realisation of assets, No. 12, of \$5 per share was paid to shareholders on December 23 last.

Le Roi No. 2.—The report for the year ended September 30 last states that net profit amounted to \$4,919. \$16,300 was brought forward, making \$21,219 to be carried forward. In view of the ever-increasing cost of production, combined with the serious fall in the price of copper, and also the uncertain market outlook, the directors do not feel justified at present in recommending the payment of a dividend. During the year 19,642 tons were shipped to smelters, the average value per ton being \$17.91, as against 10,984 tons of an average value of \$22.86 shipped the previous year. Mining costs and smelting charges, after allowing for depreciation, worked out at \$15.05 per ton, as against \$15.82 per ton.

—* * *

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has been given a contract for the construction of 1,030 cars, 250 of which will be built at their Fort William plant.

Mr. Albert Lund, director resident in London of Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., distillers, is leaving for Walkerville, Ont. Where he will remain until about the middle of May.

A general meeting of the members of the Association to Protest Against the Duplication of the Income Tax within the Empire will be held in the Great Hall, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2, on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., when the report of the Executive Committee and balance-sheet will be presented.

The articles in the March *By-Water Magazine* (Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, 10c.) include "Marketing the Canadian Grain Crop," by Garmult Agassiz; "America's Largest Graving Dock"; "The New and Old Wolland Canals" by Franklin Williams; "The Growth of Wireless Telegraphy," by A. L. Wark; and notes on "Ships and Shipping."

According to a judgment issued at Toronto in the case of the Massey-Harris Co., a concern which buys Victory Bonds with no intention of making them a permanent investment, and which shortly sells them at a loss, is entitled to have such loss and other expenses deducted from the income which it received from the bonds in determining the amount which it has to pay as municipal income tax.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.
From Liverpool to St. John.

Wednesday, April 9—Minnedosa.
Friday, April 11—Grampian.
Tuesday, April 15—Coriscan.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Wednesday, April 16—Metagama.
Friday, April 26—Tunisia.
Tuesday, April 29—Meita.

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, April 9—Adriatic.
Saturday, April 12—Belgic.
Wednesday, April 16—Celtic.
Wednesday, April 23—Baltic.
Wednesday, April 30—Cedric.

Liverpool to Portland.

Tuesday, April 15—Rimouski.
Tuesday, April 22—Canada.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, April 6—Saxonia.
Wednesday, April 9—Carnegie.
Saturday, April 13—Royal George.
Saturday, April 26—Orduna.

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Halifax or St. John.
Thursday, April 3—Manchester Division.
Thursday, April 10—Manchester Brigade.

N.B.—The first direct sailing to Quebec and Montreal will be the Canadian Pacific R.M.S. Metagama, leaving Liverpool April 23.

—* * *

THE CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

Mr. H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, in an address on Canadian cattle before the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture last week, outlined the situation in Canada as regarded the embargo against the importation into Great Britain of Canadian cattle. He said that Canada was face to face with the need for a reconstruction policy based on agricultural development. They could produce more cattle than they could fatten. They had to seek a steady, consistent outlet for their surplus store stock, and their market must either be the United States or the United Kingdom. They would greatly prefer to trade with the United Kingdom, and so keep the revenue within the Empire. By the removal of the embargo the feeding districts in Scotland would be provided with a sufficient number of Canadian cattle. If the embargo were removed the Canadian Government would do everything in its power to establish the trade on a stable basis.

—* * *

MOTOR CARS IN CANADA.

During 1918 Canada was the third largest purchaser in the United States of commercial automobiles, buying 1,595 cars, valued at \$2,085,464. Canada was the largest foreign purchaser of American passenger cars, buying 3,543 cars, valued at \$7,141,406. Except in Quebec and British Columbia the majority of the cars purchased went to rural communities.

The following is the percentage of cars owned in Canada outside centres of population of 5,000 and over:—In Nova Scotia, 53; New Brunswick, 72; Prince Edward Island, 53; Quebec, 42; Ontario, 50; Manitoba, 59; Saskatchewan, 86; Alberta, 74; and British Columbia, 34.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Date:

Consols Pay Day, Friday, May 2.

Ticket Day

Pay Day

Wed., April 9

Thurs., April 10.

London, Tuesday

The stock markets are in fairly cheerful trim, reflecting the definite clearance in the labour situation, and indications that the Peace Conference is concluding its labours.

In the Canadian department there has been a fair volume of dealings, but even specialties have displayed no sustained activity. There has been no important movement among the gilt-edged issues. The 4½ per cents. hold around 96, while the Fours at 85, and the 3½ per cents. at 75 are steady without variation. Municipal bonds have been firm, and Vancouver 4½ per cents. at 77 are a point better. Montreal 4½ per cents. at 86, Toronto 4½ per cents. at 85, and Winnipeg 4½ per cents. at 82 have met quiet support.

The remarkable adverse movement in the \$ exchange dealt with in its investment aspect on our Banking page is a feature that should be studied attentively by investors in Canadian dollar securities. This significant development has already had a marked effect on the prices of several Alberta and Saskatchewan issues owing to the option possessed by their holders of encashing their coupons either in this country or in Canada. We hope to deal with the subject more fully in a later issue.

In the railway group Canadian Pacific has been the most active. The 4½ per cents. statement shows a net income of \$2,000,000 in the same month increased by \$150,000 and operations after a slight set-back in the first half of the year, are now showing a decided improvement. The 4½ per cents. at 85 are a point better.

There has not been much done in the values of the land group. Holders have been active rather than sellers, and about a dozen lower priced issues have shown little more than a tick up.

As regards industrial conditions, there has been quiet irregularity, but a forward tendency has often predominated. Canadian General Electric at 119 are ½ better. Canadian Car and Canada Cement issues have been firm without change, but Cockshutt Plow pref. have marked up to 94. Lake Superiors hold at 21, and Dominion Steels at 62. City Services Common, however, at 37½ is 5 down. Spanish River Pulp pref. has been steady at 79½.

Canadian silver mining shares have not benefited from the advance in the local price of the white metal, which is explained by the less favourable American exchange. Mining Corp. of Canada is back to 15½, and Casey Cobalts are also lower.

The steel stocks have been firmer. Steel of Canada during the past day of two alarms, with Brazilian and N.A. Pulp most of the interest shown in Montreal. The market shown in Steel of Canada is accompanied by suggestions that the annual report which should soon be forthcoming, may compare favourably even with that for 1917, which showed earnings of 21 per cent. on the common. Montreal Power has been at times a feature of strength, the other power stocks being quieter. The cotton issues have been in demand, and among miscellaneous stocks Macdonald and Millers have advanced. Cement, though active, has been somewhat weaker than last week. Among the paper group, Spanish River has been active, but at slightly lower prices.

Among current prices, Dominion Steel is 60½; Steel of Canada, 62½; Canadian Car, 30, p.f. 88; Cement, 61½, pref. 99½; Canadian General Electric, 102; Canadian Locomotive, 53½; N.S. Car, 14, pref. 57½; Steamships, 44½, pref. 79; Dominion Glass, 45; Dominion Textile, 108; Converters, 50½; Canadian Cottons, 75, pref. 82; Montreal Cottons, 65, pref. 102; Punnans, 92; Wabasso, 68; Laurentide, 206½; Riordon, 118, pref. 95; Spanish River, 19½, pref. 79; Weymannack, 50; Maple Leaf, 139; Ogilvie, 200; Brailian Traction, 55½; Quebec Railway, 21; Toronto Railway, 43½; Montreal Power, 91; Shawining, 117½; Laurentide Power, 69; Asbestos, 54, pref. 71; Hillcrest, 46; Macdonald, 24½; Dominion Canners, 34. The Financial Post states that the directors of the Toronto Railway Company have decided to pass the 4 per cent. dividend, and that an announcement giving the reasons for this decision will shortly be issued to the shareholders.

Can. Marconi—15/3. 6 p.c. Pref., 85.
Cities Services—37½. 6 p.c. Pref., 85.
Calgary Power—1st Bds., 79.
Elect. Dev. of Ont.—Gold Bonds, 93.
Montreal Water—1st Mt., 77.
Shawining Power—120½; 1st Deb., 101; 4½ p.c. Con. Deb., 80½.
Toronto Power—4½ p.c. Con. Deb., 81½.
Toronto St.—1st Mt., 94.
Vancouver—4½ p.c. Guar. Deb., 60½.
Winnipeg Elect. Ry.—4½ p.c. Deb., 68.
West Kootenay Power—Bds., 93½.

Mining.

Burnside—11/7½.
Casey Cobalt—3/3.
Kirkland Lake Prop.—6/6.
Le Roi No. 1—41/10.
Mining Corp. Can.—13/½.
Rossland Kootenay—1/6.
Sudbury Synd.—27/6.
Mond Nickel—77/6; Cum. Pref., 22/6; Non Cum. Pref., 20/6; 6 p.c. Deb., 102½.
Tough Oakes—13/4½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—58/1/8.
B.C. Breweries—6 p.c. Bds., 45.
Bells United Ass.—41/10.
Can. Car.—103; Bds., 100½.
Can. W. Lumber—1/6; Bds., 45½; Inc. Deb., 15.
Can. W. Nat. Gas—5 p.c. Deb., 80½.
Cockshutt Plow—23½; Pref., 94.
Can. S.S.—89½; Voting Trust Certs., 61½; 1st Mt., 84½.
Can. Fairbanks-Morse—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 86.
Forest Mills of B.C.—2/7½; Deb., 18½; 5 p.c. Deb., 8.
Furness Withy—70/7½; Pref., 82½ 3/4.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—24½; Pref., 20½.
Ogilvie Flour—Bds., 30, 104.
Spanish River Pulp & Paper—19½; 5 p.c. Bds., 88½.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

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Reserve Fund - £328,767 2 7

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Bank of Scotland. Bankers.
Canadian Bank of Commerce.

CANADIAN SECURITIES

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press

Alberta 4 p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
British Columbia 5 p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
Canada 5 p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
C.P.R. 5 p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
1914-1919, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
1919-24, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
1924-29, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
Manitoba 5 p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
Newfoundland 5 p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
1919-24, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
1924-29, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
Ontario 3½ p.c. Reg. 1940-50, 7½; 4½ p.c. Reg. 1940-50.
Quebec 4 p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
New Brunswick 4 p.c. Reg. 1940-50.
Saskatchewan 4 p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.
1924-29, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31, 4½ p.c. Deb. 1922-31.

Municipal.

New Brunswick Debts, 5 p.c., 1920-40.
Calgary 4½ p.c. Debts, 1930-42, 8½; 5 p.c. Debts, 1933-44, 8½.
Edmonton 5 p.c. Debts, 1927-48, 8½; 5 p.c. Debts, 1923-33, 8½; 6 p.c. Debts, 1927, 8½.
Greater Winnipeg Water Dist. 4½ p.c. Stk. 77½.
Montreal—3 p.c. Perm. Deb., 67; 4 p.c. Con. Deb., 1932, 85½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1940-50, 7½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1951-3, 8½.
New Westminster 4½ p.c. Debts, 1931-62, 70.
North Vancouver 4½ p.c. Cons. Local Imp., 1931, 82; 4½ p.c. Deb., 1932-61, 69.
Point Grey—5 p.c. Deb., 1932-62, 80½.
Port Arthur 4½ p.c. Deb., 1930-41, 84½.
Quebec—4 p.c. Deb., 1923, 93½.
Regina—5 p.c. Deb., 1923-38, 86½; 5 p.c. Con. Reg., 1943-63, 84½.
St. John—4 p.c. Deb., 1934, 71½.
Saskatoon—4½ p.c. Deb., 1940, 76½; 5 p.c. Cons., 1941-61, 80½.
South Vancouver—5 p.c. Con. 1962, 78½.
Toronto—4 p.c. Con. Deb., 1944-48, 75½; 4½ p.c. Con. Deb., 1948, 85½.
Vancouver—4 p.c. Deb., 1947-49, 70 13/16; 4½ p.c. Con., 1953, 76½; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 1923-33, 94½.
Victoria 4 p.c. Deb., 1920-60, 64.
Winnipeg—4 p.c. Deb., 1940-60, 74½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 82½.

Railways.

Alberta & G.W.—5 p.c. 1st Mt., 85½.
Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay—Stamped, 57½.
Term. 5 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds., Stamped, 64½; Eastern 5 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds., 62½.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence—6 p.c., 105.
Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c. Gt. 1st Mt., 1937, 94.
Calgary & Edmonton—4 p.c. Deb., 72½.
Can. Atlantic—4 p.c., 1955, 62½.
Can. N. Ontario—3½ p.c., 1936, 70½; 1938, 75; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 63½; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gtd. Deb., 1961, 71½.
Can. N. Pacific—1st Mt., 1950, 71; 4½ p.c. 1st Mt., 1950, 76.
C.N.R.—4 p.c. Perp. Con. Deb., 66; 1st Mt. 3 p.c., 1953 (Manitoba), 62; 1st Mt. 4 p.c., 1939 (Alb.), 76½; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 65½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 1920-30, 46½; 1st Mt. 1930 (Manitoba), 82; 5 p.c. Land Deb., 93; Notes, 1921, 99; Notes, B. 99.
C.P.R.—177½; London Reg., 173; Pref., 742; 4 p.c. Deb., 801.
Duluth, Winnipeg—4 p.c. Deb., 68½.
G.T.P.—1902 (Gtd. Dom. Govt.), 63½; 1st Mt. 5 p.c. 1st Mt., 1955, 68½; 4 p.c. 1st Mt., 1955, 68½; 5 p.c. (Saskatchewan), 75; (Manitoba), 76; 4 p.c. G.T.R.—Cons., 88; Guar., 5½; 1st Pref., 54½; 1st Pref., 43; 3rd Pref., 41; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 65½; 5 p.c. Deb., 86½; 5 p.c. Deb., 1921, 91; 6 p.c. Sec. Notes, Jan. 21, 95; 6 p.c. Sec. Notes, Oct. 98½; West 1st Mt., 1950, 4 p.c., 61; Gt. West, 5 p.c. Deb., 83½.
Ont. & Que.—6 p.c. Cap., 108½; 5 p.c. Deb., 93.
Pac. Gt. East—1st Mt. 4½ p.c. Deb. (Gtd. B.C.), 82.
Quebec Cent.—3½ p.c. 2nd Mt., 62½; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt., 87½.
Toronto Grey & Bruce—4 p.c. 1st Mt., 70.

Financial, Land and Investment

Can. Land & Irrigation Co.—8½; 188. pd., 6 4½; Deb., 58½.
Can. Bk. of Commerce—441.
Bank of Montreal—441 1/8.
Hudson's Bay—8 1/16; Pref., 92 1/8.
Land Corp. of Canada—17 1/8.
South Winnipeg—23.
Trust & Loan of Canada—25 pd., 8½.
Western Can. Land—2 9/16; 5 p.c. Deb. 55.
N. Coast Land—Deb., 31.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel—Bds., 74½.
Can. Steel Foundries—Bds., 94.
Can. Vickers—25 3/4.
Can. Steel—Bds., 74.
Dom. Steel Corp.—Pref., 90.
Lake Superior—Bds., 75½.
Steel Corp. of Can.—Pref., 95½.
Can. Vickers—1st Deb., 102½.
Tramways, Light, Power, etc.
Brazil Trac.—56½; Pref., 90.
B.C. Electric—Pref., 39½; Pref., 61½; 4 p.c. Deb., 61 1/2.
Can. Gov. Elect. 120.
* Requisitioned by H.M. Treasury.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, March 20.

After being somewhat dull early in the week, the local security markets are again rather more active, and though, with the exception of a few stocks, transactions have not been large, and price movements are somewhat irregular, the general tone is fairly good. Early in the week, Steamships common was active and strong, and since then the pref. has been fairly active. On the whole, Brazilian has been the most active trading feature, both in Montreal and Toronto, being influenced probably by the hope that through a recovery in the exchange some of the increment referred to in the last annual report may accrue to the company.

6½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1883).
PAID-UP CAPITAL £205,479
RESERVE FUND £226,027
TOTAL ASSETS £431,506
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 6½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

INVESTMENT NOTES.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to resume these notes, in which, because of the pressure of military matter upon our space inevitably occasioned their omission, we were accustomed each week to review and to comment upon the financial conditions, the position and progress of companies and investments in Canada in which our readers were interested. During the interval which has elapsed conditions have undergone very material change. It is not our intention, nor does space permit us, to review this here, but we may remark that as a result of the enterprise shown by Canadians and their ability to cater for the extraordinary demands due to the war Canada, to quote words used by the Royal Securities Corporation, "enters the era of peace with a financial and industrial structure more materially developed than could have been dreamed possible a few years since."

* * *

Numerous companies—some of which early in the war period found themselves heavily indebted to their bankers—have been able since then steadily—even rapidly—to build up liquid assets, and now are not only free from floating debt, but are in possession of ample working capital. The long list of companies which were forced to suspend payment of their Preferred dividends has steadily been diminished; in many cases such arrears have now been completely wiped out, in others that process is in course, while recent reports warrant the hope that others will be able to commence the process shortly. As an early instance of the first class, we may cite the Steel Co. of Canada, which quickly wiped off its arrears and has since then paid regular dividends on its Common stock, while, as a later instance, the recent inauguration of Common stock dividends by Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., may be mentioned. To draw an instance from a third class of industry, we may allude to the Cockshutt Plow Co. The very encouraging reports which are current in regard to this company's affairs and the strong rise in the market quotations for its securities warrant hopes that soon the Preferred dividend may at least be restored to the full 7 per cent. basis, and that perhaps some commencement may be made toward lessening the accumulated arrears.

* * *

A prominent instance of a company which has not been able to do anything for its shareholders of recent years is Ames-Holden-McCreedy, Ltd. Still, even in this case the annual statements for 1917 and 1918 showed progressive improvement, and reports in regard to the company's business during the current year, which ends April 30, warrant the hope that the Preferred dividends, which at the end of this month will be 33½ per cent. in arrears, may soon be recommenced.

* * *

Remembering the criticisms which were levelled at Western municipal finance a few years ago, it is noteworthy that, despite the difficulties attending the collection of taxes on vacant urban property, only one or two municipalities have had actually to disappoint the holders of their securities. In the most recent case—that of Prince Albert—it is stated that the conference between representatives of the city and of its bondholders has resulted in an agreement under which all the bonds of the city are being consolidated and spread over a period of 45 years. Interest at the rate of 1 per cent. will be charged for the first five years; 2 per cent. for the next five years, and 3 per cent. for the next five years, and so on. A provision is also made that should the city find itself in a position where it cannot pay the increased rate of interest after the first five years' term appeal may be made to the Local Government Board, which will adjust the rate of interest according to the city's ability to pay. Doubtless a full statement will presently be forthcoming.

* * *

In view of the high price of money, however, problems of some difficulty face a number of Western cities in connection with providing for maturing loans. The *Calgary Herald* publishes an interesting explanation by the Mayor of Medicine Hat of the plan proposed by that city for the re-bonding of its debentures:—

"The city (said the Mayor) has laid out a financial programme for a five-year period during which time the city purposes neither to increase or decrease its capital liabilities. Our yearly principal falling due amounts to \$138,000. Our proposal is to re-bond \$100,000 of the amount each year for five years. It is therefore proposed that for this term our capital expenditures shall not exceed \$38,000. Medicine Hat bonds are of three classes sinking fund, instalment, and annuity. Half of the \$100,000 to be re-bonded are instalment and annuity bonds. The city proposes to issue a \$50,000 treasury bill or short-term bond yearly on the general credit of the city, bearing 6 per cent. interest, to retire these instalment and annuity bonds falling due each year for five years. At some date during the next few years, or as soon as the money market warrants, a forty-year bond will be issued to retire the treasury bills or short-term bonds."

"The other half of the \$100,000 to be re-bonded is due to the sinking fund bond in payments of \$50,000 each year for five years. For this amount we propose issuing to the sinking fund trustees a forty-year bond on the general credit of the city in lieu of cash. As the sinking

fund board have no bonds to meet for ten years hence, they will have this ten-year period in which to select a suitable market to sell these securities to the best advantage for the city."

The Mayor, who stated that the city was not re-bonding because it had to but rather because it was good business to do so, pointed out that:—

"The proposed course keeps absolute faith with our present bond holders, no breach of contract being affected, and therefore is much better than suspending sinking fund payments, or allowing the sinking fund payments to become in arrears, because of non-payment of taxes. The scheme grants to the ratepayers a relief of 8 mills of taxes yearly, for a five-year period, which will encourage the ratepayers not only to pay current taxes, but arrears as well, and makes it possible for the council, or its assessment board to lower the assessment on non-productive lands which have been over-assessed and over-taxed."

* * *

BANKING AND FINANCE.

The Fall in Exchange.

The violent reaction in the dollar exchange following the withdrawal of the steps adopted by the Treasury to control the American exchange during the period of the war is a development which will benefit those who are holders of Canadian securities where the interest is not payable at a fixed rate of exchange in sterling, as it very often is. Those investors who receive their dividends in dollars occupy a very satisfactory position, as will be seen from a glance at the following table, which is given in an interesting letter issued by Messrs. Sperling & Co., showing the effects of the decline on a 5 per cent security at varying rates:—

Rate of exchange.	Yield per cent.
4.86½ (par)	5 10
4.78	5 5
4.50	5 11 1
4.25	5 17 7
4.10	6 6

It can readily be seen that as the rate declines so the yield goes up, and although we do not think that the prediction that exchange will fall to the 84 mark is likely to be verified, it is obvious that the increased yield per cent., even at the present level is quite substantial, and explanatory of the greater attention recently paid to dollar securities. The letter points out that as the coupons on many bonds are payable in London at a fixed rate, or in the United States, in order to obtain the advantage in the appreciation of the value of the dollar holders of such issues must take the necessary steps to have their coupons encashed in America. What applies to the United States is also, of course, applicable to Canada.

* * *

Advantage to Holders of Canadian Investments.

This question of the appreciation of the dollar is indeed beginning to attract considerable attention in financial and investment circles. A financial contemporary calls attention to its direct bearing on the yields on certain issues of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. These issues, it is appositely pointed out, have been in demand of late, because in respect of them the coupons are payable at the option of holders at certain points in Canada as well as in London. "The result is that holders of these securities have the power to send the coupons to Canada and obtain the benefit of the premium on exchange." The demand for the securities in question has been quite one of the recent features in the Canadian market, and has been sufficient to influence the respective quotations in a degree, which, in the opinion of the writer we have quoted, "does not wholly cover the benefit likely to be secured from their special position," a cryptic remark which is probably not without its significance to investors concerned. It will quite readily be seen that such a movement must be a distinct advantage to Canadian borrowers who have to remit funds to this country for dividend purposes. A specific instance of the effect of the present abnormal exchange is shown in the fact that if any bonds are drawn or redeemed under existing conditions, a very material increase is secured. Thus a \$500 bond paid off at par with exchange at \$4 would net the holder exactly £125—a very substantial profit on his investment.

* * *

Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Canadian Meteorological Service, has stated that probably in future it will be possible to predict in November or December the character of the rest of the winter.

The New Brunswick Legislature has (says the *Times*) requested the resignation of Mr. J. A. Murray, ex-Premier, Mr. J. B. M. Baxter, Mr. B. F. Smith, and Mr. G. B. Jones, all members of the House, following the recent enquiry into the purchase of potatoes as a gift to Great Britain early in the war.

After direct parleys between the Indian chiefs of the Pas district and Sir James Aikins, Lt.-Governor of the Province, the grievances of the natives have been rectified (says the *Daily Record*). The chiefs claimed that they had been assured by Queen Victoria of their inalienable right to hunt wild animals as long as the sun shone and the waters flowed. Sir James Aikins has arranged all matters with the Federal and Provincial authorities to the satisfaction of the Indians.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK HAS 418 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.
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St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

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London Office - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Ontario after the War—AGRICULTURE.

The Province of Ontario is eight times the size of England and twice the size of Germany. With a land surface of 230,000,000 acres in extent, there has so far been brought under cultivation only 13,500,000 acres. On this area are produced crops and stock yielding \$750,000,000 per annum.

Everything will be done to encourage settlers after the war. Free gifts of 100 or 200 acres of land; cash advances by Government;

Government building of highways; liberal aid for the erection and maintenance of schools; Government experimental farms and agricultural colleges, etc.

Millions of acres of the most perfect soil are simply waiting for the plough. Ontario's enormous harvests could easily be trebled.

No country in the world offers such wonderful agricultural opportunities as the Province of

ONTARIO

Ontario is the MOST BRITISH Province in Canada, and the newcomer enjoys all the advantages of social life. Electric light is in general use in most private houses and on many of the farms.

For full particulars apply to—

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CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office
TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3

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THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. EVERY DESCRIPTION of Banking business transacted.

LONDON BANKERS: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland, Ltd.

AEROPLANES FOR ONTARIO FOREST PATROL.

Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, has stated in the Legislature that the Government has received, through Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, the Agent-General in London, a report from the Canadian Air Force authorities there upon the establishment of an air patrol in connection with the protection of Ontario forests against fire.

The Premier said that since his appointment General Sims, who before the war lived for some time in Northern Ontario, and was, therefore, conversant with the problems of the North country, had been interesting himself in the possibilities of utilising aeroplanes for forest ranging. He had secured from the officials of the Air Force a report upon the matter, including an estimate of costs, etc., but in the press of Sessional business the Government had not yet had an opportunity to consider it in detail. The matter would, however, be studied carefully, in order to see if an air patrol were practicable.

— * * —

Messrs. Hawker and Grieve, two British airmen, have arrived in Newfoundland, and plan to leave St. John's on their transatlantic flights on April 16, weather permitting.

Statistics compiled by the War Department at Washington show that from the date of the entry of the United States into the war to February 21, 1919, there were 330 cases of self-destruction in the army. Of these 193 took place in the United States and 146 overseas.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.. .. . 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

126 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

"Canada" is a really excellent, up-to-date and businesslike paper, and it was always very highly appreciated by our patients.—THE SECRETARY, Massey-Harris Convalescent Home for Canadian Soldiers, "Kingswood," Dulwich, S.E.21

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$19,075,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,901,618.

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The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States and Mexico.

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THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

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CAPITAL:

FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, \$427,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

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E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

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F. T. WALKER, C. E. MACKENZIE, & J. A. HENDERSON, Agents.

Established 1869.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973.

Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

E. F. HEBDEN, Managing Director.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

292 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Letters of Credit and drafts issued available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

BEAR WOOD HOSPITAL.

Though in three and a half years over 21,000 patients have passed through the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Bear Wood, Berkshire, it has never been found necessary to replenish the original stock of socks to the patients. This is due, writes Lt.-Col. R. E. Wodehouse, C.A.M.C., in a letter of warm gratitude to the efforts of Mrs. Arthur Walter's working party, which, between September, 1916, and March 14, 1919, when the hospital closed, darned 11,718 socks. The number of workers varied between 12 and 26. The Bear Wood Hospital is the only Canadian hospital which made no demands for socks on the Canadian Ordnance Department.

* * *

Under the auspices of the British Women's Emigration Association, the South African Colonisation Society and the Colonial Intelligence League, a meeting will be held on Monday, in the Jehangir Hall, Imperial Institute, London, S.W., to consider the question of the migration of women of all classes to the Overseas Dominions. The chair will be taken at 8 p.m. by Princess Christian, and the speakers will include Viscount Milner (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Col. John Buchan, and Mrs. Gwynne Vaughan, Commandant of the W.R.A.F.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

The last volume of "Letters From the Front" (No. 17) issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has reached its issue. These Letters have been collated and printed in a series of brochures as a partial record of the part played by officers of the Bank in the war. The entire series will, it is hoped, be brought out later in book form.

The lists of casualties and honours to members of the Bank are given. Of 1,704 men who left the service of the Bank to take up military duty, a total of 236 have made the supreme sacrifice.

* * *

The death is reported of W.R. 125758 Cpl. A. Ferguson R.E., who came from Stratford, Ont.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell stated in the Dominion House of Commons that the number of Canadian soldiers drawing pensions was 34,897, of whom 31,300 were drawing less than the 50 per cent. disability amount.

It is understood that the authorities of the Medical Faculty of the Sorbonne University are considering arrangements by which degrees granted in Canada will be regarded as equivalent at the Sorbonne. This will greatly assist Canadians who may desire to complete their studies at this great University.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Hon. A. K. Maclean announced in Parliament that one Government-owned ship is in commission and that six more will be ready in May. Thirty-eight vessels are now in various stages of construction and the total tonnage of the Government ships will be 263,950.

—Lt.-Col. Hamilton Gault and the other officers of the P.P.C.L.I. were the guests of honour at a Canadian Club luncheon here.

—The Estimates provide \$13,500,000 for improvements and extensions on the Canadian National Railways in the West, also for 420 miles of new lines in Saskatchewan and Alberta, much of which is already graded.

—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes a preliminary census of the agricultural implement industry of Canada. The census covered ninety establishments, as follows:—In Ontario, 56; Quebec, 21; Manitoba, 7; Saskatchewan, 3; Alberta, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; and Prince Edward Island, 1. The total capital invested is shown as \$70,493,801, which is an increase of 18.4 per cent. over that for the preceding year. The salaries paid amounted to \$1,329,786, an increase of 25.9 per cent., and the wages aggregate \$8,027,036. The total value of products was \$32,364,340.

TORONTO.—According to the Census Statistics, this city contains 1,400 manufacturers, employing 85,000 persons; capital invested, \$250,000,000; annual pay roll, \$60,000,000; and the annual production, \$300,000,000.

—In this Province the Liberal Party is expected to choose its leader in open convention, at the same time as the Dominion Convention is held to choose the Federal leader, probably in September.

—The University of Toronto Alumni will erect a tower hall to connect Hart House with the east wing of the main building as a memorial to the students who fell in the war. The building will cost \$225,000 and the foundation of scholarships and lectures \$275,000.

—The *News* became the *Times* on Thursday last, and makes the following statement of policy: "We will earnestly promote the interests of Toronto, Ontario, Canada and the British Empire." The paper is published under the direction of Mr. O. W. McDermid, manager, with Mr. F. D. L. Smith as editor.

HAMILTON.—That the Canadian National Railway Board intends to make an early start on a line from Toronto through Hamilton to the Niagara frontier is the assurance of Mr. D. B. Hanna, Chairman of the Board and General Manager of the C.N.R. lines, in a telegram to Mr. A. C. Garden, President of the Hamilton Board of Trade.

LONDON.—Mr. Frank B. Clarke has purchased from the McKinnon Estate, 418, Richmond Street, for \$20,000, and the transaction marks a continuance of the boom in the business district.

—Mr. Charles M. R. Graham, three times Mayor, has been appointed clerk to the First Divisional Court here. Mr. Graham organised the 142nd Bn., and afterwards reverted to company commander in the 18th Bn. He was wounded, and awarded the D.S.O.

KINGSTON.—The late Senator H. W. Richardson bequeathed \$100,000 to be used in the fight against tuberculosis and \$5,000 to Kingston orphans.

BARRIE.—Lt.-Col. D. H. McLaren has been appointed sheriff of Simcoe County, in succession to the late Mr. W. M. Farver.

CHATHAM.—The annual report of the local Public Utilities Commission shows successful results in the last fiscal year. The average price for domestic lighting in the city was 3.7 cents, for commercial lighting 3.17, and for power 1.2 cents.

PICTON.—Power from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Canada was turned on here by Mayor M. R. Allison on March 6.

GALT.—The Osborne Block on Main Street has been purchased by N. E. & F. Palmer for about \$50,000. There is considerable activity in downtown real estate here.

FORT WILLIAM.—The Black & Muirhead elevator has been destroyed by fire; estimated loss \$200,000.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. It is proposed to erect a monument to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Jacques Cartier Square, in the heart of the division of Quebec East, which he represented in the House of Commons for nearly 40 years.

—The Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, states that the Referendum as to whether the Province desires total prohibition will be voted upon on April 10.

MONTREAL.—Members of the St. Denis Club here presented General Pau with \$1,250 for French war orphans.

—Owing to a strike of waiters, women volunteers, under the direction of Lady Hingston, acted as waiters at a banquet to General Pau.

—The election of officers of the Canadian Mining Institute resulted as follows:—President, Mr. J. G. H. MacDougall; vice-president, Mr. John T. Stirling; secretary, Mr. H. Mortimer Lamb.

—The city has decided to forego its tax on bachelors, finding that the cost of collecting is more than the receipts. Out of the total of \$20,500 due, only \$11,072 was paid.

VERDUN.—Mr. J. A. A. Lecleair has been re-elected Mayor by acclamation.

—Mr. Joseph Allen, ex-Mayor, a native of England, has died, aged 76.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Hon. J. F. Byrne, Attorney-General, states that it is not the intention of the Provincial Government to allow women to sit in the House, though they will be given the right to vote by the Bill before the Legislature.

—The Hon. Robert Murray has submitted the Estimates, which show an anticipated revenue of \$2,064,000; the expenditure amounts to \$2,054,000.

—About 300 farmers in this Province have decided to become affiliated with the Western Grain Growers, whose fiscal programme they approve.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Rear-Admiral Kingsmill arrived here on H.M.C.S. *Stadacona*, which vessel will participate in the reception to Viscount Jellicoe at Vancouver. The *Stadacona* was formerly in the United States Navy, being known as the *Columbia*. She is in command of Capt. Thomas, R.N.

The first full cargo of pulp to leave Canada for over two years left here on the steamer *Gyp* for London. She took 4,583 tons of wet pulp.

—The remodelled Carleton Hotel, on the site of the residence of Richard Bulkeley, first Secretary of the Province, has been opened, under the management of Mr. Ernest Pass.

WINDSOR.—Fire in the business section of the town has caused damage of \$150,000.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—A royal welcome was accorded to the 43rd Bn. on its arrival here under the command of Lt.-Col. W. K. Chandler. Despite rain, vast crowds gathered amid scenes of great enthusiasm. The 43rd Bn. was largely recruited from the 79th Cameron Highlanders of this city.

—Sergt. A. Brereton, V.C., and Sergt. F. G. Coppins, V.C., were warmly welcomed and entertained on their return here.

—Provincial Government Debentures totalling \$1,580,000 have been sold on the open market at 101.4 with accrued interest, which is the highest price obtained by any Canadian Province for some time.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(Continued from page 27.)

SASKAT-CHEWAN.

REGINA.—This Province exported butter to the value of \$1,215,000 during 1918, after all of the home requirements were met, or an increase in value of approximately \$330,000 over the exports of 1917. The production of butter for export totalled about 2,764,500 lbs., which is 16 or 18 carloads more than the export of 1917. Forty-four carloads were forwarded to the Pacific Coast.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Hon. C. R. Mitchell, in his Budget speech, estimated the expenditure at \$14,207,319, estimated revenue \$13,121,470, besides the present cash balance of \$1,117,191.

—The Hon. George P. Smith, outlining the Provincial educational programme, announced an expenditure of \$1,667,173. On the basis of population, this amount doubles the expenditure on education proposed by Mr. H. L. Fisher in the British Parliament.

—The Provincial Legislature was forced to adjourn during a speech by Mr. H. H. Crawford on the Budget owing to lack of a quorum, says a *Daily Record* cable, and it will be necessary to reintroduce the Budget before the debate can be proceeded with. This is the first time such an incident has occurred in the history of the Legislature, says the *Daily Record*.

—According to figures furnished by the U.S. Consulate here, the total number of Americans that have taken up residence in the Province since 1905, including five months of the fiscal year 1918-19, reaches 275,093. Saskatchewan ranks second with 226,380 immigrants, and Manitoba third, with 78,788. The largest immigration into Alberta from the United States was in 1909-10, and numbered 34,663; the smallest in 1918-19, numbered 5,613.

—Of Alberta's total coal production of 6,148,620 tons in 1918, 440,620 tons was sold in Alberta. Saskatchewan was the next heaviest buyer, taking 1,872,439 tons, and Manitoba took 511,168 tons. Shipments to Seattle and Spokane markets totalled 183,276 tons.

LETHBRIDGE.—Plans to put the distribution of irrigation water in the Lethbridge Coadale district on a business footing were furthered at a meeting, when it was decided that organisation be proceeded with under the Irrigation District Act, a Provincial statute.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Hon. John Oliver states that no referendum will be taken this year on prohibition in the Province. The Premier made no promise as to the future.

Recommendations of a Select Committee of the Legislature are that the homes of all men who enlisted should be freed from Municipal and Provincial taxes during the war; that for a future period their homes should be exempted from taxation up to \$5,000; and that pensions should be increased, and a minimum wage established.

VANCOUVER.—Under an agreement between employers and workmen, the Coughlan Shipyards will be operated for 60 days by a committee of six under the prevailing scale of wages.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering Company has leased the Grand Trunk Pacific shipbuilding plant dry dock there, and is entering upon construction of two 8,100-ton steel steamships.

DAWSON, Y.T. The Yukon Legislature has been summoned for April 3. The work will include the redistribution of territory under the new provision whereby membership in the law-making body of the Yukon will be reduced. An election under the new conditions will be held some time within the next twelve months.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier left about \$130,000 unconditionally to his wife.

The *Toronto Globe* has just celebrated the 75th anniversary of its birthday. One of the *Globe's* original readers, Mrs. Elizabeth Lundy, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, is 92 years old. Her husband's father received, in 1784, over the great seal of George III., the homestead on which she still lives, when it was still an Indian forest trail. She has knitted 200 pairs of socks during the war.

"THE LISTENING POST."

Earliest Canadian Trench Journal Still Being Published.

For three years and a half, despite the exigencies of war the 7th Bn. (1st B.C. Regt.), has run its regimental journal, *The Listening Post*. Such a record is remarkable, and so far as our available information goes, is unique in the annals of active service.

It was at "Plug Street," Belgium, in the autumn of 1915, that Lt.-Col. (then Capt.) G. H. R. Gibson, the M.O. of the 7th Bn., and author, under the nom-de-plume of "Herbert Rae," of "Maple Leaves in Flanders Fields," conceived the idea of a trench journal. He received every encouragement from Lt.-Col. V. W. Odium, the O.C. The first and many succeeding numbers were printed at Bailleul, and Major (the Capt. and Paymaster) W. F. Orr was the first editor, and the paper soon became famous among its contemporaries.

The latest issue, No. 33, published at 2s., is the best yet produced, not merely because of the authentic records which are now possible with the passing of the censorship, but owing to the many interesting articles and pictures it contains. "The Seventh at War" is an abbreviated history of the battalion, with maps by Major A. C. Nation; and there is a complete nominal roll of officers and men who have fallen, as well as an honours list.

General Currie (G.O.C. Corps) contributes an article, "Back to Mufti," and Brig.-Gen. Odium one on "The Future of the 7th Bn." As usual, Cpl. Hugh Farmer's sketches are a feature. The editor is Major D. Philpot, D.S.O., and the news editor Sergt. J. W. Campbell. It is proposed to continue *The Listening Post* as a commercial venture.

—* *—

THE COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL DIVISION.

Among the interesting visitors at the office of Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, the Agent-General for Ontario, within the last few days was Major-Gen. C. A. Blacklock, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the Naval Division. General Blacklock fought in the 60th Regiment (King's Royal Rifles) during the South African War in which regiment General Sims was also an officer during that campaign.

After the South African War General Blacklock went to Canada and divided his attention between Ontario and British Columbia. He interested himself particularly in mining developments in the Cobalt and Porcupine districts, where he is well known.

At the outbreak of war, he rejoined his old regiment as temporary lieutenant, spent one year as company commander, one year as battalion commander, one year as brigade commander, and ended his distinguished career in France as commander of the Naval Division.

General Blacklock is now being demobilised, and he believes he is the only Major-General in the British Army who has asked to be repatriated to Canada and discharged there.

—* *—

KINNEL PARK RIOT.

At the conclusion, on Thursday of last week, of the inquest on the bodies of the five Canadian soldiers killed during the rioting at Kinnel Park, the jury returned a verdict that the men died from wounds, but that there was no evidence that would lead them to find who was responsible for the deaths.

Major E. V. Collier, D.S.O., said that, to a large extent, he attributed the riots to drink, which aggravated the trouble.

Capt. E. D. Scott stated that each of the rioters who were captured had a bottle of whisky, and was intoxicated. He was of opinion that the riots were due partly to drink and partly to the Russian element.

Major St. George, A.P.M. at Kinnel, said 75 prisoners had been arrested, and most of them would be charged with mutiny.

—* *—

Following Prohibition, illicit distilling has increased tenfold in Canada, declares the Times.

Speaking in the Dominion House of Commons on March 10, Major-General Mewburn said that he understood that Canadians enlisting with Imperial units would receive the same consideration with regard to pension, gratuity, and war decorations as those who entered with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Final arrangements have been completed for the establishment of credits for the purpose of financing Canadian sales to France, Belgium, Roumania, and Greece (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). In each case there will be a credit for \$25,000,000, and payments will be made through London.

The International Harvester Co.'s branch establishment at Artavir, Russia, has been looted and damaged by Bolshevik troops, with the express approval of the Soviet Government, according to official advices from Russia received by the State Department at Washington. Damage was said to amount to \$400,000.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry stamp. The current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers receive detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

A. C. (Southampton).—Presumably on the three years' basis.

GEORGE (France).—Based on three years' service as a lieutenant.

A. J. (Folkestone). The M.S.M. ribbon should be worn nearer to the button than the 1914-15 Star.

C. A. (Basingstoke).—All the "red tape" necessary is for you to see your Adjutant, who will check your regimental papers to see if you are entitled to wear the ribbon.

W. H. D. McM. (Belgium).—Advise your Belgian friend to write for information to Dr. Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General for Canada, 17-19, Rue des Capucines, Paris.

W. S. (Seaford).—We have no available information concerning the permanent force. Write the Secretary, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

C. A. M. C. (Ipswich).—You will be eligible for a gratuity for your period of service, if at any time you served overseas; if you had no overseas service, you will receive the post-discharge pay.

A. B. (Liverpool).—According to the present policy of the Canadian Government, you will be eligible for a gratuity from the Canadians only for your period of service with the C.A.M.C.

C. A. M. (Godalming).—The statement referred to flight cadets only. You come under the ruling laid down by the O.M.F.C. Routine Orders, i.e., that you receive sergeant's rank whilst in England, and return to Canada as a cadet.

R. B. F. (Southsea).—The cost of furniture of all descriptions having increased in England in greater ratio than in Canada, we would advise you sell the article before you set sail. Such a step will probably mean a saving of both trouble and money in the end.

CONCERTS.

On Wednesday evening the Bach Choir, for the 43rd season, gave a fine orchestral and choral concert at the Central Hall, Westminster, under the conductorship of Dr. H. P. Allen. The vocalists were Miss Ethel Maclelland and Mr. Darrell Fancourt.

Two pianoforte recitals by Mr. Herbert Fryer, at the Aeolian Hall, are announced by Mr. Philip Ashbrooke—one on April 7, at 3.15, and the other on May 5, at 8.15.

A new magazine, to be devoted to flying, is to make its appearance in Canada in June under the title of *The Aeroplane in Canada*. It will be published by the Aviation Publishing Co., Ltd., 301, Montreal Trust Building, Montreal. Its price will be 15 cents, or \$2 a year.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross). Seven Days Ended March 21.

Canadian Northern,	\$810,650; inc., \$22,450.
Canadian Pacific,	\$2,832,000; dec., \$14,000
Grand Trunk,	\$253,770; inc., £70,112.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel, Cannon-street, London, E.C., on Monday the 28th April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, for the election of Directors and Auditors, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company, except so far as regards the Transfer Books of the Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, will be closed from Saturday, 12th April, to the day of the Meeting, both days inclusive.

By order.

ALFRED W. SMITHERS, Chairman.
H. H. NORMAN, Secretary.

Dashwood House.
9, New Broad-street, E.C.2,
28th March, 1919.

DOMINION OF CANADA THREE-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN, 1909-54.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st June, 1919, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st May, 1919, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

Coupons must be left for examination, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), three clear days prior to payment being made.

Forms for listing coupons may be had on application on and after the 19th May, 1919 For the BANK OF MONTREAL.

Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.
G. C. CASSELS, Manager
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2,
1st April, 1919.

DOMINION OF CANADA FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. BONDS, 1920-25.

The COUPONS falling due 1st May, 1919, on the above mentioned Bonds may be presented on and after the 14th instant, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. Three clear days are required for examination. Forms for listing coupons may be had on application at the Bank.

For the BANK OF MONTREAL.
Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.
G. C. CASSELS, Manager
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2,
1st April, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 691 April 5, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CUNARD LINE'S WAR RECORD

The war record of the Cunard Line shows:

disposal of food, and 2 were lost otherwise. Add to these 15 from ships acquired subsequently on charter, and the total is 50 figure which means also that 650 seamen had taken their lives for the national cause.

The line's record as armed convoys, transport, hospital ships, and in transporting just under 1,000,000 soldiers and sailors, 10,000,000 tons of food and cargoes and 100,000 tons of fuel oil for the Navy, and steamed 3,500,000 miles. They were responsible for the transport of 40 per cent. of the American troops carried in British ships. Upwards of 1,500 of the Line's sea-going staff joined the forces.

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ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

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This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

Aronson, E. Montreal-Rosehall, Endeigh Street, S.W.
 Alexander, Lilitha (V.A.D.), Toronto-4th London General, Denmark Hill.
 Alexander, Capt. W. Melville (R.A.F.), Toronto-Care of Dominion Bank, Cornhill.
 Ather, Capt. A. F. (15th Res. Bn.) Campbellton, N.B. North British Railway Hotel, Edinburgh.
 Atwood, Capt. H. W., Prince George-Witley.

Barry, Lt. A. L. (26th Bn.), Newcastle, N.B. North British Railway Hotel, Edinburgh.
 Bates, E. S. and Mrs., Montreal-Langham Hotel.

Bawdon, Lt. C., Victoria-4, Northcote Avenue, Ealing.
 Benvill, Sgt. E., Montreal-Regent Palace Hotel.
 Benvill, Lt. F. W., Winnipeg-Ingleisle, Park Road, Swansea.
 Birks, W. M., Montreal-16, Gloucester Square, W.

Black, Lt. Cyril, Salmon Arm-Rosslyn, Sutton.
 Black, Lt. (5th C.M.R.), Moulton-20, Leopold Street.

Roswell, Lt. M. L. (R.E.), Halifax-Care of Royal Bank of Canada, Princes Street, E.C.
 Burget, Lt. P. E. (Engs.), Ottawa-Bramshott.
 Bourget, Mrs. C., Ottawa-Husmeier, Surrey.
 Brander, Lt. A. G. (R.N.V.R.), Burton, N.B.-95, Leith Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.
 Brewer, Lt. E. L., Fredericton-M.D. 7, Kimmel Park, Rhyt.
 Bungay, Norah W. (V.A.D.), Toronto 4th London General, Denmark Hill.
 Buterworth, W. B. S. (C.A.S.C.), Ottawa Overseas Officers' Club, Chesterfield Gardens.

Calvert, Lala (V.A.D.), Guelph-Woking Military Hospital.
 Cameron, Capt. J. R. (R.A.M.C.), Charlottetown, P.E.I.-3, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.I.

Cameron, Mrs. W. M. and Miss, Halifax-13, Gordon Street, Gloucester.
 Campbell, Capt. MacIver, Vancouver-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Chalmers, Josephine B. (V.A.D.), Winnipeg-County of Middlesex War Hospital, Napbury.
 Chapman, Lt. H. Spencer, Penkington-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Cockburn, Colin A., Toronto-Waldorf Hotel.
 Cockburn, Capt. M. C. Errington, B.C.-National Club.

Cockland, Capt. I. W., Huntingdon, P.Q.-Witley, Cooke, Lt.-Col. Lem., Prince George-Imperial Hotel.

Coch, E. F., Calgary-Strand Palace Hotel.
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 Crowley E. A., La Glace, Alta.-1st Bn. Engrs., Bramshott.

Crowell, Lt. Horatio C., Halifax-Strand Palace Hotel.
 Crozier, Lt. A. W. (R.A.F.), Montreal-Washington Inn.

Currie, H. L. (1st Bde, C.G.A.), Fredericton-London University.

Davidson, Lt. W. H. (26th Bn.), Newcastle, N.B.-Strand Palace Hotel.
 Donaldson, Lt.-Col. Anson, Calgary-3rd Field Ambulance, Bramshott.

Dorion, Lt. J. E. (R.A.S.C.), Ottawa-Repatiation Camp, Winchester.
 Duff Stuart, Lt. T. B., Vancouver-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Engers, Lt. A., Toronto-26, Common Road, Addcombe.

Fawcett, E. M., Sackville, N.B.-Corps Depot, Witley.
 Findlay, James, Vancouver-6, Woburn Square, W.C.

Foot, Capt. and Mrs. E. C., Victoria-Old Park Lodge, Bournemouth.
 Francis, Lt. B. W., Montreal-American Officers' Inn.

Faller, Sec. Lt. Ernest, Winnipeg-Seymour Place Pullman Road.

Game, Lt. Wm. C., Winnipeg-3rd London General, Wandsworth.
 Gilis, Capt. M., Antigonish-38, Grosvenor Gardens.

Gibson Gordon, Lt. R., Vancouver-87, Kensington Gardens Square.
 Gidley, Major E. C., Winnipeg-Canadian Officers' Club, Chesterfield Gardens.

Graham, R. B. (Lt. C.R.R.B.), Newcastle, N.B. Diamond Terrace, Greenwich.
 Grant, H. T. W. (R.C.N.), Halifax H.M.S. Hamilton, care of G.P.O.

Gregory, Lt. Goldwin (R.A.S.C.), Toronto Care of Mrs. J. Allen Baker, "Donnington," Harlewood, N.W.

Grig, Lt. J. J. (B.A.F.), Victoria-Denton Green, Kent.

Haglin, Capt. J. W., Waterloo-C.F.C., Catford.
 Hall, Major N. M. (R.M.), Vancouver-Ivanhoe Hotel.

Hall, Lt. Robert (R.F.A.), Cornwall, Ont.
 Hamilton Hotel.
 Harrington, John, Victoria 162, Warwick Street, S.W.I.

Heald, Lt. H., Cumberland, B.C.-Witley.
 Hill, Mrs. A. F., Ottawa-36, Claverton Street, S.W.

Holloway, Capt. N. G., Vancouver-8, Chesterfield Gardens.
 Howe, R. G., Victoria Morley's Hotel.

Hunter, Major H. B. (R.A.S.C.), London, Ont.-46, Minio Street, Edinburgh.

Irwin, Major B. H., Sherbrooke-Carlton Hotel.
 Jamieson, E. A., Ottawa Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

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Kuhring, Grace (V.A.D.), St. John 66, Ennismore Gardens.

Learn, Fred E., Vancouver-care of C.R.C., 43, Tooley Street, S.E.
 Leprohon, Lt.-Col. Ed., Montreal-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Leseau, Adolphe, Montreal-22, Francis Street, W.C.I.
 Lonsdale, N.B. C., Edmonton-Brooklyn, Earl's Court Square.

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Macfay, Lt. M. P., Montreal-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
 McKay, Armt. 8/Sgt. W. B., Halifax-H.M. Gun Wharf.

McQuarrie, Capt. A. L., New Westminster-Jermyn Court Hotel.
 McRoy, Walter, Toronto-2nd Field Ambulance, Bramshott.

Magor, J. H., Montreal-Jules Hotel, Jermyn Street, S.W.I.
 Marceau, E. D., Montreal-Waldorf Hotel.

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Miller, Lt. A. H., Ottawa-Prince of Wales' Hospital.
 Milligan, M., Victoria-7, Cardigan Mansions, Richmond, S.W.

Mitchell, Lt. W. B., Halifax-Bramshott.
 Moffat Ruth (V.A.D.), Paris, Ont. 1st London General, Canterbury.

Moore, C. O., Montreal-Care of Bank of Montreal.
 Moore, N.B. M. A. Reid, Campbellville, Ont.-137, Ebury Street, S.W.

Murphy, Capt. P. B., Quebec R.A.F., Andover.
 Myers, Major L. O. and Mrs., Regina-Ivanhoe Hotel.

Murray, Lt. C. B. (R.A.F.), Prince Rupert-Skeppich, Lincolnshire.
 Musgrave, A. H. (R.C.N.) Victoria H.M.S. Royal Sovereign, care of G.P.O.

Newton, R., Montreal-21, Hartwood Road, Southport.
 Nimmo, Capt. J. V. (R.E.), Vancouver Mill House, Thurston, Suffolk.

Niven, Major H. W., London, Ont.-Care of High House, Witley.
 North, Major J. T., Okanagan Landing-Cavalry Club, 127, Piccadilly.

O'Leary, Lt. B. L. (C.F.A. and R.A.F.), Richmond-3, Chesterfield Gardens.
 Owen, Ewan R., Montreal-153, Newgate Street, E.C.

Patersen, Lt. W. L. (13th Res. Bn.), St. John-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
 Paton, Dr. W. W. (late R.A.M.C.), Glace Bay-Donnington Hotel.

Pauline, M. C., Victoria-363, Bushfield Road, Perry Barr.
 Peters, Lt. J., Moncton-1st Divisional Train, Bramshott.

Pollard, R. H., Calgary-63, Meridale Road, W. Kensington, W.14.

Read, Lt. Horace E. (45th Bn.), R.A.F., Amherst, N.B.-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
 Reid, Ethyl M. (V.A.D.), Victoria, B.C.-County of Middlesex War Hospital, Napbury.

Ricardo, Capt. L. Crawley, Victoria-P.P.C.B., Boxhill.
 Roberts, T., Calgary-132, Sloane Street, Chelsea, S.W.

Robins, Rt. Rev. E. P. (Bishop of Athabasca) and Mrs., Rev. River-Glen Avon, Chislehurst.
 Russell, P. J., Mrs. and Miss Lillian, Vancouver-Prince's Hotel, Jermyn Street.

Ruttan, Major F. S. (C.A.M.C.), Woodstock, Ont-Sarncliffe.
 Ryley, Capt. C. I. (4th M.G. Bn.), Calgary-The Vineyard, Hurlingham.

Sadler, K. D. (Canadian Section, G.H.Q.), St. John-Weyburn-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
 Sampson, Mrs. W., Guelph-The Old Cottage, Milford, Surrey.

Sinclair, Capt. H. A., Toronto-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
 Smith, Capt. Reginald, Montreal-Queen Mary Officers' Club.

Smith, S. H., Vancouver-The Cottage, Gunnersbury Park, W.3.
 Stanforth, A., Alderside, Alta.-Glazebrook, Manchester.

Sturley, Major A. A., Windsor, N.B.-47, Bath Road, Banbury, Oxon.

Talvioli, C. L. Victor, Montreal-Bussell Hotel.
 Teatdale, Lt. W. J. (10th Bn.), Edmonton 45, Heathland Road, N.16.

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Thompson, Capt. J. E., Toronto-Bramshott.
 Thomson, G., Reykjavik-68, Stamford Brook Road, W.4.

Thomson, Lt. J. H. R., Port Arthur-Repatiation Camp, Winchester.
 Tisdale, W. T., Winnipeg-25, Park Road, Regent's Park.

Turner, Major G. R., Andover, N.B.-H.Q. 1st Bde, Engrs., Bramshott.

Waltham, Capt. L., Qualicum Beach-Cappa Road, Bavia, Galway.
 Watson, Capt. James, Edmonton-C.M.G. Depot, Seaforth.

Whitaker, Lt. R. F., Vancouver-Hall Place, Sevenoaks.
 Wilson, Lt. F. F. (R.N.V.R.), Toronto-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Wilson, Capt. C. W., Vancouver-Care of Royal Colonial Institute.
 Wood, G. H., Kincardine-Care of High Commissioner's Office.

Yielding, W. G., St. Catharines-Waldorf Hotel.

Among the callers at the Canadian Red Cross Headquarters, 21, Berners Street, Oxford Street, have been Lt. J. L. Pomeroy, Lt. J. F. Fraser, Capt. T. H. Plumer (5, Brompton Gardens), Lt. H. L. Barry, Capt. C. F. Archer, Lt. W. B. Lake, Lt. Bernard T. Cate, Lt. H. C. Maguire, Lt. H. H. B. H. J. Amey, Capt. A. H. Wilson, Capt. J. A. Crescor, Capt. R. H. Fellows, Lt. D. D. Findlay, Lt. W. A. McMaster, Lt. C. B. Pypis, Lt. H. C. Cameron, Lt. D. C. Burke, R.A.F.

A large number of trade enquiries, from both Canadian and British firms, continue to be received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.

The coupons which fell due on Tuesday, on the 4 per cent. bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway-namely, the Prairie Section Series A, Mountain Section Series B, and the Lake Superior Branch Series-were not paid.



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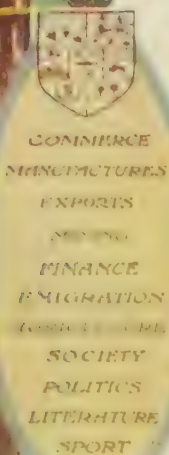
CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

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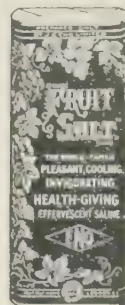
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Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,600,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,575

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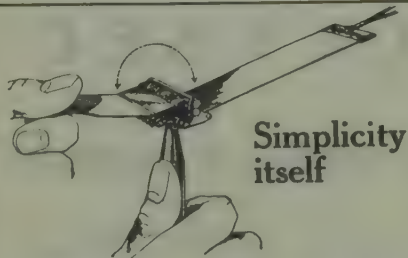
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CANADA

No. 692.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1919

Vol. LIV.

9th WEEKLY

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The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not especially desired, and is not paid for.

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We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PHOTOGRAPHS IN BELGIUM AND IN ENGLAND	31, 44, 45
DEMobilISATION AND ADMINISTRATION: REPLY TO CRITICISMS ...	36
GENERAL MACDONELL'S FAREWELL TO FIRST DIVISION	36
CANADA'S OVERSEAS FORCES: NOTES	36
UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL AT CLIVEDEN	37
MCGILL UNIVERSITY DINNER	39
GREAT CANADIAN ARMYMEN: CAPT. D. R. MACLAREN	41
CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURES	42
PURELY PERSONAL	43
COLOURS FOR 2ND MOTOR MACHINE GUN BRIGADE	47
CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS, N.C.O.s AND MEN	48
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	49
FOREIGN DECORATIONS FOR CANADIANS	50
FROM EAST TO WEST	51, 54
CANADIAN FINANCE ..	52, 53, 54, 57, 59

SLANDER AND CRITICISM.

We referred briefly last week to charges made at Ottawa by the ex-Minister of Militia, which were strongly refuted by officers who had recently returned from service at the Front.

Criticism of methods, and perhaps of men, with regard to the military organisation may be expected, though we hold strongly that it should be withheld until the whole of the O.M.F.C. Headquarter Staff are back in Canada, when those attacked can speak for themselves. But slander is not criticism, and it is most scandalous and regrettable that grave personal charges should be made in the Canadian Parliament while those attacked are still on active service. The Canadian papers now received give fuller details than were available when we wrote last week.

Colonel Cyrus Peck, V.C., one of the officers referred to, convincingly refuted the charges made against Sir Arthur Currie of unnecessarily risking the lives of his men, and warned his traducer "if this campaign is continued I shall tell what I know, and some gentlemen will curse the day they were born." This method of direct frontal attack appears to have had a quieting effect, and the campaign of slander was at least temporarily ended. It was regrettable, however, that this gallant officer, who was so prompt and right in defending his absent Corps Commander, took this occasion deliberately to attack a British General who also could not defend himself. The charges made by General Smart in the Quebec Legislature were of a different order; these were of a specific nature, and will no doubt be the subject of investigation. It would have been fairer if criticism had been postponed until the

charges could have been immediately answered by those involved.

This campaign of slander and envenomed criticism in Parliament, and in the more sensational Press, is most regrettable. Those newspapers in Canada that have a weakness for the sensational are giving credence and support to the most untrue and silly stories. Their readers are asked to believe that "Sir Edward Kemp and Sir George Perley are so largely engrossed in their social duties and aspirations that they have little time for consideration of the Canadian soldier," and in the same newspaper Argyll House is denounced for its "flunkeyism" and for its "arrogance"!

Again, other scribes, in their search for scandal, darkly hint at intrigues and strained relations between the Corps and London Headquarters. Everyone who knows the work of the Overseas Ministry, the Military Headquarters in London, and the Corps in France, reads these silly fables with a smile, but it is a most unworthy outrage on those men who have worked so unwearingly and successfully at the head of the departments to find that their work should be thus wilfully misrepresented to the people of Canada. The very high standard of efficiency throughout the whole Staff and organisation of the O.M.F.C., right from the front line trenches back to the discharge depot at Buxton, has been so generously acknowledged and recognised by all the other units comprising the British Army and by our Allies that it is quite unnecessary for Canadians to vaunt it. The achievements of the Corps prove it. Sir Arthur Currie himself tells us that the high prestige and continual success achieved could not have been maintained but for the efficient and cordial support of those in charge of the work in England and behind the lines.

Canada is in an exceptional position to dissipate these mischievous and silly rumours. Since 1914 we have investigated hundreds of grievances, real and imaginary, serious and trifling, communicated by men or officers, and we have certainly never found "flunkeyism" or "arrogance" at Headquarters, nor was there any red tape. Both at Argyll House and at the Ministry there has always been a marked desire to explain, and, if necessary, to investigate and redress. Apart from individual grievances, there have been many matters ventilated in the columns of *Canada* which we considered it desirable to urge on the attention of the authorities. In no case was resentment of our advocacy shown, though we doubtless at times added to the work and worries of the Departments concerned. We have always found the highest officers sincerely anxious to remove any just cause for grievance or hardship.

Sir George Perley, for part of the war doing two men's work, has incessantly occupied his mind with the care and well-being of the Canadian troops. He has taken an active and encouraging part in every single effort that has been made to care for the Canadian soldier, in hospitals or on leave. A glance at his engagement book since August 4, 1914, would make any Canadian who at first believed the malicious fabrications published in certain papers blush for his countrymen, and wish for a higher standard of editorial responsibility.

Sir Edward Kemp, who has been credited with dark intrigue, has most unsparingly sacrificed himself to the work in hand, even at great risk to his health. Sir Arthur Currie has most completely disproved the intrigue myth, as he was the person supposed to be intrigued against, and he says Sir Edward has always given him the fullest and most complete confidence and support. Of Sir Richard Turner and the officers under him at Argyll House we have already spoken. No Canadian newspaper has been so intimately connected with Canadians in khaki as *Canada*, and we must bear testimony that any suggestion which would help or benefit Canada's fighting men always received sympathetic and careful consideration at Argyll House.

While on this subject, we might say this: There has been a tendency in the Press in Canada when receiving or hearing of grouches from men overseas to attack Argyll House with a big stick. Had these grouches been properly investigated, the sergeant-cook, or some equally

exalted individual, would have been found to blame, but it saved trouble to denounce Argyll House, and pleased a few officers who had been returned to Canada for various reasons, and were men with a grievance. We have even known representatives of Canadian newspapers sent over to London personally to report on the condition of the Army, who deliberately abstained from visiting Headquarters and meeting administrative officers, preferring apparently the tittle-tattle of a canteen or soldiers' rest hut. This may explain how an entirely undeserved prejudice was started and maintained, but it is grossly unfair, both to the people in Canada, who are misled, and to the many able and devoted officers who are giving their best to their country's service.

Any suggestion made by these detractors that Sir Arthur Currie has ever been careless of the lives of his men is a cruel and most unjustifiable slander on a great soldier. We have been privileged on several occasions to see General Currie operating in the field. His great qualities, which have so justly earned him a high place among the commanders of troops in this war, comprise among others an insistent and meticulous care that his men, whether in attack or defence, should never be surprised by anything that it was in the power of their commander to foresee and to provide against. This is one of the secrets of his uniform success and of the confidence in which he is held by his men. Such a commander would not wantonly throw away even one soldier's life.

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THE NEW HEAD OF MCGILL.

THE office of Principal of McGill University is unquestionably the most important and influential University appointment in Greater Britain. It is both an evidence of this fact and a testimony to the judgment of the Governors of the University that they should have offered and Sir Auckland Geddes should have accepted the post. The appointment, by the way, was first foreshadowed in *Canada*.

This great University at Montreal has played a very important part in the educational and the national life of the Dominion, and the man who is placed in the position to mould and influence generations of undergraduates does undoubtedly exercise grave and important power. McGill has been fortunate in the past in attracting the interest and support of millionaires, who furnished the means for the expansion and development of the work of the University at a time when perhaps Government and the people at large hardly realised its vital importance to the national well-being. To-day the outlook of Canadians is greatly changed. The new spirit of duty and public service, quickened and stimulated by the years of war, has, we trust and believe, brought education into the forefront as a means of national progress. It was no doubt a realisation of this great opportunity for service which induced Sir Auckland Geddes to renounce a Ministry and the attractive possibilities of political life to take the helm of the best known of the Overseas' Universities.

Since the day he left his Professor's Chair at McGill in 1914, the newly-elected Principal has filled many posts. His abilities as an organiser and administrator have been as sternly tested as they have been outstandingly proved when in charge of recruiting, and later, as Minister of National Service, Sir Auckland Geddes was called upon to carry on work only equalled in unpopularity by that of the Food Controller. The ability and success with which he administered these most difficult Departments of the machinery of State in war time have been universally acknowledged.

The regret expressed both by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, when they learnt of his decision to renounce political life, was as sincere as it was well merited.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Joint Industrial Control.

One of the most urgent problems of the day is the amicable settlement of the relations between masters and men. In the Mother Country a strong effort is being made, through the formation of a Joint Industrial Council, to ward off disputes. We are glad to see that

in Canada the matter is not being left to individual initiative, but is now being taken firmly in hand by the Government. The Minister of Labour announced in Parliament the other day the appointment of a joint commission of capital and labour to investigate the feasibility of joint control by representatives of employers and men in certain industries.

The Government are well advised in adopting this line for it reflects the feelings of the main body of employers and workers throughout the Dominion. As Senator Robertson said, there is an intense and growing desire on the part of working men that there should be a greater measure of industrial democracy, which he interpreted as meaning that, through some means of organised effort, they should have some voice in the control and conduct of industries. The Government's aim is not so much the settlement of disputes and strikes, as was the idea when the Lemieux Act was passed, but their prevention. Every believer in the greatness of Canada's future will wish them well in carrying out this policy.

* * *

Mr. Fielding on Canada's Status.

In a recent speech at Ottawa, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, referring to the status of Canada at the Peace Conference, explained his views on the subject of Canadian Nationality in words which were probably acceptable to few members of his party. As to the independent nationality of Canada, he said there had been too much talk, and if the question was strained, he was of opinion that "this would make more for separation than our present state." He told the House that "Canadians had never had such a menace that they had reason to call themselves a separate State. Long ago Canada acquired the right to be consulted on her own affairs. When Sir John Macdonald went to Washington, he did not go as representing a separate State, but he went as from a part of the British Empire." When he himself went to Paris in 1889 with Mr. Brodeur to negotiate the French Treaty, he told the House "they were received with respect as representatives of Canada, but with far greater respect and their mission had far greater weight, because they were able to place in the hands of Clemenceau their credentials as the plenipotentiaries of his Majesty King Edward. What more could we have of liberty than we have to-day?"

Mr. Fielding here very concisely puts the advantages of Canada's position as an autonomous State in the British Commonwealth against the loss of importance and risk which must be accepted if Canada should insist on a national sovereignty outside of the British Commonwealth. The choice lies between maintaining the connection and becoming an increasingly important and influential State in the Commonwealth, with the possibility of eventually becoming the predominant influence, or of cutting the ties and becoming, say, a Northern Argentine.

* * *

Lord Milner on Emigration.

Lord Milner further expressed his own views, if not those of the Government, on emigration on Monday, at a meeting held with reference to the emigration of women to the Overseas Dominions. The Colonial Secretary dissociates himself from the view that the Government should not assist emigration, although he stops short at stimulating it. He does not want to drive men and women out of the Mother Country, and he holds it is not necessary to do so.

I am satisfied that our resources are sufficient to provide employment for everybody except the hopelessly incompetent or the vicious, and to provide them with such remuneration as shall ensure to them a decent standard of living. If we fail to do so it will be because we have muddled the business. But quite apart from that aspect of the question, there always has been, and I think there always will be, a steady flow from this country to the new lands of the Empire of men and women who want to go there, who are well fitted to go, and who, being well fitted, will do well in the new countries, and in that way really help the Old Country, although in an indirect manner.

The Government must, Lord Milner says, not only direct emigration into the right channels, but provide judicious assistance to the individual settler. It is with a view to accomplishing both these objects that the present effort is being made for closer co-operation between the Imperial and Overseas Governments.

In North Russia.

The position of the British force in North Russia has been the subject of considerable anxiety for some time, and fear is being expressed lest the Bolshevik offensive, which has now commenced, should result in their being driven into the sea. The stand they have been able to make against the attacks of the last week, however, gives good ground for the hope that they may be able to hold out until the arrival of the reinforcements which have been despatched.

Canada has a direct interest in the situation at Murmansk and Archangel, for Canadian infantry and artillery are both included in the force. The available information shows that they have been able to give a good account of themselves. The official account, for instance, recently issued, regarding the withdrawal of Allied troops from Shengkowsk in January, stated that a strong attack on Spaskoe was beaten off, "mainly by the guns of the Canadian Field Artillery." One of the assets, too, of the force is described as the personality of General Ironside, the G.O.C. at Archangel, formerly well known to Canadians as G.S.O.1 of the Fourth Division. His enormous driving power, resourcefulness, and stimulating influence are described as largely the causes of the splendid endurance shown by our troops during the Arctic winter.

* * *

An Interchange of Students.

For some time before the war the desirability of an interchange of students between the universities of the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions was advocated. Now, as one of the results of the war, the idea is about to be realised. It arises out of the Imperial Government's scheme of assistance for the education and training of ex-Servicemen officers and men. Overseas officers who have been serving in the Imperial Forces are to be eligible for assistance to pursue "courses of higher education at universities, or courses in agriculture, or in offices and works." A limited number of British officers are to be eligible for assistance to pursue courses of the like nature in the British Dominions overseas or in foreign countries.

The value of this arrangement from an Imperial point of view only requires to be suggested. For the benefit of those of our readers who may be interested, we may add that forms of application will be obtainable shortly at the district offices of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour, and at other centres.

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The Sock-Eye Salmon.

Another important evidence of the way in which the Canadian and United States Governments are co-operating where common interests are concerned is furnished by an announcement made by the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*. It is that a treaty between Canada and the United States concerning the sockeye salmon fisheries in British Columbia and Washington State has been prepared and is ready for ratification. It is described as providing for the creation of a Fisheries Commission, consisting of four persons, to investigate the life-history of salmon, hatchery methods, and spawning grounds, and to recommend regulations for the preservation of the industry.

This step is of importance, not only from the point of view of British Columbia, but from that of the food supply generally. Canned salmon from the Fraser River are known the world over, and the preservation of the supply, which has shown signs of depletion, is of universal interest. The necessity for protecting the sockeye salmon and controlling the canning industry of the Fraser River and Puget Sound has been urged in Canada for a long time, and the matter was enquired into by the Joint International Commission appointed in 1917. The treaty now announced is the outcome of this enquiry, and it is proposed that it should remain in existence for fifteen years.

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The Beaver Hut Theatre will close on April 30, the building (which was loaned by the British Y.M.C.A.) being required for other purposes.

General Turner on Friday of last week inspected, prior to their return to Canada, the 2nd Tank Bn., the ceremony taking place at Wool, Dorset. The unit arrived in England last June, and had almost completed training when the Armistice was signed.

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, March 23.

The return of so many officers and men who have gained an excellent standing and experience in military warfare naturally is raising the question of what is going to be done in regard to the question of a permanent national defence. At an informal meeting of senior officers held at Military Headquarters in this city last week, the opinion expressed was strongly in favour of the adoption of a system of modified compulsory training along the lines of what Australia and Switzerland have in force, beginning with the compulsory training of boys at school, to be followed up by training in camps for definite terms. It was felt that the old system of volunteer Militia was quite inadequate to meet any emergencies of the present day, and that if the Canadian defence force is to be maintained, some other system for obtaining men must be devised. In some cases it was stated by officers in subsequent conversation that the old volunteer system had been regarded more or less as a pleasant hobby, and men who had so regarded it had not come up to realisation of their duty when the emergency presented itself. It was also asserted that there was simply a skeleton left of the Canadian Militia, which had been carried on practically without Government aid since the outbreak of war, while the calls for men at the Front had decimated the regiments at home. This meeting was a private one, but its recommendations will be sent to Ottawa, and in any case it represents the trend of opinion.

Naval Defence.

The same sentiment is being expressed about the naval defence of the Dominion. Discussing this matter with Lt. Gordon B. Jackson, a Canadian officer who had been in charge of four thousand recruits in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve at Devonport for the past two years and a-half, I learned that these men had done excellent service, and it was asserted that even the men who came from the prairies, and who might be expected to possess no instinct and aptitude for ocean work, had developed wonderfully and adapted themselves to their new environment just as quickly as did their brothers in the other service on the front. Lt. Jackson was himself a case in point. He had been engaged in legal work and went overseas into this service in the ranks, working his way up rapidly until he was given charge of this work. Now he has come back for discharge he has been appointed Dominion Secretary of the Navy League of Canada, in succession to Mr. M. P. Fennell, of Montreal. Lt. Jackson emphasised the loss which Canada may incur if it allows these men to be absorbed into civil occupations, or, worse still, into the Navies of other sections of the Empire, or even into the Navies of other nations.

Judging by present appearances, it does not look as though Parliament will handle the defence question in either branch of the service this session. "I have nothing to say regarding Canada's naval policy at the present time, although I have my own views on this important subject," was the remark of the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Service, just before he left for a recuperative visit south a few days ago. "It would be unwise for me to make any statement at present," he added, "until after Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's visit, and before the Cabinet decides what its policy will be."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

IRWIN.—On April 4, at Fairbairn, North Wales, the wife of Lt. W. Irwin, 28th Battalion, Canadians, of a daughter.
TUPPER.—On March 27, at Lachine, P.Q., the wife of Reginald de Havilland Tupper, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAMPORD-ETCHES.—On April 2, at St. Mary's Church, Torquay, Lt. Robert Hampford, R.A.S.C., to Muriel, elder daughter of Capt. C. T. W. Eiches, K.O.F.I., of Montreal.
HURN (GORD).—On the 31st ult., at St. John's Church, Lewes, by the Rev. Prebendary F. J. Poole, Lt. Herbert J. Bush, Canadian Machine Gun Corps, to Muriel Helen, widow of Lt. P. W. Gould, of The Buffs, Lewes.
DINGWALL-SANDERS.—On April 2, at Putney Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Robert Macfarlane Dingwall, Lt., Royal Engineers, to Marjorie McVittie, eldest daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Bryce J. Saunders, of Edmonton.
LINTON-BULEY.—On March 21, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Richard William, Capt. J. A. Linton, son of the Rev. A. R. and Mrs. Linton, of Belle River, Ontario, to Hannah Elizabeth Buley, daughter of the late George Parsons Buley, of Isleworth, and Mrs. Buley, of Bryn Lloer, Denbigh.
WOOD-REID.—On April 2, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens, London, by Col. Almond, D.C.S., Maj. H. G. Wood, C.A.M.C., son of W. C. Wood, of Fairbairn, Minn., U.S.A., to Miss Catherine Reid, Nursing Sister, daughter of the late David Reid, of Georgetown, Ontario.

DEATHS.

OSBORN.—On March 14, at Toronto, Arthur David, the infant son of the Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Osborn, aged nine days.
MILLEN.—At 355, Wood Avenue, Westmount, P.Q., John Milles, aged 76.

DEMobilISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Replies to Criticisms and Attacks

SIR EDWARD KEMP, Minister O.M.F.C., took the opportunity last Saturday to reply to certain criticisms made in Canada. The occasion was a luncheon given by him at the Naval and Military Club, at which the guests were Sir Robert Borden, Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie, and Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C.

Sir Edward said he had ever since the Armistice urged that the Canadian soldier should be repatriated as fast as possible, and his view was entirely contrary to that urged in some quarters of Canada, that the soldier should not be demobilised too quickly, or else he would find no work at home. He was absolutely satisfied that they had arrived at the very best conclusion possible regarding demobilisation, he was quite prepared to defend the form it took, and was equally sure that the Canadian people would approve it directly they understand the situation thoroughly. Before the end of this month half of all the Canadian troops on this side would be back or on the water.

"There is, however," he proceeded, "an odd man now and then who returns to Canada and misrepresents there the situation."



MAJOR GENERAL W. E. IRONSIDE, G.O.C. AT ARCHANGEL.
Photographed, along with "Gilby," a mascot, when G.S.O.I. of the
Canadian Fourth Division. (See page 33)
Canadian War Records Photograph.

ation and reflects upon officers here who are doing their very best. This sort of thing, however, has a boomerang effect, and recoils eventually upon the man who makes such statements. One of the favourite things to be uttered is that there is an intrigue proceeding. God knows what an intrigue really is, but at any rate it is said that there is a possibility of Gen. Currie being replaced in the command of the Canadian Corps. Such a thing was never heard of at any time since Gen. Currie took the Corps. I have never heard anyone mention it. More than that, it would have been presumption on the part of anybody here to have thought of it."

The Minister went on to say that it was his duty to defend the men who were still wearing uniform, and who could not defend themselves because of that fact. Speaking of the "silly nonsense occasionally coming from a few officers," Sir Edward mentioned that his predecessor in the Ministry Overseas told him that if he took 25 out of all the officers over here he would have reached the limit of those who were prepared to criticise unduly. "We had a little trouble at Rhyll," he continued, "about which we all felt very sore. I don't want to say much about it now, because it is still under investigation, but none felt worse about what happened than the men themselves who were led by excitement into such unhappy courses."

Speaking of some personal criticism directed against himself, Sir Edward said since the war began he had not had six days' leave, and had kept at his duties contrary to doctor's orders. He felt his first and chief duty was to get the soldiers back home, and when the time came would be prepared to return to Ottawa, and had no fear of what the result would be when he met criticism there.

Sir Robert Borden.

Sir Robert Borden, bearing "the strongest and most willing

testimony" to Sir Edward Kemp's own services, mentioned that he had often urged him to release himself from his duties for three or four weeks. He did not know, he said, if the Canadian people altogether realised what had been done here during the last four months. He would also bear testimony to the unselfish, devoted service rendered by the officers still remaining here. "Naturally," he said, "these men resent the absurd attacks made upon them. I resent them also on their behalf." The Press, he declared, had a duty to take a sober, serious view of its responsibilities, and should prevent as far as might be reports which had no foundation from disturbing public opinion either in Canada or elsewhere. There had been the utmost loyalty and co-operation among all the officers and men who came overseas, and he did not think attempts to disquiet public opinion would have any permanent results.

Generals Currie and Turner.

General Currie expressed his firm conviction that every effort had been made by those responsible to get the men repatriated as soon as possible. It was an undertaking the difficulties of which could not be appreciated by those unaccustomed to it. "I for one expect criticism," added Gen. Currie, "and I don't know that now is the time to make any defence of myself. Any criticisms that have been made can be answered."

General Turner said he had never spoken or written to anybody in Canada asking them to take up the cudgels on his behalf, and he did not consider there was any need to do so. As for criticisms which had been made upon men associated with him at Headquarters, he had been responsible for recommending to the Minister the following officers only:—Generals Thacker, Hogarth, and Foster, Colonel Hastings, and his own personal aide, Major Nickle. Argyll House, which had been so much abused, consisted only of 63 officers. He knew what a load they had to carry. "There have," he said, "been remarks lately in the Press concerning the lack of co-ordination and co-operation between Canada, England, and France, and I cannot help feeling that these lying, malicious statements have been bred and fostered in many instances by disgruntled, discredited officers, some of whom have been returned to Canada for inefficiency or for other causes."

With regard to demobilisation, Gen. Turner pointed out that the Australians returned from Armistice Day to April 1 numbered 50,400, and the Canadians 117,500.

FIRST DIVISION IN ENGLAND.

Second Division Units Also Arriving.

The entire First Division is now in England, and a large percentage of the troops are enjoying their last leave before sailing for Canada. Embarkation of the First Division units for home will start before the middle of this month.

Up to Tuesday last, the following units of the 2nd Division had arrived in England. The troops are stationed at the Canadian Corps Camp, Bramshott:—5th Brigade Headquarters; 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, and 25th Bns.; and the 5th Field Ambulance.

The remaining units of the Division will be despatched from France on consecutive days in the following order:—26th, 29th, 31st, 28th, and 27th Bns.; Machine Gun Bn.; 2nd Division Artillery, and 2nd Division Engineers.

THE "OLD RED PATCH."

Each man in the First Division has been presented with a copy of a brochure entitled "The First Canadian Division in the Battles of 1918," compiled by Capt. J. D. Craig, M.C., of the General Staff. The history is, of course, a much abbreviated one, but is extremely readable, and several battle plans and photographs illustrate the reading matter. There is both a foreword and epilogue (embodied in a final Order of the Day) by Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonell, G.O.C. This Order of the Day is published on page 36.

A number of civilians were charged at St. Asaph Sessions on Monday with being in possession of Canadian Government property, alleged to have been looted at the time of the Kimmel Camp riots. One man was fined £8, four others were fined £2 each, and five defendants were dismissed.

In the action, the Electrical Development Company of Ontario (Limited) v. the Attorney-General of Ontario and the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has allowed the appeal from two orders of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. The proceedings relate to the use of the water power at Niagara Falls for generating electrical energy and other commercial purposes.

GENERAL MACDONELL'S FAREWELL.

Final Order of the Day to First Division.

Major-General Sir Archibald C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the First Division—"The Old Red Patch"—has issued a striking address to the officers and men of his command. This address, which takes the form of a Final Order of the Day, is as follows:—

In returning to God's own country—Canada—I want you to do so with your hearts full of love and gratitude to our air folk, the Canadian people, for the splendid, unflinching faith and loyal, whole-hearted support they gave us throughout the long years of

war. There is nothing finer in the world's history than the free people of Canada voting for conscription. Women who had lost husbands, sons and relatives voted for it, knowing more must go; employers of labour voted for it to their own detriment: a wondrous act of self-abnegation on the part of all concerned, so that we should not be lacking in support in our time of need. We know, you and I, how it uplifted our morale and put the "pep and ginger" into us which enabled us to do great things. It has been hard for us at times on the battle-front, but we had an active part to play, and were fully occupied fighting the foulest and most unscrupulous enemy the world has yet seen. And nothing we have been through, in my judgment, begins to equal the agony of mind, tension of nerves, and daily anxiety endured by the sweet-faced women of Canada, who sent their men to the war, if not gladly, resolutely, to fight for Right *versus* Might.

Take into civil life with you and practise the same loyalty and *esprit de corps* in your business that you have displayed towards your units in the war. If you are an employer of labour, exercise the same fatherly care and interest in the well-being of your employees that you did to your battalion, company or platoon—you always fought up to see they obtained fair play—and if you are an employee, give your employer the same hearty co-operation, hard work and loyal support that you gave your officer of yore. Rest assured it will stand for success from all points of view.

We have been through great things together, seen much, endured much, accomplished much. Let us so conduct ourselves in civil life as to bring further credit on the "Old Red Patch," the proudest of them all, the one the Huns knew best and liked the least.

In entering civil life again think well over it; put the question in all seriousness and solemnity to yourself: "What am I going to do with this life that has been left to me by the Great Quarter-master above?" Decide upon your course of action, concentrate on it as you did in the past upon defeating the Boche, exhibit the same splendid qualities of faith, courage, initiative, hard work, and tenacity of purpose, and you will succeed, no doubt of it. Get your backs into it. We don't want charity. All we ask is a fair chance and a square deal, and our fellows will make good. Remember we must make good. Every returned soldier who does so makes it easier for his comrades to obtain good jobs, and *vice versa*.

But success to a man is of little value unless he has wife and bairns to share it with him, and enable him to partake of the real joy of life—his own happy home. Therefore, my advice to each single man of you is, get married to some nice, capable girl, who will be a real helpmate, and has no cowardly notions about bearing children. Get busy, and make a home for yourself as soon as possible.

And this brings me to the side of your hearts, that units and battalions being perpetuated in Canada by units and battalions bearing our names and numbers as the custodians of the glorious records gained in so many glorious battles. I believe that this will be done, and that our Canadian countries will insist that our records and traditions—their own most valuable assets—do not fall to the ground. And I hope you will all live to see the day when your son wears the "Old Red Patch" the same as "Dad" wore, and just as proudly.

This is a solemn time for us all.

No Canadian can view the demobilisation of the 1st Canadian Division, and all that that means and stands for—the Old Guard Division of the Canadian Corps—without emotion.

Memories crowd fast upon us; our victories, our glorious dead—who fell battling for the Right, and therefore fell in the Peace of God, and live to-day as never before—our maimed and mutilated comrades, Canada's care, and ours, through life.

The 1st Canadian Division has proved on many a bloody, triumphant field that it is the last word in military efficiency—for nearly four years front line assault troops, and uniformly successful.

One does not know which branch or arm to praise most, all are so splendidly efficient, logical and efficient, of proved worth and valour.

I cannot view the breaking up of my beautiful 1st Canadian Division, the men of the "Old Red Patch," with equanimity. It breaks me up too. That is the truth.

I shall soon only be a memory to you. It will, however, I trust, be the pleasant memory of a Canadian General who believed in you, trusted you, cared for you, gloried in your steadfast courage, discipline, and truly wonderful achievements, and who hopes none of you will be the worse for being "Macdonell's Men."

Canada is proud of you, and Canada is grateful.

For myself, my pride in my Division is immeasurable, my gratitude complete.

God bless and protect every one of you in the years to come, and give you each happiness and success.

Remember that we of the 1st Canadian Division—Canada's "Old Guard"—stand present for the King.

This summer three hundred American editors will visit Western Canada.

OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

Notes for Officers and Men.

All ranks should note that the head office of the Canadian Red Cross Society has removed to 21, Berners Street, W.1. (Telephone: Nos. 4230-1-2-3, Museum).

So popular has the Royal Canadian Officers' Club at Chesterfield Gardens become, that an annex has been opened at 26, Gloucester Place, W.1, for the accommodation of officers on leave. There is accommodation in the building for 45 officers. The inclusive price of bed and breakfast is 5s. 8d.

Notes on Officers.

H./Lt.-Cols. E. H. W. Blake and D. Law, and H./Capt. E. W. Wilson have returned to Canada. Nursing Sisters M. A. Clinch, A. V. Cuddy, and L. M. Hicks have retired in the British Isles.

Major (A./Lt.-Col.) A. L. Johnson has been appointed O.C., Special Hospital, Bushey Park, vice Lt.-Col. J. D. McQueen, D.S.O. Lt. F. Chappell, Engineers, is seconded to the Canadian Salvage Corps. H./Lt. S. F. St. George, Gen. List, is seconded for duty with the C.R.C. in England.

Working and Technical Pay.

Routine Order No. 5,432 (April 2) states that officers and other ranks in receipt of working or technical pay who ceased to be employed in their special trades, etc., since November 11, 1918, solely because of demobilisation, may continue to receive such pay until discharged.

Right to Wear "Battle Patches."

A Routine Order (No. 5,365) issued last month permits the wearing, by all ranks, O.M.F.C., of the "battle patches" which were previously only worn by units in the Field. The Order will be most cordially welcomed by the Canadians who have been returned from France as casualties, and who, on evacuation, were compelled to take down their "patches."

The 1919 Bisley Team.

Any member of the O.M.F.C. who wishes an opportunity to compete for a place on the 1919 Bisley team should make application to his C.O. In centres where no training facilities exist, nominal rolls (with qualifications) are to be prepared for all candidates, following which arrangements will be made by the General Staff to enable them to secure training facilities, and to participate in the elimination tests.

A Vexed Question.

The question of Canadian officers seconded to the R.A.F. being returned to their units, thus placing them on regimental instead of consolidated rates of pay, pending demobilisation, has aroused a good deal of enquiry. The system, we are informed, is one of ordinary military procedure, and the rule cannot be departed from. The many enquiries Canada has received on the matter indicate that the officers concerned are of opinion that if their war service gratuities are based on regimental, and not consolidated rates of pay, it will be manifestly unfair to them. The decision in this matter, however, rests with the Ottawa authorities, who, up to the present, have shown no indication to take count of the special duties which a seconded officer may have undertaken.

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G.W.V.A.: UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the United Kingdom Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada has received advice from the Dominion Secretary-Treasurer to the effect that the Dominion Executive of the Association have requested the Government to make retroactive the provisions of the Order-in-Council governing the War Service Gratuity.

As the Order-in-Council now stands, all ranks who were discharged in England prior to November 11, 1918, without having served in a theatre of war, are not eligible for the War Service Gratuity, but only for the Post-Discharge Pay. It is expected that the matter will be dealt with during the present session of Parliament.

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The Dominion Government is appointing a Commission to visit various centres to investigate the possibility of joint control of industries.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty has been made a member of the International Law Union recently organised as one of the results of the deliberations on the League of Nations. The Union will have its seat in Paris, and its membership is confined to forty persons. Its object is the active study of new problems growing out of the war.

Sir Herbert Ames stated last week that the Canadian Patriotic Fund had between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 in hand. The present expenditure of \$750,000 monthly was decreasing by 10 per cent. each month. He indicated (says the Record) that the balance of the Patriotic Fund would be invested in such a way as to make available an income to take care of special cases not covered by the Pensions Act.

IN AN ITALIAN GARDEN.

Memorial Statue Unveiled at Cliveden—The Prime Minister's Oration

(By "Canada" Special Representative)

IT is the simple things in life which are most impressive. The perfect beauty of a wild flower, or the glistening dewdrop on the grass, can bring us mortals very near to the heart of Nature. Perhaps that was why those of us who were spectators of the ceremony in the Italian Garden of the Astor estate at Cliveden, on Friday of last week, were so deeply impressed.

The quiet, sequestered garden overlooks a glorious vista of countryside. From the slopes of Cliveden one looks down on a valley through which winds the silvery Thames. The day was one of early spring, and there was in the air a balm for those sick of wintry skies. All other living things felt it, too. The song birds carolled gaily, the gentle breeze was nought but the trees whispering to each other of new hopes of life.

Spring was there in the tiny "God's Acre" also. At the head of each of the forty-one headstones there lay a fresh-

officers and men of the Empire who had laid down their lives in the war and are buried at Cliveden. Thanksgiving, rather than melancholy, was the keynote of the short service. The fullness that the Empire lacked not men who had the courage to give their lives for their country. The service was conducted by Col. (Rev. Canon) J. M. Almond, D.C.S., assisted by Capt. (Rev.) T. Trench, M.C., the hospital chaplain.

The Premier's Oration.

Sir Robert Borden, in unveiling the memorial, said the Canadian Red Cross Hospital was established at Cliveden more than four years ago, and during its existence it had received nearly 24,000 patients. He wished to acknowledge the generous action of Major and Mrs. Astor in giving the use of the magnificent grounds, but what counted more than the gift was the love and sympathy and comfort which they had brought to those who were wounded and ill. These would have a lasting effect.



THE MEMORIAL AFTER BEING UNVEILED BY SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

cut posy of primroses, simple heralds of the Eternal Spring which lies beyond the winter of the grave. Here, too, was symbolised the spirit of Victory over Death, for the hands of a soldier-artist had fashioned in beautiful lines an angel figure, looking to the East, with outstretched arms, and in attitude which spoke of Life. The statue bears the inscription:—

But the souls of the righteous are in the hands of God, and there shall no torment touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die! And their departure is taken for misery and their going from us to be utter destruction, but they are in peace. For God proved them and found them worthy for Himself.

A ground tablet of marble announces that "The Canadian Red Cross Society erected this memorial to the memory of the men who fought in France and died at Cliveden."

In the garden and its ivy-covered slopes Canadian men and women who had served their country well were gathered. Blue and khaki uniforms relieved the sombre black of the civilians present, and at the foot of the shrouded monument—the unveiling of which had drawn these men and women together—two clergymen awaited the coming of the Dominion's leading statesman. The arrival of Sir Robert Borden was the signal for the commencement of the memorial service to the

The hospital would have in its memorial the love and devotion of the women and men of Canada who had done all to support it. Never, from first to last, on the occasion of his many visits to the hospital, had he heard a word of complaint. The men know that all that human sympathy and love and aid could suggest was being given to them.

And now (he continued) the generous support which made it possible for the hospital to be erected had established the beautiful God's Acre in which would lie, until the Resurrection, they who had passed into this perfect peace after giving to the world all that they were capable of. The memorial crowned all the labour and love of the work. It was said to symbolise triumphant victory, but it symbolised something more—the devotion and sacrifice which made the victory possible—the victory over all evil, of all that was highest and noblest in the aspirations of humanity. Those who lay at rest believed that their service of sacrifice had not been in vain, and that out of all the horrors and stress and sorrow of this war there would dawn for the future something finer than the world had ever known in the past.

Major Astor, M.P., was unable to be present owing to his military duties, but Mrs. Astor, speaking on his and her own

behalf, said it had been a great pleasure to have the Canadians at Cliveden. It was with real regret that they saw them go, and she hoped that they would always remember that at Cliveden there was a Canadian home for them.

The following were among those invited to the ceremony:-

Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir Edward Kemp, the Marchioness of Donegal, Lt.-Col. H. T. Tamplin, Gen. and Mrs. G. L. Foster, Miss Filz Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Calvin, Col. and Mrs. D. W. McPherson, Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, Gen. and Mrs. J. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. J. L. Hozan, Mr. Percival F. Bidoni, Gen. B. Manley Sims, Mr. Armitage, Gen. and Mrs. P. E. Thacker, Col. and Mrs. Wyld, Miss Yorke, Gen. and Mrs. Birkitt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moleson, Gen. Sir Geo. Higginson, Mr. F. C. Wade, Dr. Robertson, Col. J. Alex. Armstrong, Col. Chas. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Lefroy, Col. and Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. G. Webster, Mrs. Kingman, Col. and Mrs. Robertson, Col. Hutchison, Miss Lewis, Major and Mrs. Murray, Lady Drummond, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Roberts, Miss Gibson, Misses Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Allen, Mrs. Roderick Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dixon Kimber, Mrs. and Miss Rance, Mrs. E. Clifton Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hornby Lewis, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pedder, Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, Miss Serocold, and Miss Ald.

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THE DANE JOHN HOSPITAL, CANTERBURY.

Appreciation of Canadian Assistance and Gifts.

The Dane John Hospital at Canterbury was opened, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, in October, 1914, and demobilised at the end of January, 1919. During this time 3,028 patients were admitted, of whom 431 belonged to the O.M.F.C.

Under Col. Rennie, C.A.M.C., A.D.M.S., Shorncliffe district, the hospital was enlarged from forty to one hundred beds, and for three years was under the administration of the Military Hospital, Shorncliffe. From the officers, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and men of the C.A.M.C. the staff at Dane John Hospital always



THE DANE JOHN HOSPITAL.

received the greatest help and consideration, and it was with real regret that this connection was severed in December, 1917, when the Dane John was transferred as an auxiliary to the Military Hospital, Canterbury.

Very grateful thanks are due to the Canadian Red Cross Society and its supporters in Canada, for gifts of linen, clothing, and dressings, and a never-failing supply of tobacco and cigarettes for the men; while the generous consignments of apples, tinned peaches, and jams, from the fruit-growers of Canada, were at once a luxury and the greatest help, and were always very much enjoyed and appreciated by the patients.

The discipline and behaviour of the patients left nothing to be desired, while those who were able to do so were always most anxious and willing to assist in the work of the hospital.

The staff of Dane John Hospital take this opportunity of recording, through *Canada*, their sincere thanks for the numberless kindnesses and help which they have received from all Canadians, and to assure their friends overseas that they will not be forgotten in Canterbury.

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THE THIRD DIVISION'S THANKS.

Major-General F. O. W. Loomis, G.O.C. Third Division, has written as follows to Mr. J. G. Colmer, hon. sec. of the Canadian War Contingent Association:-

"On the departure of Third Canadian Division for Canada, I wish to thank you for the many gifts which you have so generously sent to me, for the benefit of the men of this Division. I can assure you that we deeply appreciate the work which you have done for us, and are most grateful for many useful things which you have sent, both during the long period during which the Division was in France, and also since our arrival in the country."

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The proprietors of the *Statist* offer an award of 1,000 guineas for the best scheme for dealing with the Empire's debt created by the war.

The Dominion revenue return for the financial year ending March 31 shows that the total revenue was \$805,000,000, or \$35,000,000 over the Budget estimate and \$53,000,000 over the revenue for the previous year. The yield from direct taxation (says *Reuter*) was practically doubled.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FILMS.

Portraying the Province's Leading Resources.

Some idea of the great part which moving pictures are likely to play in promoting investment and settlement in Canada was gleaned on Wednesday of last week, when, at the invitation of Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, a number of guests attended a private display in London of a series of films which vividly portrayed the leading resources of that Province—fruit-farming, lumbering and the coast fisheries.

The first scenes, which depicted a reception given at Victoria to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught when Governor-General incidentally created a pleasing impression of the fine building and social attractions of the capital city of the Province. Those which showed the operations of apple-picking and the harvesting of a potato crop also gave an excellent idea of the fine scenery in the country districts. The story of the salmon was told in detail, from its capture by the fisherman to its canning in the factory—the final scene depicting the departure of a C.P.R. train of 70 cars laden with tons of canned salmon which were the gift of the B. C. Government to Britain in the early months of the war. Very fascinating also were the realistic operations of the lumbering camp and the sawmills, from the felling of some of the celebrated B.C. giant Douglas firs to their shipment on steamboat and railway in the shape of planks, ties, etc.

Sir George Perley, the High Commissioner, himself an expert in the lumber business, expressed special pleasure at the excellence of the views which portrayed so accurately and completely the complex operations and gave indisputable evidence of the magnificence of B.C. timber.

The Agent-General informed a representative of *Canada* that these films, after being shown at the various camps in Europe where Canadians are still congregated, will be sent out on a programmed tour throughout Great Britain.

Among those invited, many of whom were present, were Sir George and Lady Perley, Lord Leverhulme, Sir Herbert Morgan, Col. Amery, M.P., Sir James Ball, Lord Rotherham, the Earl of Ilchester, Mr. Harrison Watson, Mr. H. W. Harding, Mr. Moreton Frewen, Col. Pelletier (Agent-General for Quebec), Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Mr. Fred C. Salter, and Mr. E. C. Gill.

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CANADA AT WASHINGTON.

In the Dominion House of Commons last week, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, announced that a permanent Canadian representative at Washington would shortly be appointed. In the meantime the Canadian War Mission would be continued.

Mr. Lemieux congratulated the Government on its selection of Sir Charles Gordon as head of the Mission.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

To the Editor of *Canada*.

SIR,—I wish to draw your attention to the facts connected with my case as regards gratuity due for my war service, and to show how the Order in Council re same affects me.

My service with the O.M.F.C. was (as per my discharge certificate) three years 71 days, and rank at discharge was A/Sgt. Two years and 41 days of this service was in France, and in the infantry. I also have had one year's service with the R.A.F., seven months of which I have been commissioned and in France again.

If my gratuity was based on gratuity due me as sergeant in the Canadians for three years, and for the period I was a commissioned officer in the R.A.F. at equivalent rate, I should draw some \$700, i.e., \$400 from the former and \$300 from the latter. But under the regulations governing at present I shall be given from the O.M.F.C. three years' gratuity at rank of Lt. in the Canadian Forces, or \$550, less the \$300 I shall receive from the R.A.F.—or in other words, I shall be only given \$250 from the Canadian Government where I should have had \$400 approx.

This is hardly fair, and I fail to see why the two periods of service should be mixed up at all. Why not pay a person the gratuity due him for his service with each force, at the rank he held in each, which is, I submit, the only equitable and proper way of doing it?—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO NEEDS IT.

RANCH IN LOWER FOOTHILLS, ALBERTA, CANADA.
about 2,550 acres for sale freehold, railway now under construction runs through property from Calgary (20 miles); station near; excellent house, cattle and dairy farming. Sport. On River. Favourable report for oil by expert. Large ranch house and fine farm buildings. Very suitable for officers' settlement. Price \$12,500 cash, or \$15,000 on terms. Principals only. English owner.—Box 104, *Canada*, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

McGILL UNIVERSITY AND THE WAR.

Dinner in London—Its Chancellor and its New Principal.

A McGILL UNIVERSITY dinner was given on Friday of last week at the Carlton Hotel by Mr. W. M. Birks, of Montreal, one of the senior Governors. Among those present were Sir Robert Borden, the Chancellor of the University; Sir Auckland Geddes, the new Principal, and the following:

Lord Milner, Sir Eric Geddes, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Kemp, Sir George Percey, Mr. Donald Macmaster, Dr. J. W. Robertson, Sir Gregory Foster, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., General Sir Neville Macready, Sir Harry Wilson, Sir Geoffrey Buller, Sir Dunstan Rhind, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Lt.-Col. Harrison, Major-General Foster, Brig.-General H. S. Birrell, Brig.-General J. G. Ross, Col. H. M. Tully, J. G. Adams, C. P. Martin, Hon. Gerald White, J. A. Hutchison, A. S. Eve, C. F. Wyllie, E. C. Hart, H. M. Robertson, Drum, and Blaylock, Lt.-Col. F. D. Adams, G. W. Birks, E. G. Mason, and F. H. Mewburn, Majors Tees, W. H. Egar, and Ross Macdonald, Prof. J. A. Dale, Prof. J. A. Gray, Dr. R. J. B. Howard, Messrs. G. C. Cassels, George Chrystal, Philip G. Cambray, Abner Kingman, Walter Molson, Dudley Oliver, J. W. Beat, W. Lefroy, Capt. Edge, Capt. Corbett, R. J. Younge, I. C. Geddes, A. W. Gifford, W. L. Griffith, and Percy Hurd.

A Unique Distinction

Mr. Birks said the Board of Governors of the McGill University had unanimously elected Sir Auckland Geddes the new Principal. That university would be the only university in the New World with a Privy Councillor not only as Chancellor, but as its Vice-Chancellor and Principal.

Lord Milner, in proposing the toast of "Canada," said it was not generally known that a great part Canada had played in the war on the industrial side as a supplier of munitions.



IN THE GROUNDS OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

He thought this industrial development was well rooted and that we must think of Canada in future as one of the very great industrial countries of the world. The communities in which men of our race predominated would be best fitted to weather the storms of the future, and among these communities Canada occupied a very high place in respect of social stability.

Sir Robert Borden's Tribute.

Sir Robert Borden, in responding, said:—"This is my earliest opportunity of expressing in public my deep appreciation of the honour of the Chancellorship of McGill, and the hope that I may follow worthily in the footsteps of the great men who have preceded me in that office. My first word is a tribute of respect and admiration to Sir William Peterson, who has recently laid down the work to which, for many years, he consecrated his untiring energies. To his task, which was always a labour of love, he brought high courage, great strength of purpose and keen foresight. During recent years my association with him has been intimate in many ways, and thus I learned to realise very fully his high ideal of duty and of service to the great university over which he presided for many years, to the country of his adoption and to the great Empire in whose destiny he took an abiding and absorbing interest. To-night we welcome, in his successor, a man already distinguished by high achievement and endowed with qualities which peculiarly fit him for the presidency of a great university. Four years ago Sir Auckland Geddes returned from Canada to undertake duties of the highest moment in an hour of supreme need. I have had the opportunity of knowing something of his work, and I am convinced that if he sought it there would lie before him a path of great distinction and usefulness in public life, but I am equally convinced that he has chosen wisely.

Duty and Destiny.

"Surely," proceeded the Prime Minister, "there is much that appeals to our imagination in the destiny that lies before Canada. Of our country's material future we have long

ceased to doubt, but the life of a nation cannot be complete or even adequate unless there is corresponding development in the more substantial things of the spirit which are more truly permanent and for which leadership is even more necessary than in the mere transitory affairs of the material world. In the past McGill has well taken her part in national endeavour, and the battlefields of France and Belgium bear eloquent testimony to the valour of her sons. With good heart we bid Sir Auckland Geddes godspeed in his purpose to carry on and crown the work thus auspiciously begun. He will realise that it is a new Canada which has emerged from the trials, the sorrows and the sacrifices of the past five years. We called ourselves a nation, and there came to us the most searching test of nationhood. Duty called us to take no in-conspicuous part in the greatest drama that humanity ever witnessed. We came also to the Council Board of the Empire and of the Nations. And now that our troops have turned their faces homewards, and we await the final announcement of peace, we may permit ourselves to feel that we shall pass on unstained to those who succeed us the traditions and ideals which came to us from those who have gone before."

Mr. Bonar Law—on the "New Gang."

Mr. Bonar Law, in proposing "The McGill University and its new Principal," said that closer union of the Empire would depend largely on what was done now, and one of the best omens of the future was to be found in the extent to which the statesmen of the Dominions were taking a real part in the Paris negotiations. Among them there was no one who showed greater common-sense and sounder judgment, and whose views were listened to with greater respect than the Canadian Prime Minister. There were more big posts in this country than there were big men to fill them, and he believed that if the new gang would make its appearance the old gang would be very glad to take a rest. Of the men without experience of political life who had been put in charge of positions of the highest importance not one had been a failure, and many had been conspicuously successful. Among the new men Sir Auckland Geddes had been one of the most useful, and he had tried to persuade him that his duty was to remain here. He might have hoped to win the highest prizes.

Sir Auckland Geddes, in his reply, referred to the valuable work accomplished for the University by Principal Peterson, and feelingly expressed his sympathy with him in the illness which had prevented him from taking part in the forthcoming centenary—a regret which he knew was shared by all those who had served under him at McGill. He briefly referred to the eager part which so many graduates and undergraduates of the University had played in the war. Referring to the vast importance for the future peace of the world of the development of the most cordial understanding and friendship between the two great English-speaking peoples, he expressed his conviction that Canada was the natural key to that position, and that the universities of Canada held the key.

SIR AUCKLAND'S RESIGNATION.

In a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, dated March 26, Sir Auckland Geddes says:—

From the time when you invited me to become Minister of National Service, I have, as you know, regarded myself as free to decide at the war's end whether I should devote my life to politics or return to university work. The moment of decision has come earlier than I expected. Unhappily, Sir William Peterson, the Principal of McGill University, is incapacitated by ill-health, and is no longer fit to bear the responsibilities of his office. I am sorry that this should be so, for I had hoped that he would have continued until the age of retirement, and for several years more have been able to place his talents as an administrator and an educationist at the service of the university. My connection with the university has not been broken. Throughout the war I have been on leave from my chair, and now the Governors have invited me to become Principal.

As I have aimed, I hope unfailingly, to assist and not in any way to embarrass your administration, so now I wish to avoid creating difficulties by precipitate resignation. Still, I trust that soon you will be in a position to allow me to resign. It is nearly five years since I left home in response to a cable from the War Office, and now that it is decided that I am to return, I, like many others, shall be glad when I get my "demobilisation orders."

In his reply, dated April 3, Mr. Lloyd George says:—

I have received your letter of March 26, in which you tell me of your decision to leave politics and return to university life. While not in any way questioning the wisdom of your decision, may I say how much I regret that you have decided to leave public life? Your work during the war has been of inestimable value to the country, and I feel certain that if you had elected to remain in political life you would have attained to very high eminence, and have rendered splendid service to the Empire.

I will certainly release you for your new work as soon as possible, but I trust that you will be able to continue the work upon which you are now engaged for a little time longer so as to help to get the work of reconstruction going once more. I wish you all prosperity in your new field of labour, and I congratulate the McGill University on having obtained you as its Principal.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell stated at Ottawa last week that the Government proposed to make special provisions for the speedy naturalisation of aliens who had served in the British or Canadian Armies.

EMIGRATION OF EX-SERVICE MEN. Free Passages Announced.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Col. Amery, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, stated that with regard to the question of emigration, more especially as it affected those discharged sailors and soldiers desiring to settle with their families on the land overseas, the Government had come to the following decision:—

Ex-Service men, who are accepted as approved settlers under any settlement scheme of the Overseas Governments, or can show that they have assured employment awaiting them and are otherwise acceptable to the authorities of the Dominion to which they wish to proceed, will be given free passages for themselves and their dependents to the nearest convenient port to their destination overseas. The same privilege, subject, of course, to the same limitations, will be extended to ex-Service women, i.e., women who have served in one of the recognised women's Service Corps, including for this purpose the Land Army.

I should add that in view of the prior claims of their own ex-Service men for resettlement the Dominion Governments are not likely to be in a position to welcome any British ex-Service settlers before the end of the present year, even if shipping should be available for the purpose before that date. Applications from ex-Service men and women will, however, be received for a year from December 31 next, or from the date of release from service, or if necessary, for such period as may be found requisite to afford them ample time in which to make their choice between the opportunities for employment and settlement available in the United Kingdom and those available in the British Dominions overseas.

NEW IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

The Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, introduced a new Immigration Bill in the House of Commons on Monday.

The measure (says the *Times*) extends the time during which immigrants may be deported from three to five years, and greatly enlarges the list of prohibited classes. Chronic alcoholic victims are barred, as are also those incapable mentally or physically of earning a living. A literacy test is provided and all those who advocated the overthrow of constitutional government will be barred, as also those who conspired against the Crown. Any aliens who have been interned in or expelled from Canada will be unable to enter.

The law provides for medical examination either in the country of origin or on board ship, instead of in Canada upon landing, as at present.

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS.

The Agent-General for British Columbia has made several representations to the Dominion Government as to the necessity of adopting a policy which would ensure the men demobilised last to have the same advantages as those already discharged in regard to acquiring desirable land, locations, etc.

Mr. Wade informed a representative of Canada that he has now received through Sir Robert Borden a communication in which Mr. W. J. Black, the Commissioner of Soldier Settlement, Ottawa, makes the following reassuring statement:—

"I believe that the men who will be last to be demobilised should be assured that the Board will give every consideration possible to their claims. In this connection it is proposed to take over a considerable number of homesteads at an early date, and to have breaking to the amount of 40 acres carried out on each one in order that the men to return later may not be handicapped by delay in settlement. The homesteads so treated will become available towards the end of this year. There is every likelihood also of additional homestead lands being made available when the later men return."

WOMEN'S EMIGRATION.

Presiding on Monday at a meeting held at the Imperial Institute, under the joint auspices of the British Women's Emigration Association, the South African Colonisation Society, and the Colonial Intelligence League, Princess Christian said that these three societies agreed quite early in the war to form a joint council, on which each should have three representatives, and thus be able to work in even closer concert than before, so as to prepare the way for a rush to the wider life overseas, which was likely to occur as soon as peace came. Later, they invited the representatives of the Girls' Friendly Society and the Young Women's Christian Association to join them, and more recently the council was further strengthened by the addition of representatives of the Emigration Committee of the Women's (War) Services. It was their hope that before long the council, thus strengthened, might be recognised by the Government for the selection of emigrants as well as for the

supervision of the arrangements for their welfare, both here and Overseas.

After an address by Lord Milner, a resolution was passed approving the work of the societies represented at the meeting in connection with the emigration of women. This was moved by Col. John Buchan, seconded by Sir Gilbert Parker, supported by Col. H. M. Tory and Mrs. Gwynne Vaughan (Commandant Women's Royal Air Force).

CANADIAN EMIGRATION CHANGES

Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, informs us that the following changes in the staff of the department have been made:—

Lt.-Col. Andrew O. Kelly, D.S.O., having been demobilised, has been appointed Canadian Government Emigration Agent for the Midland counties, with headquarters at Birmingham.

Major Fred J. Campbell has been transferred from Birmingham to be Agent for South Scotland, with headquarters at Glasgow.

Mr. J. H. Lough, temporarily in charge at Peterborough, is appointed Emigration Agent for North-East England, with headquarters at York.

Lt. William Griffith, temporarily in charge at Glasgow, has been transferred to take charge of the North-West England district, with headquarters at Carlisle.

SOLDIERS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service regulations have been amended by the addition of the following provision (says the *Ottawa correspondent of the Daily Record*):—

Persons who have been on active service overseas in the military or naval forces of His Majesty King George V. or any of his Allies during the Great War, and who left such service with honourable record and been honourably discharged, may not be required to have had three years' office experience in order to be admitted to examination, but marks in the nature of a bonus for their military or naval service will be given to such candidates who obtain the required percentage on other subjects.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1

OBITUARY.

At Montreal, Dr. George Etienne Cartier. At Ottawa, Capt. Joseph Read (70), Liberal M.P. for Prince County, P.E.I.; Mr. Thomas Stanton (77). At Huntsville, Ont., suddenly, Col. William McLean, of Port Hope. At St. John, N.B., Mr. Beverley A. Macauley. At Toronto, Rev. Robert Law, D.D., Professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis.

At Rouses Point, N.Y., Mr. George H. Garden, C.E., of Montreal.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT BEAVER HUT.

A memorial service for Canadians who fell in the Ypres Salient will be held at the Beaver Hut Theatre, Strand, on Good Friday. There will be both morning (at 11 o'clock) and evening (7 o'clock) services, and all Canadians temporarily resident in London are invited to attend.

Owing to prior engagements, neither the Prince of Wales nor Lady Patricia Ramsay will be able to attend.

CANADIAN OFFICER'S LEAVE.

Major Donald Grey, D.S.O., of the Third Divisional Staff, was charged, before a court-martial at Westminster on Monday, with absenting himself without leave from January 27 until apprehended by the military authorities in London on February 24.

Capt. Rankin, prosecuting, said accused was given leave from January 9 to the 23, although it was understood he was only to have four days' leave. The reason was that by a curious anomaly it was easier to give an officer overseas fourteen days' leave than the four days for which the accused had asked. Telegrams were afterwards received from him stating that he could not return, and one said he had sent a medical certificate, but none was received, and nothing further was heard from him.

Medical evidence was called to prove that prisoner had been ill—nervy, strained, and neurasthenic—and had been mentally unfit to return to France.

Accused said he was twice wounded in 1917, and was badly shaken at Sanctuary Wood in 1916, being buried five times that year. He had never been the same since. While he was on leave he was not well enough to return to France, and he was about to apply for a Medical Board when he was arrested. The decision of the Court will be promulgated.

The Newfoundland Legislature met on Wednesday, April 3. The Lower House unanimously passed through all stages the measures necessary for holding a General Election next month, and the Upper House was expected to pass them this week, in which case the Legislature will be dissolved next week.

Owing to the Easter Holidays next week's "Canada" will be published one day earlier than usual. All matter for "Canada" of April 19, whether editorial or advertisement, must be received at Craven House, 113 Kingsway, London, W.C.2, not later than first post on Tuesday, April 15.

April 12, 1919

GREAT CANADIAN AIRMEN.

Capt. DONALD R. MacLAREN, D.S.O., M.C. and Bar, D.F.C.

By ARTHUR BEVERLEY BAXTER.

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AIRMEN do not run to any particular type—despite the assurance of H. G. Wells to the contrary. In the series of Canadians with whom I am dealing in these articles there are very few physical qualities which apply to every one.

One characteristic, however, they all have in common is a clear eye. It would almost seem as if their excursions into the last free element of the world had blown the dust and weariness away—or else it is caused by the necessity of following so vast an area as a flyer does when he goes into a fight. Whatever the reason, they have all developed a keen, steady gaze that is about as potent as that of the Ancient Mariner who used to hold the odd passer-by in conversation with the hypnotism of his optics.

Capt. Donald R. MacLaren, R.A.F., is of medium height but very stockily built—the kind of half-back that always gives his tackler an ugly jolt in a Rugby match. Mac's ordinary

Although of Scottish extraction, MacLaren is Canadian born, coming from Vancouver. He graduated from McGill University, taking an engineering course, and afterwards went with his brother to the Peace River country, where they became well-known traders with the Indians. His Scottish blood, combined with his life among the Indians, has given him a dislike of the frivolous things of life, and a poetic appreciation of the vastness of Nature. Mac once gave me a description of the appearance of the lines in France as viewed from the air an hour before dawn. It was a masterly piece of English on his part; but he is a many-sided man. He sketches quite well, is something of an authority on architecture, and not only plays the piano but whistles Chopin while playing billiard (which, perhaps, accounts for his high run with me one morning, amounting to four).

I have only touched on MacLaren's work in France, partly because he is an interesting character study, and also because his D.S.O., M.C. and Bar, and D.F.C. tell their own story. He was with the one squadron, the 46th, throughout.

MacLaren is imaginative and constructive, but, above all, he is a most likeable chap with great force of character. Like the rest, he is in his middle twenties, and wants to see that flying receives its proper support in Canada.

There is one statement made about MacLaren by all who served with or under him. It's in army language, but I can find no equivalent for it in civilian parlance.

"Mac?" they say—"A damned stout boy was old Mac."

In the hustle and anxiety of re-placing the Dominion on a peace basis we are apt to let these airmen return without recognition. They fought as British pilots, and were not allowed even to wear "CANADA" on their shoulders. It would be a pity if these wonderful chaps like MacLaren, Barker, McKeever, and the rest of the Canadian flying élite were lost track of by the country.

They have given great traditions to the young Dominion. In the further conquest of the air, and in pointing an example of chivalry and fearlessness to the younger generation at home, they are too valuable for Canada to ignore.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Certificates to be Awarded.

The Army Council have decided to issue a certificate to all personnel belonging to the Navy, Army, and Royal Air Force, and members of the Indian, Colonial, Dominion, and Egyptian Forces, who have been mentioned in the Military Despatches of a Commander in the Field.

Certificates will also be issued to members of certain recognised societies and organisations, such as the British Red Cross Society, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., who have been similarly mentioned.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have also decided to issue certificates to all such personnel who have been mentioned in Naval Despatches, and a similar certificate will be issued by the Air Council to all such personnel whose names have appeared in the Air Ministry lists of Mentions published in the *Gazette* for services rendered in war areas.

The preparation and issue of these certificates will necessarily occupy a considerable time, and they will be despatched in due course to all who are entitled to receive them. Meanwhile, no application by individuals is desired or necessary.

CANADIAN GRAVES.

In the Dominion House of Commons last week the Hon. N. W. Rowell said he was unable to confirm the report that the French Government had offered Vimy Ridge to Canada, but he could state that land where Canadians had been buried had been donated to the Dominion in perpetuity.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux suggested that the stones of the Canadian graves should be marked in such a manner as to show that they were distinctively Canadian. He would have a maple leaf carved on them, and Canadian flowers planted.

Mr. Rowell promised that these suggestions would be brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

On April 14, 15 and 16 the afternoon attraction at the Beaver Hut Theatre will be supplied by the 3rd Canadian Garrison Artillery Concert Party of 37 performers. Performances will be held each afternoon at 2.30. The party is under the direction of Capts. McGibbon and Summers.

The Air Ministry have issued an Order (No. 409) stating cadets and flight cadets (including those already demobilised) will be granted, on application, certain outfit allowances particulars of the allowances are given in Form F.S. copies of which can be obtained on application to the Clerk in Charge, Air Ministry, 11, Portico, 45, Belvedere Road, S. E.



CAPT. D. R. MACLAREN.

walking pace (I have route-marched on Piccadilly many times with him) is about 90 paces to the minute with a minimum length of 60 inches. I suppose he developed the stride when he went up into the Peace River country after he left McGill University. When he walks he raises his knees as if going through surf—and this, combined with his breadth of shoulder, generally gives one the impression of a youthful sheriff going in to capture a brigand who has been shooting up a moving-picture Western town.

When serious, MacLaren has a profound Napoleonic look, but when he is amused (and he has a real Scottish-Canadian sense of humour), his manner is like nothing so much as a boy who has just seen his schoolmaster sit down on a tack.

Incidentally, MacLaren's record in France places him among the very first airmen of the world. He shot down 57 Huns.

A Type for Enemies to Avoid.

Which brings me back to the subject of eyes. If I were offering advice to the enemy who next challenges Britain's supremacy, I would say "Avoid any man who is thick-set and whose eyes are brilliant and steady when he's roused."

I offer that advice gratuitously.

Major MacDowell, V.C., of Ottawa, was the same type as MacLaren. Neither of them know the sensation of physical fear. When MacDowell came to a dug-out with some 70 odd Prussian Guards in it, he went down and lined them up into parties of 12, bluffing that he had a battalion outside (yet MacDowell plays a very poor game of poker, too).

When, early in 1918, Capt. MacLaren heard that the new Fokker bi-plane was faster than the British machines, he jumped into his one-seater and went over the German lines to find out. It was the way he fought his whole year in France, from a novice to the command of the 46th Squadron. Again and again he gave battle to superior numbers: often he returned with his machine riddled, but from the beginning to the end of his glorious career his principle of action was "Attack first—and always; out-guess the Hun; watch for traps; and shoot straight."

ROYAL VISIT TO MAPLE LEAF HUT.

King and Queen at Grosvenor Gardens Rendezvous.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, paid an informal visit to the Maple Leaf Hut, Grosvenor Square, on Tuesday afternoon. Their Majesties were received at the hut entrance by Brig.-General F. R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Agent-General for Ontario), and Mr. Perceval F. Ridout (hon. secretary of the Maple Leaf Clubs).

In the Hut the royal visitors were received by Lady Drummond (president), Lady Perley (vice-president), Mr. A. L. Nunn (hon. treasurer), and the following members of the committee:—The Countess of Minto, Lady Turner, Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. Hewins and Miss Drayton; and Lt.-Col. F. A. H. Elliott (manager of the hut).

Her Majesty graciously accepted a handsome bouquet of daffodils tied with blue silk—the colours of the hut—from Miss Charming Field, the little daughter of Mrs. Field. The visitors then made a tour of the hut, and saw the men at tea. Their Majesties conversed with many of the soldiers, and the Queen evinced particular interest in the kitchen arrangements. At the conclusion of their visit their Majesties expressed appreciation of the arrangements made for the comfort of the soldiers.

The Grosvenor Gardens Hut is an auxiliary of the Maple Leaf Clubs in Grosvenor Gardens and Elizabeth Street, and was erected at a cost of over £5,000. The total number of meals served at the various M.L. Clubs in London up to the end of last month was 922,235, whilst up to the end of February sleeping accommodation was provided for nearly half a million Overseas soldiers.

THE WORK OF THE Y.M.C.A.

Overseas Minister's Letter of Appreciation.

In a letter received by Lt.-Col. G. Birks, O.B.E., Chief Supervisor of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. Overseas, Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister, says:—

I understand that the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. in Canada is now preparing for another campaign to raise funds for work among returning and returned soldiers in Canada.

I have much pleasure in expressing to you my hope that this will be rewarded with the same deserved success as that of its predecessors. The work of the Y.M.C.A. among the Canadian Troops Overseas is too well known to require any description from me, and all I need say is that this war has conclusively proved the practical indispensability of the work of your organisation among soldiers on service.

The work of the Y.M.C.A. military organisation has been devoted not only to the provision of facilities for recreation and refreshment for our soldiers, but also by close and cordial co-operation with our Chaplain Service, to looking after their spiritual welfare, and by the provision of libraries, and the assistance rendered to the Khaki University, to keeping active and stimulating the minds of the men. The results have been most valuable in developing and maintaining the highest ideals of citizenship.

As regards the work being done by the Y.M.C.A. in connection with demobilisation, we on this side are only familiar with your activities in the concentration camps in England and France, and by your transport secretaries on board troop ships going home. These efforts are most highly appreciated by the military authorities, and as well, I am sure, by the men themselves.

I understand that in Canada officials of your Association meet all the boats and accompany the soldiers on the troop trains, and further that you provide hostels and clubs in various centres for soldiers and their families passing through, and also for the returned soldiers.

I am sure that this work is highly valuable both now and in the future, and I have therefore much pleasure in wishing the Y.M.C.A. every success in this new campaign.

For the Returned Soldier.

The big campaign referred to, which is for \$1,100,000, has no relation whatever to work Overseas. The future expenditure on the Canadian soldier on this side of the Atlantic will be paid entirely from his funds on hand, the canteen profits, and the liquidation of assets. The fund aimed at is, nevertheless, of the greatest interest to the soldier. Most of the money will be spent in his service, while the rest will be devoted to a programme, in which he will figure, at least as a Canadian citizen.

The first use of the fund will be for the provision of a complete Y.M.C.A. service for the Canadian soldier—on the Atlantic transports, at debarkation ports, on troop trains, in dispersal centres, and in Red Triangle Huts. It is estimated that for these purposes alone \$378,550 will be required. This service will include games, entertainments, free drinks, smokes, and comforts.

One of the main features of the general programme is the extension of "Y" activities to town and rural districts. Factory workers and—later—emigrants will also be catered for.

The Parliamentary Pensions Committee was informed that there are still 16,813 Canadian soldiers in hospital in the United Kingdom, and 2,694 in hospital in France (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily Record*). The number of soldiers still in hospital in the Dominion was given as 8,198.

CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURES.

Capt. C. N. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, Decorated with V.C.

Officers of the 5th, 7th and 10th Bns. (2nd Infantry Brigade) predominated among Canadians who attended the Investiture at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, April 8. The greatest honour fell to Capt. Coulson Norman Mitchell, M.C., 4th Engineer Bn., of Winnipeg, who was decorated with the Victoria Cross for his brilliant exploit at the Canal de l'Escant, north-east of Cambrai, on the night of October 8-9.

Major-General A. C. Macdonell, G.O.C. 1st Division, also of Winnipeg, received the honour of Knighthood (K.C.B.). Col. Johnson L. R. Parsons, D.S.O., of Regina, lately on duty at the Canadian Section, G.H.Q., was invested with the C.M.G. Other decorations were:—

Bar to D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Lorn Tudor and Maj. Ian Crawford (5th Bn.).
Bar David Philpot (7th Bn.).
D.S.O. and Bar—Maj. Charles Connolly, Lord Strathcona's Horse.
M.C. and M.C. and Bar—Capt. William D. Herdridge, Cyclists.
D.S.O. and M.C.—Lt.-Col. Beverly Browne.
D.S.O.—Maj. Frederic Phelan (67th Bn.).
Bar to M.C.—Maj. Hugh Gusham (3rd Bn.). Maj. Kenneth Mahaffy (5th Bn.).

M.C. and Bar—Maj. William Bingham and Capt. Herbert Andrews (10th Bn.).
Capt. James Macleod (7th Bn.), and Lt. Ernest Weeks (Engrs.).
Militia Cross—Maj. James McLaughlin (5th Bn.).
Militia Cross—Capt. Samuel Carson, Thomas Cogland (5th), William Collins, John Carr (27th), Bernard Hall (Engrs.), Gilbert Hocking, Reginald Langford, and Edwin Osler (5th), and Allen Lewis (7th); Lieut. William Bebbington, Thomas Carter, and Malcolm Bole (5th), Joseph Blackman, George Jackson, Leonard Salmon, Charles Stronach, and Norman Yearwood (7th), Jack Clark (10th), William Caldwell (Engrs.), and R.S.M. Frank Butler (13th Bn.).

Last Saturday's Investiture.

At last Saturday's Investiture Western officers, mainly from the 8th and 16th Bns., predominated among the Canadians:—

Second Bar to D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Lorne MacLaughlin (2nd Bn.).
Two Bars to D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Herbert Spurling (1st Bn.).
D.S.O. and Two Bars—Lt.-Col. John MacKenzie (Engrs.).
Bar to D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Charles Rent (16th Bn.).
D.S.O. and Bar—Lt.-Col. Anson Donaldson (3rd Field Ambulance).
D.S.O. and M.C.—Maj. Patrick Hennessy (C.A.S.C.), and Maj. Edison Lynn (Engrs.).

D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. George Motherhill (8th), John Rolston (Engrs.), and Alec Saunders (8th); Maj. Ernest Morris (C.M.G.C.), Lorne Tweed (Engrs.), and Rev Ambrose Madden (Chap. Servs.); and Lt. Thomas Miller (8th).

O.B.E.—Lt.-Col. Richard Raikes (C.A.M.C.) (Pensions Board).

Two Bars to M.C.—Maj. Fred J. O'Leary (Engrs.).
Bar to M.C.—Maj. Frederick Leck (C.A.M.C.), James MacLaren (1st), and Guy Turner (Engrs.); Capt. Edward Chambers (C.M.G.C.), M.C. and Bar—Maj. Duncan Morrison (3rd), Maj. Charles Smith (8th); Capt. Victor Bunn (Engrs.), Murray Dillon (C.M.G.C.), Sydney Johnson and Alexander McLennan (16th), Ernest Mills (3rd), Allan Parker and Frederick Worthington (C.M.G.C.); Lieut. William McGovern (13th) and John Young (Engrs.).

Militia Cross—Maj. Frederick Brewster (Engrs.), Charles Grantham (C.M.G.C.), and Samuel Robinson (Engrs.); Capt. Ernest Ansell (1st), C.M.G.C. and Archibald O'Sullivan (3rd), Daniel Cameron, George Dalton (Engrs.), Reginald Dean (C.F.A.), Raymond Donaldson (8th), Gifford Dudley, George Honey, George Jackson, Albert Smellie, and John Brierley (8th), Harry Holloway, John Langford, Anthony Reid, and John Stewart (Engrs.); Fred Johnson and William Scott (C.A.M.C.), Cyril Jones, Robert McIntyre, John Paton, and Preston Wallis (16th), Henri Jordan and Robert Matthews (C.M.G.C.), William Leishman (C.F.A.), Sherwood Lett (46th), William Orr (7th), Thomas Weir (3rd), Arthur Yates (1st), and Rev. Thomas O'Sullivan (Chap. Servs.); Lieut. Wm. Calne, Thomas Elliott, Charles Fox, Charles Mitchell, James Scott, Lawrence Smith and Stanley Sproule (Engrs.); Lieut. Ralph Collyer, Harvey Dorrance, Norman Tyne, and Percy Jameson (1st), Lieut. Eric Melkie (16th); Lieut. David Morrison and Albert Noble (3rd), Lieut. Orland Moseley (3rd), Edward O'Leary (C.F.A.), William Oliver (10th), Rowland Pope (8th), Delmer Pratt (5th), James Roland (8th), and Donald Winslow (5th) (C.M.L.).

(2nd Class)—Nursing Sister Arnes Gallop (C.A.M.C.).

M.M.—Matron Edith Campbell (C.A.M.C.).

SUMMER-TIME COMEDY AT OTTAWA.

An amusing instance of the inconvenience resulting from the refusal of the Dominion Parliament to adopt a summer daylight saving measure occurred at Ottawa last week (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*).

Sir Louis Davies, the Deputy Governor-General, had arranged to attend Parliament at half-past three to assent to a number of Bills in the Senate Chamber. He went to Parliament at Ottawa time at 3.30, and arrived at 2.30 Parliament time, the Senate Chamber being empty. He had to drive away with his aide-de-camp and return an hour later, at 4.30 Ottawa time.

Between 200 and 300 members of the staff of No. — General Hospital, C.A.M.C., were entertained to dinner at the Town Hall, Folkestone, on March 26, by Col. G. S. Rennie, C.M.G. (of Hamilton), the officer commanding. This unit, which will sail for home shortly, has had long and honourable service in France.

At a meeting of the Patricia Club in Ottawa, a letter was read from Lt.-Col. A. Hamilton Gault, expressing the hope that similar clubs would be formed elsewhere in the Dominion, for the purpose of maintaining the *esprit de corps* of the battalion (says the *Record*). Mr. O. G. Lyne was elected recording secretary.

During March the number of soldiers who slept in the Dormitory at British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, W., was 498; the letters sent out numbered 1,366, and those received 1,576; the interviews granted by the Agent-General totalled 651; the visitors registered numbered 306, and those who used the library 1,310.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Sir Robert Borden, who crossed to London on Thursday of last week, returned to Paris on Sunday.

Sir Charles Gordon, K.B.E., is to sail for England by the *Mauretania* to-day (Saturday).

Sir Edmund Walker, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Walker, has left Toronto for Japan.

on the Headquarters Staff of the 12th Inf. Brigade, Fourth Division.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, and his colleagues, are to be the guests of the Canada Club at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel next Tuesday. Sir George Perley will preside.

The news that Mr. Dudley Oliver has been peremptorily ordered by his doctor

to leave London, and to return to his home in Winnipeg, and his only daughter of the late Mr. S. I. Lazarus and Mrs. Lazarus, of G. Butler Place, London, W. I.

The engagement is announced of Miss Cecily Allan Jones, youngest daughter of Mrs. G. Allan Jones and the late Col. Jones, of Quebec, and sister of Mr. Frank S. McHugh, of Montreal, to Mr. William Gwyer Gibbs, of Buckingham, Que. The marriage will take place in May.

The engagement is announced between Walter Morse Clapperton (second lieutenant, R.A.F.), of Toronto, and Ellen Muriel Mills, third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mills, of Torbay, Cornwall.

The marriage took place on April 2 at Putney Presbyterian Church, of Marjorie McVittie, daughter of Lt.-Col. Bryce J. Saunders and Mrs. Saunders, of Edinburgh.



BRIG.-GENERAL C. J. ARMSTRONG, C.M.O. (MONTREAL).
Chief Engineer, 7th Corps (see last week's Canada).
Photo: Speaight.



RT. HON. SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, K.C.B., M.P.
Principal of McGill University (see page 39).
Photo: J. Russell & Sons.



CAPT. W. MACLEOD MOORE, M.C.
Accidentally killed (see page 48).
Photo: Carlton Studio

Sir William Peterson, the retiring Principal of McGill University, Montreal, is making steady progress, and will, it is hoped, be able to return to this country in the course of the summer.

The Senatus of Edinburgh University have offered the honorary degree of D.D. to Sir R. A. Falconer, President of Toronto University, and that of LL.D. to Brig.-General A. E. Ross, C.A.M.C.

Lt.-Col. Sir Campbell Stuart has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. A. G. Doughty at Ottawa. He is in Canada on a mission connected with the proposed Imperial Press conference to be held in Canada in 1920.

Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., has arrived in Ottawa from England on a visit.

Capt. Clifford McEwen, M.C., D.F.C., 28th Squadron, R.A.F. (Saskatoon), has returned from Italy, and is at present in London.

Mrs. George Edson Burns, late N.S., C.A.M.C., and recently of the R.A.F., will spend Easter in London. Her son, Capt. E. L. M. Burns, M.C., is in France

to take a rest will be received with widespread sympathy. There is no civilian better known to the officers of the O.M.F.C. than the manager of the Regent Street Branch of the Bank of Montreal, which has been to them even more than Cox's has been to the Imperial officers. Mr. Dudley Oliver has worked at great and increasing strain during the years of war, and the news that he is now to take an enforced rest will hardly surprise his friends, who know the unremitting care and devotion he has given to his office. There are few civilians on this side whose work during the war more justly entitles them to public recognition. We hope that Mr. Oliver, who sails for Canada on April 23, will derive full benefit from his well-earned rest.

Mrs. H. S. Osler, of Toronto, is staying with relatives at 18, Chelsea Gardens, S.W.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The engagement is announced of Lt. G. C. Temple Hadrill, R.A.F., son of Mr. George Hadrill, of Montreal, to Phyllis Mary, daughter of Mr. Walter F. Hadrill, Hursley, Sevenoaks.

The engagement is announced of C. A. Morrell Miller, only son of the late Mr. and

ton, to Lt. Robert MacFarlane Dingwall, of Glasgow.

Mr. J. G. Clark, of Tillsonburg, Ont., son of Major J. M. Clark, assistant to the Agent-General for Ontario, was married on March 12 at St. Thomas, Ont., to Effie, daughter of Mr. Frank Westlake of that city.

On Tuesday, March 25, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens, Kensington, the marriage took place of Major W. C. (Bill) MacIntosh, 28th Bn., and Miss Harriett Hilda (Tat) Macdonald, C.A.M.C. The bridesmaid was Miss Kairess McKay, who is also a member of the C.A.M.C. Lt. C. R. Smith acted as best man. The Col. (Rev. Canon) Almond, C.M.G., D.S.O., officiated. The bride's reception was held at 66, Ennismore Gardens. Among the invited guests were Brig.-General Birkett, C.B., C.M.G., who gave the bride away, Mrs. Hall, Miss Nell Chisholm, Miss Leahorn Robertson, Miss Min. Chisholm, Miss Ruby Graham, Major G. G. Blackstock, D.S.O., Major E. Everett, Capt. A. D. McNeill, D.C.M., Lt. E. Wardrop-Fletcher, O.B.E., Capt. M. R. MacCracken, M.C., M.M., Major Buck Sawyer, M.C., and other officers and Nursing Sisters.



LT. D. W. PRATT, M.C., 5TH BN.
(EDMONTON).
Three times wounded.



LT. K. E. JENCKS, M.C., C.E.A.
(SHERBROOKE, P.Q.).



Photograph 1

LT.-COL. T. R. CALDWELL (IN CENTRE) AND



CAPT. W. E. WENDOVER (PETROLEA, ONT.)—WEARING SCARF—OFFICER IN CHARGE OF C.A.F. COMMUNICATION FLIGHT, HOUNSLOW, AND PERSONNEL WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF ENEMY MACHINES ALLOTTED TO THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE.
They are standing in front of one of the German Fokkers, of which 57 have now been given to Canada.



THE 3RD EXTENSION, CANADIAN WAR RECORD, PHOTOGRAPH



THE 42ND BATTALION ARRIVING IN MONTREAL



5TH RESERVE BATTALION, SEAFORD.

C. R. A. Wade.



MAJ. T. P. JONES, D.S.O., 4TH BN.
AND STAFF (BRANTFORD).
Awarded Bar to D.S.O.
Photo: Lafayette.



LT.-COL. L. P. O. TUDOR, 5TH
BN. (LANGLEY PRAIRIE, B.C.)
Decorated with Bar to D.S.O.
Photo: Laf.



Canadian War Records)

GENERAL RAWLINSON INSPECTING A BATTALION OF THE 5TH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, IN BELGIUM.

[Photograph

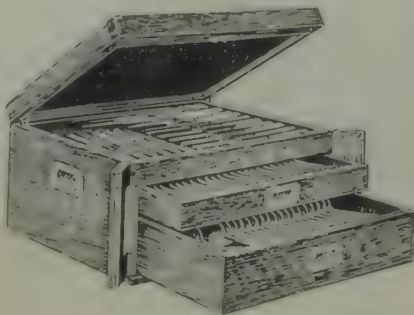


OF PEEL AND ST. CATHERINE STREETS.



THE 6TH BATTAL

Canadian War Records



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INFORMATION SERVICE.

Official information on all matters of interest to returning Canadian soldiers and their dependents may be obtained through the **INFORMATION BUREAUX** established at the **KHAKI COLLEGE CENTRES** at **BUXTON, BRAMSHOTT, RHYL, RIPON, SUNNINGDALE, SEAFORD, WITLEY, and THE BEAVER HUT, STRAND.**

Enquiries made by letter or in person to the **CENTRAL BUREAUX OF INFORMATION, 31, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.**, will receive prompt attention.

Every question asked will be given the fullest information.

Dainty Crepe Blouses for Easter.

THERE is a very distinct change in the style of all the newest Paris model blouses. Some are made of lace and net, others are kimono shape, with round open neck, and all have short or half sleeves.

CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSE, trimmed ivory lace in Mechlin design, lined throughout with lisse, with the new smart sleeves. In white, pink, mauve, sky and lemon.

SPECIAL PRICE
29/6

**Debenham
& Freebody**

Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London, W.



BANKING AND FINANCE.

**Mr. Horne-Payne's
Warning.**

Mr. Horne-Payne's speech at the annual general meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway, whilst congratulating the shareholders on the fact that the report submitted was the most encouraging since the outbreak of war, was largely devoted to a recapitulation of the unfortunate new controversy with the City of Vancouver, and in the present temper of British investors it would be well for its significance to be properly appreciated in the Dominion. In dealing with the "very regrettable controversy," which followed the refusal of the Mayor of Vancouver to sign the new agreement made between the Council of the city and the company, and necessitating an appeal to the Courts, which resulted in the company's favour, Mr. Horne-Payne said "it was unfortunate for the welfare and prosperity of the Province that it should be possible for such an occurrence as this to be associated with the name of a city of the standing and importance of Vancouver." And he added—and it should be remembered that his remarks were addressed to an important group of investors, and through the Press to the whole investment community of this country—such an incident "could only result in destroying all confidence on the part of investors, and, by making it exceedingly difficult to raise capital in this country for British Columbia enterprises in the future, retard the development of the whole Province." Everybody will agree with Mr. Horne-Payne that "prosperity can only come to British Columbia by the free flow of capital into the Province. The prosperity of the years before 1918 arose from the introduction of capital from Great Britain and other countries, and to-day capital for the creation of new enterprises was more necessary than ever."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Clemenceau: Writer, Citizen, Statesman," by Camille Decras (6s.). "The Master of the Moose Horn," by T. G. Roberts (6s.). Holder and Broughton.
"The Clash: A Study in Nationalities," by William H. Moore (\$1.75). J. M. Dent and Sons.
"War Memorials and the Baroque Cross, Renfrewshire," by Ludovic Maclean Mann. William Hodge and Co.
"The Kiel Canal Problem," by William Petersen.
"Hope Trained," by Florence Worth (9d.). Skeffington and Son.
"Pocket Guide to May Meetings and to London Life," 2d. J. F. May.
"The Prison Cell," by John Picken (6s.). "The Australians: Their Final Campaign, 1918," by F. M. Cutlack (10s. 6d.). Sampson Low, Marston and Co.

2nd MOTOR MACHINE GUN BRIGADE.

Presentation of Colours at Seaford.

AT Seaford on Thursday, April 3, Lady Perley presented King's and Regimental Colours to the 2nd Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade. The G.O.C. and Staff at Canadian Headquarters, Seaford, were present.

Immediately prior to the presentation the Colours were consecrated by Colonel Almond, Director of Chaplain Services. After handing the Colours to the colour party, Lady Perley, in a few well-chosen words, spoke of the honour and pleasure that it gave her to present the Colours to a unit of the Canadian Corps of whose fighting record all ranks of the Brigade had every reason to be proud.

Lady Perley's address was responded to on behalf of the 2nd C.M.M.G. Brigade by the Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. Mourling, D.S.O., M.C.

The ceremony was a splendid example of military smartness

presented by Mr. J. Eaton, of Toronto, and took part in several battles before arrival of the Yukon Battery in France.

The 17th Canadian Machine Gun Company was formed from the Yukon Infantry Company, raised in October, 1915, by Capt. G. Black, the Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

The 19th Company was formed as part of the Fifth Canadian Division largely by officers and men of the 8th Battalion from Hamilton, Ontario.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE JUBILEE.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, in their 50th Annual Report, record another satisfactory increase in membership, which reached a total of 13,733 on December 31, 1918. The gross increase was 2,195, but deaths and resignations (577) brought this number down to a net increase of



Photograph

LADY PERLEY ADDRESSING THE BRIGADE AFTER PRESENTING THE COLOURS.

LE HOLL

and discipline, which reflected the greatest credit not only on the officers and men of the unit, but also on the whole of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps.

The Brigade's Record.

The 2nd C.M.M.G. Brigade was formed in April, 1918, by the amalgamation of the Yukon Motor Machine Gun Battery, the Eaton Motor Machine Gun Battery, the 17th Canadian Machine Gun Company and the 19th Canadian Machine Gun Company.

The Brigade took part in all the battles of the Canadian Corps during 1918, and especially distinguished itself at Jigsaw Wood in the Arras Battle, and at Saucourt and Nares

1,616. The former were in many cases due to the war, and as before, the latter are also largely attributable to it.

The President of the Institute (H.R.H., the Duke of Connaught, K.G.) has promised to take the chair at the Jubilee Dinner to be held at the Connaught Rooms, on Friday, May 23. It has been suggested by the Council that similar celebrations should be held at the same time by the branches of the Institute at home and overseas, or wherever any gathering of the Fellows can be arranged.

The Council, having failed to find any other site equally suitable, have been carefully considering the question of the enlargement of the present building in Northumberland



Photograph

CONSECRATION OF THE COLOURS BY COL. (REV. CANON) J. M. ALMOND, C.M.G., AND MAJOR (REV.) A. D. CORNETT, O.B.E.

On the left are Lady Perley, Mrs. Black (wife of the Commissioner for the Yukon), Lt.-Col. A. T. Turner, M.C., Lt.-Col. D. H. Barrett, M.C., Col. T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. Mourling, D.S.O., and Major W. L. French, M.C.

in the Cambrai Battle, and it was holding the line about four miles east of Mons when hostilities ceased.

The Yukon Battery was formed in 1916 out of the Boyle Mounted Machine Gun Detachment, presented to the Canadian Forces by Col. J. W. Boyle, of Dawson, Y.T., and took part in all the battles of the Corps since its arrival in France in August, 1916, distinguishing itself especially in the Battles of the Somme, 1916, Passchendaele, and the fateful retreat before Amiens in March and April, 1918, being three-parts of "Carey's Force" at Villers Bretonneux.

The Eaton Motor Machine Gun Battery was formed in spring of 1916, from the Eaton Motor Machine Gun Brigade,

Avenue, and plans have been prepared, comprising a large hall for meetings, a luncheon and dining-room, a few bedrooms and dressing-rooms, as well as considerable additions to the library, smoking rooms, etc. Separate accommodation for lady members is included, and also an art gallery and map room. A large sum of money will be required for the realization of the scheme. This it is intended to raise by means of a Jubilee Fund, to be inaugurated at the dinner on May 23. The new building will be a threefold memorial—for the late President, Earl Grey, for those Fellows who have fallen in the war, and to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Institute's foundation.

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds
Evans, Capt. E. C., Que. Herrick, Lt. W. A., N.S.

Duchesney, Lt. F. A., C.A.S.C. Glover, Lt. F. W., Eng.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Lt. FRANCIS A. LAW, 24th Bn., seconded Canadian Record Office, who died of pneumonia at the Red Cross Officers' Hospital, North Audley Street, W., on March 19, was buried in the Overseas Section at Brookwood Cemetery on April 1, with full military honours. Enlisting as a private, deceased was wounded, and later received his commission. For a year and a half he had been employed in the registry branch of the Record Office. He was 27, and leaves a widow, who is now in Montreal, having returned home last December. Lt.-Col. M. A. Wolff (Officer-in-Charge) and Capt. E. W. Johnson (Adjutant) attended the funeral, and the following officers acted as pall-bearers—Capt. B. Herrick and C. R. Myers, Lie. W. J. Jackson, W. Pirrie, W. D. Turner, and E. A. Hartling.

Imperial Forces

Lt. E. J. McGee, R.A.F. (killed in an aeroplane accident), joined the R.C.H.A. in April, 1916, and came overseas the following July, later transferring to the flying arm. He was a graduate of Toronto University.

THE LATE CAPTAIN W. MacLEOD MOORE.

Fatal Fall Near Brussels.

It is with very deep regret that we hear of the death of Capt. W. MacLeod Moore, M.C., who was accidentally killed by a fall on Monday last at the Headquarters of the Fourth Division, near Brussels. It appears that Capt. MacLeod Moore, when getting up that morning, desired to open the shuttered window in his room, which opened outwards. Standing on a table to open the fastenings, he must have overbalanced, and falling from the second storey on to a paved courtyard was killed instantly.

Capt. MacLeod Moore, who had been serving for over a year as A.D.C. to Major-General Sir David Watson, was for some time after the outbreak of war an honorary captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, acting as quartermaster of the Queen's Canadian Hospital at Beachborough Park, near Folkestone. But in his desire to see active service he applied for a combatant commission in the infantry, and joined the 40th Battalion, and was wounded in France in November, 1916. He was awarded the M.C. last New Year, and only this week the official notification is published of the award to him of the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

Capt. MacLeod Moore, who was the son of the late Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, formerly H.M. 69th Regt., and at one time Commander of the Forces in Canada, was very widely known in Canadian circles in London, and had a host of friends. He took an active and prominent part in all matters affecting Canadian interests in the Metropolis, and it was very largely due to him that the Canada Lodge, which has grown so rapidly in numbers and influence, was established. Capt. MacLeod Moore was unmarried, and resided with his mother and only sister, Miss M. E. MacLeod Moore, who is a prominent member of the Society of Women Journalists, and a valued contributor to *Canada*.

PERSONAL TRIBUTES.

From Col. Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E.

Capt. MacLeod Moore's death will come as a great shock to his innumerable friends in this country and in Canada. I was proud to count him among my intimate friends. He was a broad-minded, high-souled Canadian, courageous to a degree, generous to a fault.

I will remember the early days of the war, as he lay in hospital convalescing from a rather serious operation, his chief anxiety was to join up with his countrymen. He was above military age, and was forced to accept an honorary commission as a non-combatant. He went to France and did wonderful work in organising some of the first hospitals. Subsequently returning to England, he became captain and quarter-master of the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, and while in that position—the duties of which he fulfilled with wonderful credit to himself and advantage to the Association—he still found time in the early hours of the morning and a late hour in the evening, to attend the Officers' Training Corps at Shoreliffe.

He succeeded in passing his examination, secured a commission as a combatant officer, and went to France as a bombing officer with the 11th Brigade. Since then he saw much fighting, and endeared himself to whomever he associated with.

In the Maenonic world he has been equally prominent.

From Mr. A. E. Carlyle.

The pity of it—after four and a half years' strenuous, exacting and cheerfully given service—to be accidentally killed! After winning the Military Cross for conspicuous service in the Field, and being wounded at the Somme in 1916, to be relegated to a semi-civilian position—this was not sufficient for dear old Mac, and after repeated application he was appointed to serve in charge of the Advance Stores of the Canadian Red Cross at the Front. Even this did not suffice for his wonderful spirit, and his continual pegging away saw him at last appointed as A.D.C. to Major General Sir David Watson, G.O.C., Fourth Division Canadians. Once again do we find his indomitable courage, his ever-ready desire to be in the thick of everything, to take an active and important part in all that concerns this wonderful Division, and he was three times mentioned in despatches.

No man of my acquaintance and I have met many hundreds of the finest Canadians had the same patriotism and the same lasting

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Saturday, April 5.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported
SANKATCHEWAN REGIMENT—Johnson, 292437 D.
ALBERTA REGIMENT—Horvey, 19767 J.

Missing, Believed Drawn.

QUEBEC REGIMENT—Pons, 61998 J. B.

List of Tuesday, April 8

Died.

CAVALRY—Walterson, 2233469 F. W.
ARTILLERY—Leary, 43894 Dvr. P.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS—Palmrose, 532308 Cpl. J. H.
FORESTRY CORPS—Sands, 2250586 I.

Wounded.

ARTILLERY—Birkett, 326218 Gnr. W.

Missing.

ARTILLERY—Wheeler, 2327329 Dvr. E. G.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.
MANITOBA REGIMENT—Jennings, 700949 J. E.

List of Wednesday, April 9.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

MANITOBA REGIMENT—Couture, 7552 A.; Moynihan, 426925 W.

Died.

RAILWAY TROOPS—Smart, 1081299 A.
FORESTRY CORPS—Davis, 3139966 J. W.

love for Canada. Ever and always was he singing the praises of the glorious Dominion, and one of his great and lasting memorials which will remain when time with us shall be no more, was Canada Lodge, No. 3,527, consecrated on June 19, 1911, of which he was one of the founders, first Secretary, and then Master, 1916-17.

From the days of his very childhood, when he was able to toddle holding on to the hand of his father, it was his one great wish and ambition to be a soldier. Fate brought this desire to him later in life than to most men, but notwithstanding his being over age he volunteered in 1914, and now he has passed away, just a day or two after he was awarded the Croix de Guerre (Belgian).

To know Mac was to love him, and appreciate his wonderful worth, as a man and a friend. Farewell, Mac!

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WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

CANADIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, 17, N. AUDLEY STREET, W.—Lt. J. Roland 57th; Lt.-Col. H. MacL. Urquhart 43rd.
GRANVILLE SPECIAL HOSPITAL, BRISTOL.—Lt. H. H. Browne, 78th; Maj. J. F. Burgess, C.A.M.C.; Lt. E. C. Chagnon, 102nd; Lt. H. R. Dry, 44th; Lt. W. H. Fisher, 2nd C.G.A.; Lt. A. Fleming, 42nd; Lt. A. Gilbert, 78th; Lt. N. A. L. Gilchrist, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. F. Y. Greenstedt, 27th; Lt. J. D. Henderson, 1st C.M.R.; Lt. K. K. Munro, 25th; Lt. J. B. Wilkinson, 9th C.B.T.

CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, MATLOCK BAY.—Lt. F. N. Adam, 1st M.M.G. Brigade; Lt. A. Bell, 4th; Lt. R. Donaldson, 85th; Lt. O. L. Pledger, 72nd; Lt. A. Gilbert, 78th; Lt. J. B. Harris, 50th; Lt. W. L. Hart, 19th; Lt. E. C. Hobden, 16th; Lt. S. L. Johnson, 1st Res.; Capt. A. G. D. Kittson, C.A.R.D.; Lt. C. W. McCool, 52nd; Capt. H. B. Mogg, C.B.; Lt. H. L. Robson, 116th; Capt. H. S. Thain, 76th.

DISCHARGED.—Capt. E. Bowler, C.A.V.C.; Lt. W. H. Dyer, C.A.S.C.; Lt. R. England, R.C.E.; Lt. W. A. Murray, C.B.; Maj. E. C. Weyman, Q.E.D.

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NURSES AWARDED THE R.R.C.

(*"London Gazette"* Supplement, April 9.)

R.R.C. 1st CLASS.—Miss Joan Cameron-Smith, Matron, No. 13 Gen. Hosp. Haslemere, Mid-Sussex; Miss Helen Matron, No. 5 Gen. Kirkdale, Liverpool; Miss Christina Mary Wobray, Nursing Sister, Can. Red Cross Spec. Hosp., Bushey Park; Miss Isabella Wilson, Nursing Sister-in-Charge, Convalescent Hosp., Bearwood Park, Wokingham.
R.R.C. 2nd CLASS.—Miss Gertrude Olivia Deane, N. Sister, Can. Red Cross Officers' Hosp., London; Miss Jane Glendinning, Sister, No. 14 Gen. Eastbourne; Miss Edith Louise Hibbs, N. Sister, No. 5 Gen. Kirkdale; Miss Anne Leahy Hinchey, Sister, Convalescent Officers' Hosp., Matlock Hill, Miss Helen Hinchey, N. Sister, No. 11 Gen. Moore Park, Granville Spec. Hosp., Shoreliffe; Miss Olive Alexina Mackay, N. Sister, Granville Spec. Hosp., Buxton; Miss Helen Irene Robertson, Sister, No. 4 Gen. Basingstoke; Miss Rose Anna St. Armand, N. Sister, Spec. Hosp., Buxton; Miss Mary Farmer Steele, N. Sister, No. 16 Gen. Orpington; Miss Martha Jane Stewart, Asst. Matron, No. 12 Gen. Bramshott; Miss Jeanne Isabel Whitworth, N. Sister, No. 5 Gen. Kirkdale.

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CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

There is no stigma attaching to the poor showing made by the Canadian Rugby team in the Inter-Services Competition. Each succeeding game saw large scores added up against Canada, but at the same time it is noteworthy that the Canadians did not fail to keep every engagement, although faced with certain defeat. This spirit of sportsmanship is, under the circumstances, as creditable in its way as the winning of the championship, for it must not be forgotten that the English Rugby game is practically unknown in the Dominion. At any other sport, with the possible exception of cricket, Canada can hold its own with any country in the world. They have done this on the racing track and over country during the past three seasons, and at Henley and Bingley this summer representatives of the Maple Leaf will undoubtedly acquit themselves with credit.

Officers and other ranks of the O.M.F.C. who are expert lawn tennis players, and who wish to participate in the All England championships to take place in June, will be afforded special facilities for training provided they submit their names to the Director, C.A.G.S., not later than the 25th inst. Applicants should give the name of club in Canada and their previous experience.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the
"London Gazette."

GENERAL STAFF. G.S.O.'s, 1st Grade. Temp. Lt.-Col. W. Rae, D.S.O., 1st C. Ont. Regt. (Feb. 26), temp. Lt.-Col. H. D. Matthews, D.S.O., Man. Regt. (Jan. 3), temp. Maj. T. M. McVitty, D.S.O., N.B. Regt. (Jan. 19), G.S.O., 2nd Grade. Temp. Maj. P. F. Villiers, D.S.O., Man. Regt. (Feb. 26), A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s STAFF. A.Q.M.G. Temp. Lt.-Col. C. M. Rutland, C.A.S.C., from a D.D. of S. and T. (Dec. 2, 1918). D.A.Q.M.G.'s. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) E. O. Leadley, C.A.S.C., and to retain the act. rank of Maj. whilst so emp'd. (Dec. 2, 1918); temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) E. O. G. Bennett, M.A., Art. (March 16); temp. Maj. L. D. M. Baxter, C.A.S.C., relinquishes his appt. (Dec. 1, 1918). D.A. and Q.M.G. Temp. Lt.-Col. E. de B. Panoz, C.M.G., D.S.O., Art., and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. (Feb. 26). ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS UNITS. Staff Capt. B. J. Johnson, Alta. Regt. (Dec. 1, 1918); temp. Lt. J. A. Tuxford, M.C., Man. Regt. (Feb. 12); temp. Lt. L. McL. Macdonnell, Art. (March 1). Staff Lt., 1st Cl. Temp. Lt. J. M. McLamb, Forestry Corps, relinquishes his appt. (Feb. 12).

HEADQUARTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND DEPARTMENTS. D.D. of S. and T. Temp. Maj. A. N. Strrett, M.C., C.A.S.C., from a D.A.D. of S. and T., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. (Dec. 2, 1918). D.A.D. of S. and T. Temp. Lt. U. de B. Daly, C.A.S.C., and to be act. Capt. whilst so emp'd. (Dec. 2, 1918). D.D.M.S. F. each of the D.G.M.S. Temp. Col. J. A. Roberts, C.B., C.A.M.C., relinquishes his appt. (Jan. 31). A.D.M.S.—Temp. Lt.-Col. P. G. Rell, D.S.O., C.A.M.C., and to be act. Col. while so emp'd. (Jan. 19); temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. V. Woodbury, C.A.M.C. (Feb. 1).

MEMORANDUM. Temp. Brig.-Gen. F. S. Houghton, C.M.G., Que. Regt., reverts to the temp. rank of Lt.-Col., and is absorbed into the establt. of the 57th Bn., and to comd. a Bn. (Oct. 15, 1918).

COMMANDS AND STAFF: SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS. The following cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd. on vacating their appts. as P.B. Officers:—Temp. Maj. E. Windebank, Man. Regt. (March 5); temp. Capt. C. S. McGimsie, Man. Regt. (March 7); temp. Capt. R. A. Paul, W. Ont. Regt. (Feb. 12); temp. Capt. H. B. Montzambert, Man.

CHIEF OF STAFF. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. H. Cameron, M.C., ceased to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 9).

CORPS CANADIAN RAILWAY TROOPS. Temp. Lt. H. P. Taylor to be Adj. (Nov. 30, 1918).

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT. No. 100000 Cpl. F. W. Spooner to be temp. Lt. (Feb. 15).

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Maj. J. M. Hill, M.C., 1st C. Ont. Regt. (June 26, 1917), 1st Nov. 20, 1917), temp. Lt. W. H. L. (Oct. 1, 1918). Adj., vice temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) E. H. McMillan (March 16).

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. H. R. Hill, 1st C. Ont. Regt. (June 26, 1917), temp. Lt. C. Cook, M.M. to be secd. 2nd in comd. of a Can. Area Empl. Co. (Feb. 3), temp. Lt. A. Girard, ceased to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (Jan. 20).

QUEBEC REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. G. W. B. Sutherland, 1st C. Ont. Regt. (June 26, 1917), temp. Capt. A. H. K. Mesanian, ceased to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (Dec. 23, 1918); temp. Capt. A. H. K. Mesanian, retires in the British Isles (March 17).

1st CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Capt. J. H. McLean, ceased to be secd. for duty with the War Office (March 9).

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Capt. C. E. B. Caribould, ceased to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 21).

MANITOBA REGIMENT. The following temp. Lt. ceased to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—E. Alder, A. R. Graham, R. E. M. Taunton (March 11).

ALBERTA REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. H. L. Holloway, M.M., retires in the British Isles (March 20).

FORESTRY CORPS. Temp. Capt. L. F. Strickland, retires in the British Isles (March 21).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) P. B. Bowman, ceased to be secd. for duty with the War Office (March 7); temp. Capt. D. H. Patterson, retires in the British Isles (March 16).

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT. The following cease to be secd. for duty with the War Office (March 12):—Lt.-Col. J. H. Parks, D.S.O. (Feb. 19); temp. Lt. A. A. Pickard (Oct. 12, 1918).

10TH CANADIAN STATIONARY HOSPITAL (WESTERN UNIVERSITY UNIT, LONDON, ONT.) CONCERT PARTY, FRANCE.

Left to right: Sgt. "Julia" Arthurs, Pte. Rose, Pte. Saunders, Pte. Farquhar, Sgt. McCann, Q.M.S. Martin, Pte. Ball, Pte. Peach, Cpl. Thomas, Capt. Brock, Pte. Wilson, Pte. Carson, Pte. Mulling, Pte. Oliver, Cpl. Croch, Pte. Taylor, Pte. McLachlan.

The 10th Canadian Stationary Hospital Concert Party came into being in Christmas week, 1917, and gave their inaugural "show" on New Year's night 1918. Breaking away from the stereotyped "Pierrot" performance, the entertainment took a different form, with three "straight" and a short comedy sketch, concluding with a forty-five minute real old-time American minstrel show—interlocutor, end-men, songs and choruses. The company, became very much in demand, and have given over 115 performances in the area, with seven complete changes of repertoire.

Capt. Brock acted as manager, and Sgt. "Julia" Arthurs as pianist and musical director.

Rest. (March 2); temp. Capt. T. A. V. Tremblay, Que. Regt. (March 5); temp. Maj. E. C. Hodgkins, W. Ont. Regt. (March 10). Graded for purpose of pay under S.P. Cl. 14.—Temp. Lt.-Col. C. E. Hill, D.S.O., Sask. Regt., to be Comdt. Emb. Camp, Le Havre, and to be act. Col. whilst so emp'd. (Feb. 3). The following cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., but to remain secd.:—Temp. Maj. W. A. Lyndon, Alta. Regt.; temp. Maj. C. H. M. Anderson, E. Ont. Regt. (April 16, 1918). Temp. Capt. E. Young, Man. Regt., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. on vacating his appt. as a P.B. Officer (Feb. 16).

CAVALRY. 507 S/S-M. F. Spalding to be temp. Lt. (Jan. 21); temp. Lt. L. Mitchell to be temp. Qr.-M., with hon. rank of Capt. (Dec. 5, 1918). **ARTILLERY.**—Temp. Maj. L. V. M. Cosgrave, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (Nov. 19, 1918); temp. Capt. E. R. Leather, M.C., and temp. Lt. J. A. Davin retire in the British Isles; temp. Lt. S. G. Alexander to be Adj., vice temp. Capt. J. F. Sterns, M.C. (Dec. 10, 1918); temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. M. C. Monk relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be emp'd. as Adjutant (Jan. 31); temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. R. Hyde, C.B.E., ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of National Service (March 24). The following cease to be secd. for duty with the War Office:—Temp. Maj. N. B. MacLean, L.S.O. (March 5); temp. Lt. C. R. Hagey (Oct. 15, 1918); temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) L. K. Greene (Nov. 3, 1918). The following temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—R. E. Davidson (March 12), E. L. O'Leary, M.C. (March 18). Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. R. Hyde retires in the British Isles (March 20); temp. Lt. J. A. McCough to be act. Capt. while comdg. a Trench Mortar Batt. (Sept. 13, 1918). C.M.G.C.—Temp. Maj. C. F. Hawkins, D.S.O., M.C., retires in the British Isles (March 28); temp. Maj. J. G. Clire ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (March 1); temp. Lt. J. G. McKinnon to be temp. Qr.-M., with hon. rank of Capt. (Dec. 2, 1918).

ENGINEERS.—Temp. Capt. R. G. Barnes ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (March 4); temp. Lt. L. H. Scott ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 16); temp. Lt. C. H. MacNutt relinquishes his commn. on appt. to R.A.F. (July 23, 1918); temp. Lt. F. T. Bush retires in the British Isles (March 15).

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Maj. F. P. Day relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to comd. a Bn. (Oct. 31, 1918). The Gazette notification, Jan. 24, concerning temp. Lt. J. Keltie is cancelled.

1st CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. A. W. Haigh ceases to be secd. 2nd in comd. of a Can. Area Empl. Co. (Feb. 3).

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Temp. Maj. D. A. MacKay, from Forestry Corps, to be temp. Maj. (March 5). Temp. Capt. F. H. Mingle to be act. Maj. while 2nd in comd. Segregation Camp, Kinnel Park (Oct. 1, 1918). The following temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—H. P. Hiley (March 13); A. N. Jenks (March 17).

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. T. F. Flanagan ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 17).

1st CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—The following temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—E. A. Johnson (March 9); G. M. Shaw (March 12); F. L. Barclay (March 13); temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. H. Taylor, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F., and relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (March 18).

2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—The following cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. E. C. Clancy (March 16); temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) M. W. Richardson, temp. Lt. T. J. L. Ryan (March 10).

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. B. A. Plamondon ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 17).

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. W. Slater ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (Nov. 10, 1918). The following temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—A. R. Robertson (Feb. 27); (act. Capt.) H. Axford, D.F.C. (March 14); temp. Lt. E. E. M. Taunton retires in the British Isles (March 20).

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—The following cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. F. G. H. Moore, M.C. (March 13); temp. Lt. A. Goby (March 18).

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. A. C. Moore, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (March 14); temp. Lt. J. R. Rodger ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 17).

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. G. E. G. Craig ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 17). The following temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—C. A. Howse (March 13); J. E. Wood (March 16); R. H. Ley (March 17).

CORPS CANADIAN RAILWAY TROOPS.—Temp. Lt. S. Knight ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 16).

FORESTRY CORPS.—Temp. Lt. D. A. MacDonald ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 10).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. B. C. Lewis ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (March 9).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) W. H. Merritt relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to be emp'd. at Can. Spec. Hospital, Etchingham (Feb. 25).

50

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Hon. N. W. Rowell and Mr. Philip Gibbs were the guests at a luncheon at the Rideau Club. Mr. Rowell eulogised the fine work of the war correspondent, whose writings had brought the war home directly to the people. Mr. Gibbs was also given a hearty reception at his lectures at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

—Plans have been completed by the Soldier Settlement Board for supplying standard houses to soldier-settlers in the Prairie Provinces, ranging from a two-roomed house suited to the bachelor and costing \$300 to a double-storey house costing \$775.

TORONTO.—Under the Bill introduced into the Provincial Legislature by Sir William Hearst, the Premier, houses of the value of \$2,000 will be exempt from municipal taxation on half their value, houses at \$3,000 on \$900, at \$4,000 on \$400. There is to be no exemption for houses valued at over \$4,000.

Work on the new Anatomy building and the Electrical Engineering building at the University has been commenced.

—Ontario, with a population of less than 3,000,000, has provided 200,000 soldiers.

—By an Order of the Railway War Board, the steps on new street cars will be lowered, to make entry and exit safer for ladies in this present era of tighter skirts (says the *Daily Record*).

The twenty-three companies comprising the Land Mortgage Companies' Association of Ontario have total assets of \$123,713,693. The new officers elected are:—President, Mr. C. W. Cartwright; vice-presidents, Messrs. Edward Saunders and George H. Smith; secretary, Mr. T. D'Arcy Leonard.

—Following an agreement between the contractors and the Union, plasterers will be paid 70 cents an hour, beginning May 1.

HAMILTON.—Mr. Frank Crosthwaite, a large landowner just east of the city limits, has offered to contribute a strip of land along the pipe line east of Kenilworth Avenue to facilitate carrying out the town-planning engineers' plans for making a boulevard from the corner of Ottawa and Main Streets to the Beach Pump House.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The water was turned, on March 15, into the new 13-foot wooden water main constructed through Victoria Park to give 50,000 additional horse-power to the Ontario Hydro Commission, which will remedy all power shortage for the present.

WINDSOR.—Construction of factories with joint capital of more than \$1,000,000 will be made here this year, according to proposed plans. Incorporation of the Canadian Collapsible Rim Co. with a capital of \$500,000 is announced, which company will build a plant and have its main office here.

CAYUGA.—A handsome window has been placed in Knox Church in memory of Capt. (Rev.) Donald G. MacPhail, by his widow, Mrs. L. B. MacPhail, of Kingston, daughter of Mr. Justice Britton, of Toronto.

KITCHENER.—The Finance Committee of the City Council has decided to recommend that the tax rate be fixed at 29½ mills, which is an increase of four and three-quarter mills over the rate of the past three years.

BRANTFORD.—The Dominion Bank is believed to be the purchaser of the corner of Market and Colborne Streets for \$87,000.

—The Council has struck the tax rate at 34 mills; an increase of 3½ mills over 1918.

The Municipal Railways in 1918 showed, for the first time, a surplus over operating and overhead expenses of \$454.

FORT WILLIAM.—The school population exceeds 4,000, and 104 teachers are employed.

—During the 1918 season of navigation, lake shipments of wheat crop of 1918 from Fort William and Port Arthur totalled 50,565,345 bushels.

YOUNG LADY wishes post as Housekeeper and Companion in Canada. — Apply, Box 103, "Canada," Craven House, Kingsway, London, W C 2

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—By an Act passed by the Provincial Legislature provision is made for the grant of 2,000 acres of land per mile to the Quebec Central Railway Co. for the building of a line from a point near Scott's Station to a point on the Trans-continental near St. Jean Chrysostome, 20 miles. The same grant is made to the St. Francis Valley River Co. for a 95-mile line from Stanstead to St. Francois du Lac. The Rouge River Railway Co. is to get 2,000 acres per mile for a line from Grenville to a point on the line of the C.P.R., in the county of Labelle, 80 miles. The Shefford, Bagot Missisquoi Railway Co. is to be likewise aided for a line from a point on the boundary line between the Province and the State of Vermont to a point of intersection with the Intercolonial between Bagot and St. Eugene, 75 miles. The Canada and Gulf Terminal Railway Co. is to get the grant for an extension from Matane to Gaspe Basin, 190 miles, and grants are also promised for two other lines which will open up land for settlement.

MONTREAL.—Damage of about \$100,000 was caused by fire at the S. Robitaille Co., manufacturers of fireworks and toys, St. Paul Street East.

Mr. Alfred Leithhead, the new president of the *Herald Publishing Co.*, states that he intends publishing an independent paper, which will be "a special medium for disseminating labour news and the just aspirations of Labour."

A memorial tablet to the late Lt. Edward Goff Trevor Penny, M.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Goff Penny, has been unveiled in Christ Church Cathedral. The Bishop of Montreal officiated. Capt. C. G. Heward gave a short address.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—Auditors are investigating the harbour records for the purpose of furnishing a report to the Marine and Fisheries Department in connection with the nationalisation of the port.

—The Premier, the Hon. W. Foster, states that the Government had not considered the question of holding a Provincial General Election.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Hon. E. H. Armstrong presented the Report of the Department of Mines, which states that the production of coal in the Province in 1918 was 5,265,404 long tons, 588,257 less than in 1917. The market price of coal for 1918 was regulated by the Fuel Controller, as was the case in the previous year. Owing to lack of transportation, the quantity of coal shipped to the St. Lawrence markets was 134,449 tons, the smallest since 1878 and 168,593 tons less than in 1917. The quantity shipped to the United States was 296,080 tons, or 46,020 tons less than in 1917.

—Mr. J. C. Bourinot, of Inverness, has been elected Chief Government Whip and Mr. J. J. Kinley, M.P.P., of Lunenburg, Assistant Whip.

The Hon. O. T. Daniels, Provincial Minister of Crown Lands, in submitting his report to the Legislature, said the gross revenue of Crown Lands for the year ended September 30 last was \$24,099, the largest revenue received for a number of years. The acres of ungranted and unleased lands in the Province are estimated at 876,974½ acres. The lands leased by the Crown amount to 767,014½ acres. From the lease issued to the Cape Breton Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., we are receiving an annual rental of \$6,000, and from the Clyde River Pulp and Paper Co. an annual rental of \$1,250.

(Continued on page 54.)

Incorporated 1865.

Head Office: WINNIPEG

Paid-up Capital - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - \$3,800,000.

Total Assets Exceed - \$153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE.
LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta—44 p.c. Reg., 1943, 84.
British Columbia—44 p.c. Ins., 1941, 88 13-16.
Canada—33 p.c. Debs., 1909-34, 82; 3 p.c. p. 1938.
74: Can. Pac., 33 p.c. 50-yr. Land, 1938, 78; 3 p.c. Bds., 1938, 79.
B.C. Reg., 1930-1950, 75; p.c., 1940-60, 84.
Manitoba—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 73.
New Brunswick—44 p.c. Reg., 1949, 76.
Newfoundland—33 p.c., 1941, 72; 3 p.c. Ins., 1921-34, 73; 335, 83; 84; 4 p.c. Con., 1936.
803: 33 p.c. Ins., 1950, 73.
North Vancouver—5 p.c. Debs., 1962, 69.
Nova Scotia—34 p.c. Ins., 1954, 66.
Ontario—33 p.c. Debs., 1909-34, 82; 4 p.c. Reg., 1907, 77; 44 p.c. Reg., 1945, 65, 843.
Quebec—44 p.c. Bds., 1928, 894; 3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 714; 44 p.c. Reg., 1954, 852.
Saskatchewan—44 p.c. Reg., 1949, 76; 53 p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 1013; 63 p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 102.

Municipal.

Calgary.—5 p.c. Debs., 1930-42, 803; 5 p.c. Debs., 1933-44, 894.
Edmonton.—6 p.c. Bds., 1923-33, 873; 5 p.c. Debs., 1923-63, 861; 5 p.c. Debs., 1953, 828.
Fort McMurray.—5 p.c. Debs., 1930-42, 803; 5 p.c. Debs., 1954, 764.
Montreal.—4 p.c. Cons. Debs., 1932, 822; 4 p.c. Reg., 1940-50, 743; 4 p.c. Reg., 1951-3, 843.
New Westminster.—4 p.c. Debs., 1931-62, 70.
Port Grey.—5 p.c. Debs., 1932-63, 803.
Quebec.—4 p.c. Debs., 1923, 932; 4 p.c. Debs., 1961, 695.
Saskatoon.—6 p.c. Debs., 1933-63, 43; 4 p.c. Cons., 1941-61, 72; 5 p.c. Cons., 1941-61, 81.
Sault Ste. Marie.—5 p.c. Debs., 1922, 781.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-46, 81; 4 p.c., 1948, 853.
Vancouver.—4 p.c. Bds., 1932, 79; 4 p.c. Debs., 1926-47, 70; 4 p.c. Debs., 1947-49, 713; 4 p.c. Cons., 1949-50, 713; 4 p.c. Cons., 1953, 767; 4 p.c. Local Imp., 1923-35, 801.
Victoria.—4 p.c. Debs., 1920-60, 765; 4 p.c. Cons., 1962, 646.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c. Debs., 1921-36, 79; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 74; 4 p.c., 1943-63, 833; 4 p.c., 1936, 79.

Railways

Alberta & W. Water—5 p.c. Gld. Deb., 653.
Alzoma Cent. & Hudson Bay Stamped—563.
Alzoma Eastern Fly—5 p.c. Gld. Deb., 623.
Atlantic & North-West—5 p.c. Deb., 1937, 93.
At. L. & N. W. Water—5 p.c. Gld. Deb., 623.
Bafta & Lake Huron—54 p.c. Per. Deb., 634.
Calgary & Edmonton Fly—4 p.c. Deb., 734.
Can. Atlantic Fly—5 p.c. 1st Mt. Deb., 637.
Can. Atlantic Fly—5 p.c. 2d Mt. Deb., 661.
Ont., 34 p.c. Deb., 1356, 713; Ont., 34 p.c. Deb., 1356, 73; Ont., 34 p.c. Dom. Quar. Deb., 713.
Can. Northern—Pacific 4 p.c. Gld. Deb., 1960, 72.
Can. Northern—Term. Deb., 1960, 73; Que., 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 66.
Can. Northern Fly—4 p.c. 1st Deb. Deb., 1930.
4 p.c. Perp. Dom. Deb., 664; 1st 3 p.c. Deb., 1963.
Can. Northern Fly—4 p.c. 2d Deb., 1934.
Gld. Deb., 1968, 70; 4 p.c. Deb., 81K, 1934.
43: 6 p.c. Income Charge, 461; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Deb., 1963.
Can. Northern Fly—4 p.c. Deb., 1923, Deb., 535.
p.c. Rec. Notes, Berlin B., 72.

Can. Nor. West., 43 p. Deb., 1942, 793.
 Can. Pac. Ry.—1754; 4 p. Non-Comm. Pref., 75;
 4 p. Perp. Deb., 80; Alberta 6 p. Bds., 1937.
 6 p. Bds., 1938.
 Duluth Winnipeg—4 p. Deb., 1939, 695.
 Edmonton-Dunvegan—4 p. Deb., 1938, 1942, 718.
 F. R. Brachner—1942, 1943, 793, Alberta.
 1939-42; 4 p. 1st. Rtr. Deb., 1941, 633.
 4 p. Rtr. Bds., 1956, Series A, 574; 4 p. Rtr. Bds., Series B, 57; Lake Superior, 4 p. Bds., 1956.
 4 p. Bds., 1957. Bk. Red, 56; 7 yr. 6 p. Bds.
 Notes, 1921, 92.

G.T.R. 96; Gunn., 34; 1st Pref., 65; 2nd Pref., 64; 3rd Pref., 62; 3 p. Deb., Bk., 671;
 1900-96; 6 p. 3rd. Rpt. Notes Rep. Jan., 1921, 96;
 1900-96; 6 p. 3rd. Rpt. Notes Rep. Jan., 1921, 96;
 6 p. 3rd. Rpt. Notes Rep. Oct., 1921, 96.
 New Bds. 1956, 4 p. Deb., Bk., 633.
 New Bds. 1957, 4 p. Deb., Bk., 633.
 New Bds. 1958, 4 p. Deb., Bk., 633.

Ont. & Que. Rly.—6 p.c. Cap., 1082; 5 p.c. Perm
Deb., 934
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c. Deb., 1942, 81.
Qu Appelle.—4 p.c. Mt. Deb., 1936, 724.
Que. & Lake St. John.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 648; 5
p.c. 3rd Mt. Bds., 1962, 877.
St. John & Que. Rly.—4 p.c. Deb. Stk., 66.
Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds.,
717

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—4/6.
Bank of Montreal.—44/8.
Canada Co.—31/7½.
Can. Bank of Commerce.—44½.
Can. Land & Irrigation Co.—8/-; 18/- pd., 6/4½.
Can. Northern Prairie.—36/6.
Calgary & Edmonton.—8/-.
Hudson's Bay.—85/16; Pref., 92/6.
Land Corp. of Can.—16/9.
Man. N. W. Land.—Ord., 14/6; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15/7.
Royal Bank of Can.—Letters, 11½.
San Antonio.—Bds., 23½.
Trust & Loan of Can.—£5 pd., 89/16; £3 pd., 92/9½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—Bds., 72½.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Deb., 102½.
Dom. Steel Corp.—63; Pref., 90.
Lake Superior.—21; Bds., 76½.
Steel of Can.—7 p.c. Pf., 95½.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Transmission—654; Pref., 903.
B.C. Electric.—6 p.c. Perp. Deb., 60; Pf., 39;
Def., 39; Price, 60; 44 p.c. Perp. Deb., 603
Can. Gen. Elect.—125 ud.; Pref., 111½ ud.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 782.
Cities Services.—397.
Kaminitistiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 893.
Montreal St. Rail.—4 p.c. Deb., 942.
Montreal Water & Power.—Bds., 77.
Shawinigan.—122 ud.; Bds., 101½; Deb., 803.
Toronto City.—1st Mort., 44.
Toronto Power.—41 p.c. Corp. Deb., 803.
Vancouver Power.—43 p.c. Deb., 61.
Cascade Water, Power & Light.—1st Deb., 84.
Winning Electric.—44 p.c. Deb., 68.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—684; lat Mt. 5 p.c.
S. F. G. Bds., 81.
Bell's United Asbestos.—Ord., 41/.
Can. Cement.—Bds., 1009 ud; Com., 744.
Can. Portland Cement Co. Ltd., 671.
Can. Steamship & Trading Co. Ltd., 673. Pref., 85.
Can. Car.—Bds., 1004 7/8 p.c. Pref., 102.
Columbia Wool Lumber.—45.
Can. Western Lumber.—lat Deb., 45; Com., 1/75;
Inc. Deb., 15.
Can. Western Natural Gas.—Deb., 803.
Cockshutt Plow.—Pf., 93; Com., 23.
Forest Mills of B.C. Ltd., 924 1/2; Inc. Deb., 18;
5 p.c. Debs., 364.
Furness, Withy.—72 1/2; Pf., 94.
Imperial Tobacco, Canada Ltd., 944. Pref., 19/6.
Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 800.
Marconi. Canada.—16/.
Montreal Cotton.—Debs., 91.
Osgile Flour Mills.—Com., 203 ud.
Robert Simpson.—Bds., 1004 1/2.
Sassaparilla River Pulp Mills.—Debs., 90; Pf., 844.

Mining.

Burnside.-11/9.
Casey Cobalt. 3/9
Lo Rol No. 2.-8/74.
Mining Corp. of Canada.-13/9.
Mond Nickel.-78/-; Cum. Pref., 23/6; Non Cum.
Pref., 21/9.
Roxland Kootenay.-1/67.
Tres Concorde.-1/44.

*Regulationed by H.M. Treasury.

Price Brothers & Co.—A dividend is announced of 2 per cent. for quarter ended February 28.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for March aggregated 1,386 acres, at an average price of \$11 per acre.

RAILWAY BARNINGS (GROSS)

Ten Days Ended March 31

Canadian Northern, \$1,092,900; dec.
\$155,800.
Canadian Pacific, \$4,245,000; dec., \$61,000.
Grand Trunk, £389,354; inc., £109,417.

C.P.R. SERVICE TO BELGIUM

The Canadian Pacific Railway announces the resumption of its steamship service between Canada and Belgium (says the *Daily Record*). The steamer *Dunbridge* will sail from Montreal on May 14 for Antwerp. The *Montcalm*, on this service, sailed from Antwerp for Montreal on August 3, 1914, being the last steamer to leave Belgium previous to the outbreak of hostilities.

TEXTILE ORDER FROM ROUMANIA.

The Dominion Textile Company has received an order from the Roumanian Government for 30,000,000 yards of cotton materials (says the *Daily Record*). The order involves an outlay of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'S LAND SALES

For the quarter ending March 31, 49,400 acres of farm lands (against 99,100 in 1918) sold for £168,500 (against £361,400); town lots sold for £900 (against £30); total receipts, £141,000 (against £164,800).

For the 12 months ending March 31, 285,500 acres of farm lands (against 386,300), sold for £1,023,100 (against £1,419,900); town lots sold for £1,670 (against £1,000); total receipts, £586,700 (against £642,000).

APRIL MAGAZINES.

Anglicanism, (12.).—"The Burden-Bearers : Facts about the Disabled Soldiers," J. Preland; "Thackeray's Daughter," Rowland Gray; "Impressions in a Workshop," E. C.; "The Young Music-Teacher," G. G. Evelynigh; "The Sea-Ship," H. Montgomery.

Nineteenth Century and After (4.).—"The British Empire and the League of Nations," Bishop Frothingham; "Growth or Disolution?—Pence or Progress?" F. F. A. ; "The Light of the Lighthouse," J. W. ; "Major-General Sir G. Ashton, The Future of the Tubercular Soldier," Lt. Col. T. Dyke Akland, "Our Post-Bellum Army," Col. W. B. Houston.

World's Work. (6 ed.). "The World and Mr. Wilson"; "The League of Nations and the Monroe Doctrine," J. H. Latane; "The Dean of the German Occiputs," Lt. L. E. Freeman, "The Art of the Book," H. B. ; "The American Nation," Robinson Smith; "The Future of the Horse," W. S. Dixon; "The Art of Getting On," J. H. Collins; "The Trade in Wild Animals," H. Shepherson, F.R.G.S.; "The Fishery without Germany," The British Optical Industry," F. A. Talbot.

Despite war conditions, \$2,000,000 worth of gold was produced in the Klondyke camp last year (as in the *Daily Record*). Approximately \$200,000,000 worth of gold has been secured in Klondyke since operations commenced there, and it is estimated that there is a similar amount available in the fifty creeks that remain workable.

April 12, 1919

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Friday, May 2.

Ticket Day, Friday, April 25.
 Thursday, April 24.

London, Tuesday

The Stock Exchange has shown some irregularity during the week, but conditions have steadily improved, and at the time of writing a good tone predominates and specialities display some strength.

Canadian securities have been on the firm side as a whole, and business has been on a moderate scale. Among the gilt-edged issues there has been no quotable change, but prices have been hard. The 4½ per cents. hold at 96, and the Fours and the 3½ per cents. at 85 and 75 respectively. Among municipal descriptions, Montreal 4½ per cents. are rather higher at 85, after allowing for the dividend deduction. Toronto 4½ per cents. have been firm at the same quotation, while Winnipeg 4½ per cents. have met support at 82.

In the railroad section Canadian Pacific are up to 178, though the traffic for the concluding March period was poor. There has been a sharp all-round advance of 1 to 3 points in Grand Trunk stocks, mainly in connection with the conciliatory speech of the Canadian Minister of the Interior on the question of a settlement between the company and the Government. We understand that the market endorses the official proposal of unrestricted arbitration, and prices are still advancing.

In the land group Hudson's Bays have weakened to 8 5/16, the quarterly land sales figures not being helpful. Lower-priced shares mark little variation.

Industrials have shown a fair amount of strength. Dominion Steels have risen to 63. Canadian Car pref. is up to 102, and Canadian General Electrics at 125 are 6 points better. Lake Superiors and Canada Cement issues have been steady at previous levels. Spanish River Pulp pref. has marked a further good advance to 84. Cities Services common at 396 is over 20 points higher.

There has not been a great deal doing among Canadian silver-mining shares, but Mining Corp. of Canada at 13s. 6d. is rather better.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, March 27.

Though the aggregate of business in the Canadian security markets last week fell considerably below that of the previous week the general tone was satisfactorily firm. Price changes during the week were not great, but it is noteworthy that, while declines were generally fractional, increases were quite as numerous and averaged larger. This week conditions have continued much the same, trading somewhat narrow but with an undertone notably firm. The steel stocks have been quiet, but the power group has shown strength, Montreal Power, Shawinigan and Laurentide Power all sharing in the demand. The former was a feature of strength in Montreal yesterday, rising to a new high price. The Asbestos Shares, Steamships common, Dominion Glass common, Canadian Car pref., Smelters and Quebec Rly., have all shown strength at times, Canadian Gen. Electric, though firm, has been rather slow in responding to the excellent annual statement

which has just been published. Cement and Brazilian Traction, though active, have given way a bit, despite, in the case of the latter, somewhat optimistic suggestions of prospects for Brazilian trade presently. Among interesting price movements I note a sharp rise in Montreal Breweries common, coincident with a decline of 2 points in the pref., while a recent transaction in Ames Holden pref. at 72½ marked a drop of over 4 points from its previous quotation. A feature of yesterday's trading was a strong revival of demand for bonds in which the Victory Loan, 1935 issue, was the most prominent.

Among current prices Dom. Steel is 60½. Steel of Can., 62½; Can. Car. com., 31, pref., 89; Can. Gen. Electric, 103½; Cement, 65; Steamships, com., 44½, pref., 77½; Montreal Power, 93; Shawinigan, 117½; Laurentide Power, 69½; Laurentide, 204½, sd; Brompton, 58½; Spanish River, 19; Dom. Textile, 107½; Mont. Cottons, 64; Can. Cottons, 82½; Wabasso, 70; Asbestos, pref., 75; Atlantic Sugar, 70; Smelters, 26; Dom. Glass, 46½; Lake of the Woods, 157; Maple Leaf, 139½; Brazilian, 53½; Quebec Rly., 20½; Winnipeg Rly., 48. Among bonds, the old War Loans are quoted, 1931, 98½; 1937, 100; the Victory Loan issues are, 1922, 100½; 1923, 100½; 1927, 102½; 1933, 104½; 1937, 106.

Annual reports have now been issued by Canadian General Electric and Abitibi Power and Paper; both show increased profits. The F.N. Burt Co. has announced an increase in its dividend rate from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. per annum, and Western Grocers, Ltd. (the old A. MacDonald Co.) announces that on April 15 it will make the first distribution which it has been able to make to its preference shareholders since 1913.

Another interesting announcement states that the board and executive of the United Financial Corporation, Ltd., which represents the consolidation of C. Meredith & Co. and the Guarantee Trust Co., of New York, in the Canadian field, has been completed. Sir Chas. Gordon is president, and Messrs. D. C. Macarow, H. B. MacDugal, and H. Stanley are vice-presidents. The first two gentlemen are, respectively, vice-president of the Bank of Montreal and general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada. The other members of the board of the new company are Messrs. W. A. Black, G. Chahoon, jun., Chas. R. Hosmer, A. Breton, W. P. Conway, Wm. McMaster, A. J. Brown, K.C., A. E. Holt, Chas. Meredith, J. R. Swan, and E. W. Stetson. Mr. J. M. Mackie is general manager, and Mr. A. P. B. Williams secretary-treasurer.

The Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan is inviting tenders for \$3,000,000 5 per cent. 20-year Saskatchewan debentures.

Among gold-mining shares Hollinger has been rather more active recently, and is quoted at \$6.30; Dome Mines is \$13, after having been 15 cents higher on Tuesday; McIntyre at \$1.74, Davidson at .68½, and Lake Shore .94, are all slightly lower than they were at the beginning of the week, and, indeed, this is true of most of the gold issues. Among the silver shares Adanac has been the

most active, rising, due to its 1918 report, which has placed it in point of both output and income according to 10, Newmont & Silver Mining Corporation 82½, and McKinnon 41½. Transportation at 32 has improved fractionally. Six out of our candidates about 40 per cent. have slipped from their former, the week ending March 21.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, Branches have been opened at Yarmouth, N. S., Brighton, Ont., and Keweenaw, Sask.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power. Net earnings for January, 4,250,000 milreis, and 567,000 milreis.

Dominion Steel. The directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 1 per cent. on the preference shares payable on May 1.

Standard Bank of Canada. A dividend has been declared for the current quarter, ending April 30, at 5½ per cent., being at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum.

Canadian City and Town Properties. The accounts as on October 31, 1918, show that the debit balance as per last accounts was \$4,138, to which has to be added the loss to the year of \$3,403, making \$7,541.

Canadian Explosives.—A dividend has been declared of 12 per cent. on the 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred for the quarter to March 31, payable April 15 to holders registered March 31.

Winnipeg Electric Railway.—The report for 1918 shows a net operating revenue of \$1,176,496, against \$1,195,497, and a net income, excluding depreciation, of \$269,764, against \$353,629. The gross earnings showed an increase of \$249,713, and net income a decrease of \$63,845.

Canadian General Electric.—After reserving \$577,513 for depreciation of permanent plants, the net profit for the year 1918 is \$1,456,484. Less dividends paid, \$780,000; surplus for year, \$656,484; add undivided profits as at December 31, 1917, \$486,293—\$1,122,777; deduct amount transferred to reserve, \$600,000 (making that fund \$4,600,000); balance at credit of profit and loss account, \$522,777.

Canada Cement.—The report for 1918 states that investments and current assets amount to \$6,295,000; current liabilities, including accrued fixed charges and dividends, to \$1,287,000, leaving a surplus of current assets over liabilities of \$5,008,000. This surplus will, however, be reduced as soon as the amount of taxes under the business profits war tax have been determined and paid. The balance of profits amounts to \$100,644, which with surplus at December 31, 1917, of \$2,576,999 makes \$2,677,643.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal.—The report for 1918 states that the volume of business was \$11,525,779, against \$12,359,113. Combined profits from operations, after allowing maintenance and renewals, were \$3,555,525. Commissions and discounts on securities written off, depreciation, war tax, etc., absorbed \$1,206,968, and profits before charging interest were \$2,328,556. Interest took \$612,064, net profits being \$1,716,492. Dividends on the 8 per cent. cumulative preference stock required \$80,000 and dividends at 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock accounted for \$750,000. The surplus carried forward was \$2,616,584, against \$1,730,092 brought in.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines.—The annual report shows that during 1918 gold to the value of \$5,752,370 was recovered from 578,755 tons of ore milled, which, as in 1916, the company's previous best year, \$5,073,041 was recovered from 601,854 tons of ore, shows that the quality of the ore has certainly not depreciated. Net earnings from operations were \$2,588,563, which compares with \$1,720,314 in 1917, and \$2,676,409 in 1916. Estimated value of ore reserves at end of 1918 was \$41,080,005, which compares with \$40,231,435 at end of 1917. This shows an increase in ore reserves, despite the large tonnage milled during the year. The company has arranged to send its bullion to the Mint at Ottawa in future to be refined instead of to New York, improvements at the Ottawa Mint making this change possible.

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LTD.
 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES:
 Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7

Reserve Fund - £328,767 2 7

Assets under Administration £16,457,192.

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Bank of Scotland. Bankers.—
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54 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
 CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND
 SAVINGS COMPANY (Incorporated 1884).
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £13,698
 PAID UP 3,698
 RESERVE FUND 3,698
 TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) £24,094

This Company is at present receiving
 LOANS on Debentures at 54 per Cent.
 for One, Two or Three Years.
 FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
 Chief Agents in Great Britain,
 144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(Continued from page 51.)

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Governors of the University of Manitoba announce that its future home will be at Tuxedo Park. There is an insistent demand for more accommodation and buildings at the University.

—By a vote of 7 to 6 the City Council voted to increase aldermanic salaries from \$500 to \$1,000 a year. A resolution urging the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway this year was adopted unanimously by the Council.

Authority to build a soldiers' memorial hall at a cost of \$250,000 is given the City Government of Brandon, in a Bill endorsed by the Legislature.

—Miami has decided to erect a municipal hall as a memorial to the men of that town who have fallen at the Front.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—At the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association sale the sum of about \$75,000 changed hands. "Marshal Haig," a Shorthorn bull bred and owned by the College of Agriculture, sold for \$1,500, the top price realised at any cattle sale conducted by the Association in this Province. 186 Shorthorn bulls sold for an average of \$245 and 35 cows for \$220.

—Mr. C. Belcher, acting manager of the Bank of Montreal here, announces that an extension is to be made which will practically double the size of the present block.

—The Board of Trade has unanimously urged the Government to grant a charter to the C.P.R. to build a line from Lanigan to Cumberland House this year, by way of Watson and Melfort.

—The old Post Office site on Twelfth Avenue and Scarth Street has been sold to Mr. J. F. Bole, of the Regina Trading Co., Ltd., for \$60,000. The company has announced its intention of erecting a building of four storeys, of concrete and steel, to cost \$100,000.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, in reviewing the progress of the different industries, said that Alberta's coal production was now the greatest of any Province in Canada. The total capital revenue for the year, made up principally of loans, was \$3,368,128 and the capital expenditure \$2,372,835. The public debt at the close of 1915 was \$30,746,149. The total assets of the Province were fixed at \$136,810,000.

—Great enthusiasm characterized the civic reception given to the officers and men of the 49th Bn. Speeches of welcome were made by Premier Charles Stewart and Mayor Clarke. Lt.-Col. R. H. Palmer, D.S.O., replied for the battalion.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The estimates show a grant to the University of British Columbia of \$285,000, as compared with an estimate for the fiscal year of \$298,500. As this sum is only sufficient for operating purposes, the plans of the Governors to move the University to Point Grey this year will not be carried out.

The Legislature has passed a resolution asking the Federal authorities to bar immigrants not prepared to assume full duties of citizenship. During the debate it was pointed out that of the 400,000 residents of the Province, 130,000 were of foreign birth or extraction, and of these 40,000 were Orientals and 20,000 enemy aliens.

The Estimates for the city amount to \$1,976,480, or \$212,124 over the estimated total expenditure for 1915.

A division of the North-West Mounted Police is to be established in British Columbia, with headquarters at Grand Forks.

Sales of liquor at Government stores, on doctor's prescriptions, jumped from \$6,000 a year ago to \$60,000 in February in Vancouver, and from \$1,500 to \$12,000 in Victoria.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Calling to the High Commissioner for Canada on April 4, the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation points to the fact that all issues of the Dominion War Loans and "Victory" Bonds are selling at Montreal and Toronto at prices above their original issue price, as an indication of the strength of the loans and the faith of the investing public in Canada. Each of the eight bonds listed shows an advance ranging from three-quarters of a point for the shorter maturities to six and one-fourth for the 1937 "Victory" Bonds. The latter have been sold at Montreal at the record price of 106½. It is doubted whether any other country is able to show such an excellent record so far as War securities sold in the open market are concerned. We may recall that when these loans were issued we confidently anticipated that they would take this upward course, and, quite apart from the patriotic aspect of the matter, we advised members of the O.M.F.C. and those of our British readers who had money available in Canada for investment that in all probability they would never again have the chance of such a high-yielding and attractive gilt-edged investment as the Victory Bonds, with their freedom from Federal income tax and with the whole credit of the Dominion of Canada at the back of them.

* * *

It is noteworthy that the Canadian bank statement for February shows an increase during that month of over \$28,000,000 in the amount of Savings Bank deposits. At \$1,018,000 Savings Bank deposits at the end of February, 1916, were only about \$58,000,000 below the record total at which they stood in October, 1915, though, between those two dates well over 1,000,000 people subscribed altogether nearly \$700,000,000 to the last Victory Loan. It is to be noted also that the total at the end of February this year was more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the total at the end of February, 1915. Other interesting features of the February statement are a decrease of over \$57,000,000 in deposits which may be withdrawn without notice and an increase of nearly \$15,000,000 in current loans in Canada other than call loans. Taken together, these two items probably reflect the activity and enterprise shown by Canadian industries in re-organising for peacetime trade.

* * *

All who had money on deposit with the late Dominion Trust Co., of grievous memory, will have noted with interest the opening that has been made for the settlement of the long-drawn-out dispute as to the claim of depositors to rank with the general creditors of the company. An announcement made in March states that the Attorney-General of British Columbia has approved the proposal that depositors' claims shall, without further litigation, be admitted to rank in the liquidation for dividends equal to one-half of those to be given to the general admitted creditors. A meeting of depositors was to be held in Vancouver to consider this offer, and it is probable that by this compromise the long-drawn-out dispute will be settled and the way opened for an interim dividend payment to both creditors and depositors.

* * *

Sir Henry Pellatt, one of the directors of the Toronto Railway Co., is reported to have lent confirmation, in a recent interview, to the suggestion that the company will suspend payment of the dividend on its capital stock in view of the increasingly heavy cost of operation and of renewals of cars. Meanwhile, another item of news states that the expert who was employed by the city of Ottawa to report on the proposal for the purchase by the city of the assets and lines of the Ottawa Electric Railway Co. has advised the city that its interests would be best served by delaying the purchase for several years. It is to be hoped that this advice does not imply that street railway enterprises have not yet seen the worst of their troubles. The depression of the securities of this class of company in Canada from the high position which they occupied in the confidence of investors in, say, 1912, has been one of the most remarkable and regrettable developments in connection with Canadian investments of recent years.

* * *

The difficulties which have beset such enterprises as the B.C. Electric Railway Co.—a report of whose annual meeting appears elsewhere in this issue—and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co., are too widely known to need recapitulation here. It may be remembered, however, that the shares of this latter enterprise, which have been purchasable at prices well below 50 in Toronto of late, rarely sold at less than 200 during the whole time from early in 1911 to nearly the end of 1913 and in March, 1912, reached the high price of 260.

* * *

Canadian postmen are demanding a minimum salary of \$1,000, with \$1,000 maximum, war bonuses of from \$150 to \$350 having been discontinued.

Since the spring of 1917 there has been recruited in Canada 6,000 mechanics, 6,000 cadets, and 800 officers, who have been trained in the Dominion, while 4,300 trained pilots have been sent overseas.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

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Ontario after the War—MINING OPPORTUNITIES.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of two and a-half tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 is expected to reach the enormous sum of between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000.

Ontario now occupies first place as a gold-producing province, the output for the first six

months of 1918 amounting to 2,974,421 ounces valued at \$4,648,164.

Amongst the other mineral products of Ontario are nickel, copper, iron, corundum, feldspar, pegmatite, fluorspar, graphite, mica, sulphur, etc.

The mines of Ontario altogether yield a total of over \$54,000,000 per annum.

ONTARIO

For full particulars apply to—

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CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office
TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

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National Bank of Scotland, Ltd.

UNION BANK AND THE WAR.

Of 907 members of the staff of the Union Bank of Canada who were overseas, 108 have given their lives for their country. Of the London staff, the following members have returned, "on being called on service." The date and place show time of enlistment and field of service:—

G. Wether, 1st Class Air craftsman, R.N.A.S., transferred to R.A.F. August 16, 1916; England. A. W. J. Donaldson, Sgt., Artists' Rifles O.T.C., August 17, 1917; England. W. G. Tucker, Sgt., H.A.C., February 22, 1917; France and Italy. H. V. Phillips, Pte., L.R.B., 29th London Regt., S.W.B., Feb. 23, 1916; France and Belgium (once wounded). L. S. H. Cooper, Sec. Lt., Royal Fusiliers; August 29, 1914; France (twice wounded). W. L. Dutton, Sgt., Royal Engineers; October 28, 1915; London Air Defences. J. G. Vennart, Lt. Col., 2nd H.A.C., February 4, 1916; France and Belgium (once wounded). J. P. Williams, Sgt., 18th R.W. Fusiliers, 33rd Y.S. Bn., F.R.; November 1, 1915; France (once wounded).

★ ★

Thirteen towns in Ontario have adopted by-laws in favour of allowing inexpensive houses with public money at 5 per cent. interest, the total amount required being estimated at \$5,000,000.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, meeting at Winnipeg,

demanded the immediate removal of the 25 per cent. war increase in Customs, and a substantial reduction in the general tariff.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, has introduced in the House of Commons a resolution prohibiting for two years the exportation of gold from Canada except under licence by the Minister of Finance.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up

\$7,000,000.00

Reserve Fund..

7,000,000.00

Head Office -

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PELEG HOWLAND, President

126 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$19,075,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,901,613.

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FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, \$427,500,000

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973.

Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Issue of New Consolidated Stock Authorized.

The Bill passed the Railway Committee on April 1 authorising the Grand Trunk Railway to issue new consolidated stock not exceeding \$12,500,000.

The Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, said that it was the wish of the Finance Minister that the Bill should pass. The money would be needed even if the Government took over the system. Mr. Reid (says the Times) assured the Committee that negotiations for the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway would be continued, but would not be prolonged. He expressed the conviction that the Grand Trunk should be joined to the Government system of railways, making two first-class systems in Canada.

Mr. R. L. Richardson, M.P. for Springfield, said the Grand Trunk Railway was so overloaded with capital that it was unable to proceed, and now the proposed loan would add more to the indebtedness of the railway.

Stockholders' Committee

In accordance with the resolution passed at the special meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. on 21st ultimo, the Board has arranged with the undermentioned to form the committee, as representing the stockholders, to consult with

the Board with regard to the terms on which the company should be acquired by the Government:

Mr. Robert Benson (Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.); Mr. Alfred B. Bosher, Sheffield; Sir Herbert Hambling (Barclays Bank); the Hon. Algernon H. Mills (Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.); Mr. John Ashley Mullens, jun. (Mullens, Marshall & Co.); Sir Gerald Ryan (Phoenix Assurance Co.); Sir Charles A. Hanson, Bt., M.P. (Coates, Son & Co.); the Earl of Salisbury.

On account of ill-health, Mr. Hermann Landau, the mover of the resolution, has reluctantly decided not to serve as a member of the committee.

"CANADA" ** IN SIBERIA.

A colonel with the Canadian Forces in Siberia writes from Vladivostok under date February 11:

"I was very pleased to learn that you were still forwarding copies of *Canada*. I enclose a cheque for £1 to carry me on for a while. We all greatly appreciate the paper over here, because it is the only reliable news we get as to what is happening on the other side. The mail service between here and Canada has been very indifferent up till now. I have just received by the last mail copies dated November 30, December 7 and 14. Wishing every success to your paper."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SITUATION.

The Government's Reply to Mr. Smithers' Speech.

It is to be hoped that the air has been cleared by the statement cable from Ottawa to the High Commissioner in London as a reply to the speech of Mr. Alfred W. Smithers, the Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., at the recent special general meeting. In view of its importance, we set out below an exhaustive resume of the main points dealt with by Mr. Smithers in regard to the negotiations with the Canadian Government in regard to the projected acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway and its distressed subsidiary, and the detailed replies supplied by the Government to Sir George Perley. A considerable portion of the exhaustive statement of Mr. Smithers is only dealt with inferentially in the Government's reply, much of which is in the nature of a recital of the facts relating to the questions at issue, but in the main it covers very fully the many knotty problems involved in the dispute between the Government and the Company, and it has, on the whole, been regarded as an undoubted step forward towards a friendly settlement, the Stock Exchange having placed a distinctly optimistic interpretation on it, and also upon the stress laid by the Hon. A. Meighen in his speech in the Dominion Parliament last week in the fact that the Government "would not impose special restraints as it did in the case of the Canadian Northern, but offered fair and open arbitration, with no limit fixed as to the maximum the arbitrators might award."

Mr. Smithers on the Receivership.

The prospect of a Receivership for the Grand Trunk was referred to by Mr. Smithers, who asked if under the existing circumstances this would not be a cause of "lasting regret to Canada." He said:—

"Why should such hard and unmerciful measures be dealt out to the Grand Trunk Company, which has received the small assistance from the Government I have described in 66 years (£35,000,000 for building the line to Portland, which was done at the request of the Government), compared to the liberal assistance given to the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern in 36 and 26 years? Must not the impression be created that in the case of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern, Canadian credit and money were involved, whereas in the case of the Grand Trunk it is only the money of the British investor that is jeopardised?"

Government's Reply.—"Suggestion about Canadian Northern Railway being a Canadian institution and Grand Trunk securities all being held in Great Britain is unfair and misleading. Canadian Northern Railway, though its headquarters were in Canada, was financed almost exclusively in Great Britain, and in that respect there is practically no difference, but the implication of discrimination on the grounds stated is resented in Canada, and amount paid by Government for Canadian Northern stock was determined by arbitration. If Government had been disposed to regard the whole affair in light of pure business, as it would have been regarded by a private business concern, Grand Trunk securities, so far as shareholders are concerned, would have been wiped out long ago. Fact that the Grand Trunk has been a factor in the development of Canada, and that the strict legal course would bring loss to thousands in Great Britain who invested with confidence in future Canada, and with good judgment of the management has caused Government to give every consideration in reason to their interests."

The Charge of Unfair Competition.

Mr. Smithers in his speech stated that had the original project for constructing the Grand Trunk Pacific been strictly adhered to not a mile of unnecessary line would have been laid. Under political pressure, however, important extensions were arranged in 1903. It is claimed that in the subsequent years—and this is important—the C.P.R. was allowed to construct branches and extensions into the new territory the Grand Trunk Pacific was designed to save, and the Canadian Northern Railway was not only allowed but actually subsidised year after year by the Government to build lines competing with the Grand Trunk Pacific. This enormous and rapid railway building produced vast speculation in real estate in Canada, and a great increase in the price of all railway materials, and in the cost of labour. In addition, the Government put a duty on steel rails, which added a considerable item to the cost. The result was an enormous increase in the cost of the National Trans-Continental and of the Grand Trunk Pacific over and above the estimates of cost when the projects were introduced into Parliament.

Government's Reply.—"Statements made by Mr. Smithers and certain British newspapers to effect that Canada has dealt harshly and unfairly with Grand Trunk Railway Company are unwarranted. Mr. Smithers complains that the Government subsidised lines in West competing with Grand Trunk Pacific year after year. Canadian Northern Railway was under way in West long before Grand Trunk Pacific was thought of and was extending its lines contemporaneously with construction of Grand Trunk Pacific. Same is true, only in greater degree, of C.P.R. There never was even an implied obligation that these lines should not be built, nor did the Grand Trunk complain of it. The opinion expressed then by friends and advocates of Grand Trunk Pacific was that there was room for all of them and many more."

Effect of the War on Canadian Railways.

Mr. Smithers claimed that the Grand Trunk Railway is the only railway, so far as he knows, in Great Britain, America and Canada, left to bear unaided the impossible strain caused by the present unparalleled war conditions. It is owing to these conditions that the Grand Trunk is in the unfortunate position it is, "and it is at this time after the biggest war in history that the Government

make it a condition of relief on the Grand Trunk of it. Grand Trunk Pacific liabilities that we are the Grand Trunk at a price involving a disastrous loss on the second—Third Preference and Ordinary stocks."

Government's Reply.—"Mr. Smithers' contention that the present situation has brought about by war is wholly unfounded. Situation now is practically no different from what it was before the war, so far as Grand Trunk's liability to pay interest on Grand Trunk Pacific bonds is concerned, and proposition of Grand Trunk in normal times would not be considered for a moment. Nor is his contention as to what happened in United States and Great Britain any more tenable. Railways were not taken over in those countries because they were bankrupt or as a measure of help to them, but purely for war purposes and a more unified control of transportation made possible."

The Question of the Grand Trunk Pacific Liabilities.

Mr. Smithers, in replying to the Government's allegation that the directors fail to appreciate the Grand Trunk's responsibilities towards the Grand Trunk Pacific, said: "The board that the answer to that is, the Government do not appear to give any consideration to the effect of the extraordinary events of the last 16 years which have rendered it impossible for the Grand Trunk to carry out its responsibilities for the Grand Trunk Pacific."

Mr. Smithers pointed out that the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern systems, both governed by Canadian boards would have collapsed but for Government assistance. "Our contention," said Mr. Smithers, "is that the Grand Trunk Pacific should at all events be treated by the Government with the same consideration they have shown the Canadian Northern."

Government's Reply.—"London directorate is responsible for obligations it undertook in Canada, and it cannot be permitted to shift all responsibility of what has happened to shoulders of Government, which is willing to be fair and even generous, but cannot permit Grand Trunk to completely ignore its large obligations in respect of Grand Trunk Pacific in fixing value of its system. Public opinion would not support Government in taking any such position."

Grand Trunk Pacific Receivership.

Mr. Smithers explained at length the circumstances which had led up to the appointment of Receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific. They had informed the Government of the fact that the advance of \$7,500,000 made by the Government last year had become, owing to unparalleled conditions in connection with operations, insufficient to meet the Grand Trunk Pacific's requirements for the year. As the Government grant, he pointed out, was only sufficient to meet the increased expenses for a week and the board could not use Grand Trunk money to pay operating expenses on the Pacific system the board had to inform the Government of the position in order that they might take necessary action to prevent a breakdown in the service.

Government's Reply.—"Government was this year called upon to meet interest obligations of Grand Trunk Pacific maturing on March 1, but declined to do so. They were met in London by parent company. A few days later Government was notified that on or before March 10 railway would not be able to continue operation. Government had no other legal machinery to cope with a situation so serious in the nation's interests, and it took advantage of the provisions of War Measures Act to appoint receiver in person of Minister of Railways in order to carry on. Sudden action of the Grand Trunk taken without any previous intimation of its intention in Government circles was interpreted as an attempted coup on the company's part to force the hands of Government."

The Parting of the Ways.

Mr. Smithers, at the conclusion of his exhaustive survey of the conditions which had led up to the present impasse, explained that for a friendly settlement the consent of all classes of shareholders is necessary, and pointed out this is impossible unless more liberal terms are offered. The sum offered by the Government was quite insufficient to enable the board to effect such a settlement. There were two ways of settlement—the one friendly and on terms similar to the last offer, the other involving legal proceedings of unknown duration, during which the waste of time and money would be terrible, and the loss and suffering and anxiety to innocent investors pitiable, and all this leading up to the consequences to Canada which Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister (in a speech quoted by Mr. Smithers) so forcibly urged should be avoided. "We are at the parting of the ways," said Mr. Smithers. "Remember, we ask for no payment except for what represents actual cash put into the undertaking." He appealed to the Canadian Government to deal with the Grand Trunk Railway as they had dealt with the Canadian Northern, and as their predecessors dealt with the Canadian Pacific; and he appealed to the Canadian people to express, in no uncertain manner, their desire that the Government should treat the British investor in a manner consistent with the interest and honour of Canada."

Government's Reply.—"Government of Canada has no intention of dealing harshly with Grand Trunk and demanding its pound of flesh. It is willing to deal fairly and generously by negotiations or by arbitration without fixing any maximum as was done in case of Canadian Northern Railway, but public opinion of Canada, even if Government were willing to forgo all its rights and equities, would not sanction relieving the company of all its liabilities on account of Grand Trunk Pacific and National Trans-Continental and at same time pay it full value on basis of pre-war times."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

H. K. (Teynham, Kent).—See reply to "A. B." (Cheriton) in this issue.

R. F. C. (Buxton).—Nothing is known of it at London Headquarters.

J. A. (Branshott).—See letter from "Pay II." in our issue of March 29.

P. P. C. L. I. (Chelsea).—Apply to the Paymaster-General, O.M.F.C., 7, Millbank, London, S.W.

CANADIAN SOLDIER'S WIFE (Seaford).—Your husband can obtain the form at his regimental orderly room.

E. J. C. (Lenham).—You are not entitled to the 1914-15 Star if you were serving as a civilian at the time.

PAY II. (Ripon).—The payment of a pension, large or small, does not in any way affect a man's war service gratuity.

A. J. (Folkestone).—The advice we gave in last week's issue was incorrect. The 1914-15 Star is worn nearer the tunic button than the M.S.M.

CADET (Ripon).—Submit your name, with full particulars, to Headquarters, O.M.F.C., Argyll House, Regent Street, London, W.1.

CANADIAN OFFICER, B.E.F.—The extra kit allowance is not paid until it becomes due in August. Officers discharged prior to the allowance falling due do not receive the allowance or portions of it.

H. J. A. L. (London, N.W.).—Re kit query. Make application, through your C.O., to the Canadian Air Force, Oxford Circus House, Oxford Street, W., for the balance of the kit allowance.

H. B. A. (Seaford).—You can stop over either at Winnipeg (which may suit you best) or Toronto, for 30 days, and still have your transportation. But you must take your discharge in Regina.

J. C. C. (Clitheroe, Lancs.).—(1 and 2) Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Officer i/c Estates Branch, O.M.F.C., 133, Oxford Street, London, W.1. (3) This enquiry was fully answered in our issue of March 22, page 379.

H. J. A. L. (Wembley).—The matter is under consideration by the Air Board. We can assure you that every effort is being made to secure for Canadian cadets in the R.A.F. all the privileges outlined in General Seely's recent speech.

C. R. C. (Amesbury).—As you never actually served with the O.M.F.C. on this side, we doubt if you will be eligible for any gratuity from the Canadians. Your gratuity will be decided by the Imperial authorities, for whom we cannot speak.

SUB. (Ripon).—The 3rd class fare is £11 10s. and the cabin fare (minimum rate), £17 10s. or £18. If you have been charged £9 excess on your 3rd class ticket you must have been provided with accommodation superior to that of the lowest grade cabin rate.

A. B. (Cheriton).—The "Services Rendered" badge is issued by the War Office, and is only awarded to men discharged in Great Britain on account of wounds or disability caused by service. You are not eligible for the C.R.F. badge issued to men discharged in Canada.

J. W. W. (Orpington).—Orders having been received for the transfer of the Canadian War Records from 15, Tudor Street, London, E.C., to Ottawa, all orders for photographs in future should be addressed to: Photographic Section, Canadian War Records Office, Ottawa, Canada.

N. J. H. (Colne, Lancashire).—(1) It is a Seersucker decoration. (2) A meeting of the British Branch of the Association will be held in the near future. (3) The sales of surplus stores are held under the direction of the Q.M.G. You should be able to secure small lots if you attend the sales.

SAMSON (Witley).—(1) We believe that the amount finally arranged was \$50,000. (2) We presume that the money would be included among the assets to be dealt with by the liquidator. (3) It has recently been decided that the depositors are to be admitted without further litigation to rank in the liquidation for dividends equal to one-half of those payable to the general admitted creditors. Thus, if the latter get a dividend of 20 per cent. the depositors would get 10 per cent. (4) See reply to No. 5.

There will be 30 Canadian Government freight steamships sailing in connection with the railways by the autumn.

There are 200 Canadian commercial agents in Europe seeking orders, according to the Times.

Canadian exports of maple sugar increased from 2,800,000 lbs. in 1917 to 3,550,000 lbs. in 1918.

Canadian shoe manufacturers have formed an export association, and orders obtained by its overseas representatives will be offered for competition among members.

The second of two recitals was given at the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, W., on Thursday, at 8.30, by M. Desiré Defaux (violin) and Mr. Harold Samuel (piano).

An interview with Lord Morris, late Prime Minister of Newfoundland, on "Housing in its Bearing on Industrial Unrest" appears in the March issue of the Empire Mail (La.).

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has purchased the Post building, situated on Exchange Place, Beaver and Hanover Streets, New York, for \$650,000. The bank's offices have been located in this building since 1882.

Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, claims a saving of \$32,000,000 by hydro-electric power on the excess coal necessary to produce the same amount of power for manufacturers in Ontario.

A summary report shows that the total production of gold and silver in Northern Ontario up to the beginning of this year is valued at \$216,627,283 (says the Daily Record). Cobalt silver mines produced \$169,241,387, Porcupine gold mines \$44,578,098, and Kirkland Lake Camp gold mines \$2,806,997.

Canadian butter has advanced in price from 45 cents to 66 cents per lb. in a fortnight, owing to the export demand.

Steel of Canada.—The directors have declared the regular dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Preference shares and 1¼ per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the quarter ended March 31, payable May 1 to holders of record 10th inst.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 692 April 12, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, M.S. and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—ORR, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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April 13, 1919

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Improved Local Conditions—Establishment of Public Service Commission

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at the Liverpool Street Hotel, E.C., on April 4, Mr. G. P. Norton presiding.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read,

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen, I have to apologise for the absence of my Chairman, and also of Mr. Davidson, who is unfortunately called away on account of a death in his family, but the Chairman has prepared a speech, and Mr. Blundell Brown will kindly read it."

Chairman's Statement.

Mr. T. Blundell Brown then read the Chairman's statement, which was as follows:

"The report for the year under consideration is the most encouraging the directors have been able to place before you since the outbreak of the war. The total income brought into revenue account for the year—namely, to June 30, 1918—amounted to £283,093 as compared with £269,338 during the preceding 12 months, an increase of £94,755.

"The increase in our gross earnings was attributable to the more prosperous conditions which existed in the cities served by the company, resulting largely from the extensive programme of shipbuilding which was in progress during the year and which brought with it a large body of labour attracted by the high wages paid. Unfortunately, however, these abnormal rates of pay have had the effect of raising the general standard to an unreasonable extent, with the result that our employees, not unnaturally, made large demands for increases to an extent which the earnings of the company were insufficient to provide. These demands were only conceded during a serious strike which took place in the first fortnight of July, upon the intervention of the public authorities and as part of a general settlement of the impossible situation which had arisen. The company was utterly unable to pay the wages asked for by the men unless revenue could be increased. At meetings of representative citizens and labour men, convened under the auspices of the Mayor of Vancouver in his office, it was decided that the employees' demands should be granted, and we stated that although we considered the demands excessive, if the public were willing to pay higher fares we would raise no further objection. We consequently applied to the Councils of the cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and the surrounding municipalities, and, after much discussion, were granted a 6-cent fare in the city of Vancouver and certain additions to our fares in other cities and districts for a period of nine months, that is until April, 1919.

"It was entirely on the good faith of the agreement made by the Council of the city of Vancouver with the company granting this 6-cent fare that we agreed to pay the wages demanded, thus ending the strike and securing to the citizens the resumption of the services. After the company had reinstated its service

and was paying the wages demanded, the Mayor of Vancouver, much to our astonishment, refused to sign the by-law giving effect to his Council's agreement. A very respectable controversy took place as a result of this action, which terminated in the Courts of Law, where the company's right to charge the 6-cent fare authorised by the Council was upheld.

"It is unfortunate for the welfare and prosperity of the Province that it should be possible for such an occurrence as this to be associated with the name of a city of the standing and importance of Vancouver. Such an episode as this can only result in destroying all confidence on the part of investors, and by making it exceedingly difficult to raise capital in this country for British Columbian enterprises in the future retard the development of the whole Province.

Development of Vital Importance.

"A development of vital importance to our company is being effected by the Provincial Government by the establishment of a Public Service Commission by Act of the Legislature. Until the final terms of this Act are available it is useless to comment upon it in detail, but it is certain that the Commissioners appointed will be empowered to revise and fix the rates and charges made for their various services by this and the other public utility companies operating in the Province, and that they will be given very wide powers. These Commissioners will in all probability also exercise some control over the expenditure of the municipalities, and perhaps other bodies throughout the Province, and the effect of their actions in these matters on taxation and on the general credit of the Province cannot well be exaggerated. All who have interests in the Province at heart must sincerely hope that the Provincial Government will fully realise the importance of the Commissioners' duties and will appoint strong independent men of good standing in the commercial community, free from the influences of local politics, and with sufficient knowledge of these subjects to carry out their work intelligently. Should such men be appointed and the Act be framed to afford capital invested just protection your company has nothing to fear.

Higher Wages and Increased Fares.

"While commissions of this nature have not proved entirely satisfactory either from the point of view of the public or the companies, they are a recognised institution on the American Continent and, as the right of capital legitimately invested to a reasonable return is acknowledged—a return sufficient to attract the investment of the additional capital required by the utility in question—they have in practice proved useful. We think it must prove an advantage to deal with one body of serious reputable men rather than with several separate councils of cities and municipalities unable either from experience or from opportunity to investigate to form any reliable judgment on such complicated and technical questions as the various means by which your Company's revenue is created.

"It has been difficult for street railway companies to convince the general public that the old fares, fixed many years ago when the service given was much less costly than it is to-day, are altogether inadequate. When this company commenced business in British Columbia some 20 years ago, the cost of our material was at least 50 per cent. less than it is to-day, the wages paid were approximately 20 cents an hour as compared with

10 cents at that time, and the cost of the material and the length of the lines to be properly maintained increased. The cost of the property carried has also increased, but the almost marvellous economy of the electric system, and the fact that it is probably more economical in the long run than any other form of enterprise.

Excellent Condition of Company's Property.

An exhaustive inspection has recently been made of our Company's property in connection with the readjustment of our fire insurance schedule, and this confirms the statements from our own engineers and managers as to the high standard of our construction and equipment and the excellent condition in which it is continuously maintained. Should a valuation of our company's property by competent valuers be decided upon by the Public Service Commission, either for the purpose of arriving at a basis for the fixing of fares and charges or for the transfer of our property to the local authorities, we are certain that such valuation will amount to a sum equal to that which would be required to make a return to the stockholders of the full capital invested by them in the undertaking.

"A strong point also in this company's favour is that the issue of practically half its capital is in the shape of Perpetual Debenture stock on a 4½ per cent. basis. This low rate of interest should assist in enabling the company to secure from the Commission conditions which will provide for a reasonable return to its Preferred and Deferred stockholders before long.

Need of Capital for New Enterprises

"I have already referred to the shipbuilding industry, which is responsible for much of the present improvement in conditions in British Columbia, but which is largely a product of the War, and may be considerably diminished now that the War is over and present contracts are approaching completion. British Columbia has, however, an almost unlimited supply of many of the raw materials of which all Europe is in need, and if the labour problem can be solved justly and satisfactorily, and capital and enterprise be encouraged by just treatment, there is every reason why, with patience and sympathy between all classes, the period of readjustment should be successfully passed and the prosperity created by the shipbuilding industry be permanently retained and immensely supplemented by the prosperity of other industrial activities.

"I will venture to remind British Columbians that if they wish to see the natural resources of their country developed, if they wish to see new industries established and general commercial activity, they must have capital and they must compete to secure capital with other parts of the world offering guarantees of safety and liberal inducements to investors. Prosperity can only come to British Columbia by the free flow of capital into the Province. The prosperity of the years before 1913 arose from the introduction of capital from Great Britain and other countries, and to-day capital for the creation of new enterprises is more necessary than ever before."

The Chairman: I have now formally to move:—"That the balance-sheet as at June 30, 1918, and the revenue account for the year ended on that date, together with the reports of the directors and auditors thereon, be and are hereby received and adopted."

Mr. E. L. Evan-Thomas seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman next moved:—"That the payment on November 30, 1918, of the dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the cumulative perpetual Preference stock be and is hereby approved."

Mr. T. Blundell Brown seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the General Manager and staff in British Columbia concluded the proceedings.

The Dominion Customs receipts for the fiscal year just ended show total collections amounting to \$156,471,703. against \$159,681,046.

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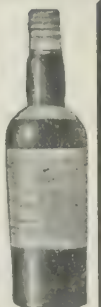
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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

Aitchison, T. W., Vancouver—27, Faunce Street, Kensington, S.E.
Angus, Capt. H. P., Victoria—24, Kempall Road, N.W.3.
Archambault, Major J. A., Montreal—care of Bank of Montreal, S.W.
Armstrong, H. M., Kelowna, B.C.—Deans Hill, Armagh, Ireland.
Armstrong, Capt. R. P. (Eng.), St. John Prince of Wales' Hospital, Aberdeen.
Armstrong, R. W., Waterloo—care of Messrs. Cox and Co.
Arnold, M. S., Montreal—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Bacon, Lt. Thos. H., Montreal—Imperial Hotel.
Belanger, Capt. P. B. (R.A.M.C.), Ottawa—care of Bank of Montreal, S.W.
Beard, E. A. (V.A.D.), Victoria—54, King's Hall Road, Beckenham.
Beatty, Lt. S. (R.N.V.R.), Toronto—Morton Hotel, Russell Square.
Berry, W. H., Guelph—Renfrew Hotel, Strand.
Bishop, N/S. Eleanor, Vancouver—Canadian Officers' Hospital, North Audley Street.
Bourque, A. J., Shediac, N.B.—C.A.F.C., Millbank, S.W.
Bourque, Lt. E. G. (C.G.A.), Moncton—Kipon.
Boutland, Pte. C. H., Nanton, Alta.—21, Cousin Lane, E.C.
Boyd, Rev. T. Hunter, Waweg, N.B.—Overseas Club, Aldwyck.

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Buchanan, Margaret O. (V.A.D.), Edmonton—Ruekin Park Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.
Buckell, Elephert R., Salmon Arm—74, Kubislaw Ave. North, Aberdeen.
Burns, Mrs. G. Beddon, Toronto—Royal Overseas Ladies' Club, Norfolk House, St. James' Square, S.W.

Calhoun, Marion, Ottawa—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Cameron, Hamish J., North Vancouver—32, Haswood Road, Waltham Green.
Cameron, H. R., North Vancouver—9, Eudelei' Gardens, Euston, N.W.
Carmant, Major W. M., Kamloops, B.C.—8, Chester Road, Glasgow.
Cathorne, Claud S. (R.N.V.R.), Toronto—Union Jack Club, Waterloo.
Clapperton, F., Vancouver—32, Crescent Grove, Clapham.
Cedville, Mrs. J. J., and Miss, Ottawa—Savoy Hotel.
Collingwood, Lt. C., Kamloops, B.C.—7, Auckland Road, West Hill, E.W.
Coupe, Mrs. J. W., Halifax—11, Porchester Terrace, W.
Crowsland, J., Vancouver—Hilchester Mansions, Baywater.

Dawson, Capt. P. M. (Eng.), Truro, N.S.—Park Cottage, Datchet.
DeBoume, Capt. G. C., New Westminster—Rookery Cottage, Hamworthy Park, Fulham.
Duncan, J. M., Toronto—care of 5, Smith Square.
Dymont, Mrs. J., Toronto—Dorland's Agency, 16, Regent Street.

Exlar, Major W. H. (C.A.M.C.), Haddington, Scotland.
Egan, W., Montreal—South African Officers' Club, 23, Grosvenor Square.
Fly, Lt. Robert F., Victoria—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Evans, W. A., St. John Prince of Wales' Hospital.

Fleming H. P., Moncton—No 10 C.G.H., Brighton Road, Lt. H. R. F., Vancouver—73, Richards' Terrace, South, Cardiff.

Fraser, Capt. Robert A., Montreal—2nd Bde., C.G.A., Witley.
Fraser, C. R., Vancouver—34, Bedford Place.

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CANADA

No. 693

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1919.

Vol. LIV.

9th WEEKLY

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.



3RD. BRIGADE, CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY.



5TH. BRIGADE, CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

Canadian War Records Photographs.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CANADIAN ARTILLERY OFFICERS (PHOTOGRAPHS)	61
A LETTER FROM CANADA	64
SAILINGS BEING SPEEDED UP	65
CANADA'S OVERSEAS FORCES: NOTES	67
SIR E. KEMP PRESENTS COLOURS TO 2ND BATTALION	67
GREAT CANADIAN AIRMEN: MAJOR A. E. MCKEEVER	69
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	71
CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S AND MEN	71
PRINCESS PATRICIA'S WEDDING GIFTS	72
CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURES	72
PURELY PERSONAL	75
SPRING-TIME IN CANADA (PHOTOGRAPHS)	74, 75
THE GRAND TRUNK'S WAR RECORD	76
OUR LIBRARY TABLE	76
CANADIAN JOURNALISTS IN THE WAR	81, 84
FROM EAST TO WEST	82, 83, 84, 87
CANADIAN FINANCE	

THE FINAL DESPATCH.

THE despatch in which Sir Douglas Haig described the concluding stages of the fighting was one of the most inspiring ever penned, by reason of the whole-hearted tribute of admiration which he paid to the splendid troops under his command. His final despatch, in which he describes the advance into Germany, is one of the most interesting, for it includes a brief review of the chief features of military interest in the operations on the Western Front.

The first part of the despatch deals specifically with the advance, and, although even this part of the operations is fast passing into history, it brings more graphically home to us than before the difficulties which attended the sealing of our victory. The hardships which our troops had then to meet have never, perhaps, been generally realised. The difficulties of supply were very great, and the fulfilment of the programme mapped out would have been impossible without "the exercise of great patience and whole-hearted co-operation on the part of the troops." A large part of the credit for the speed with which the work of reconstruction was completed is rightly put down to the work of the British Railway Companies and the Canadian Railway Troops Corps. Until, however, roads and railways could be got through to the areas which the enemy had not damaged, there were hardships to be faced:—

Troops were denied frequently and for long periods comforts which they had been accustomed to obtain even under battle conditions. Nothing beyond bare necessities could be got forward to them. Even these were at times short in some units, and on more than one occasion the only available supplies of food were the current day's issues carried on the man.

Right through the advance, the general bearing, smartness, and march discipline of the troops were, we are told, of a high order, and the same general standard of excellence was maintained in "a remarkable degree." One of the most difficult parts of the country was that through which the Canadian Corps had to pass. Generally speaking, even under conditions approximating to those of peace, severe demands were made upon the spirit and endurance of the troops, and Sir Douglas acknowledges with gratitude and pride their exemplary conduct, not only throughout the different stages of their arduous advance but since its successful completion: "the discipline, self-respect, and strong sense of responsibility which carried our men through to victory, have in general been fully maintained amid changed conditions and new surroundings."

The passages in which Sir Douglas deals with the features of the war are deeply interesting. He points out that, for the purpose of their proper appreciation and the formation of a sound judgment, the long succession of battles commenced on the Somme in 1916, and ended in November of last year on the Sambre, should be viewed as forming part of one great and continuous engagement. If the operations of the past four and a half years, he points out, are regarded as a single continuous campaign, there can be recognised in them the same general features and the same necessary stages which, between formations of approximately equal strength, have marked all the concluding battles of history—manœuvring for position, the period of real struggle, the climax when one side has begun to weaken, and the concluding action on the part of the commander of the successful side. As Sir Douglas points out,

The launching and destruction of Napoleon's last reserves at Waterloo was a matter of minutes. In this World War the great sortie of the beleaguered German Armies, commenced on March 21, 1918, lasted for four months, yet it represents a corresponding stage in a single colossal battle.

Viewing the whole operations, Sir Douglas Haig shows that the victories of the summer and autumn of 1918 were directly dependent upon the two years of stubborn fighting that preceded them, and he proceeds to show that the duration of the struggle was governed by, and bore a direct relation to certain definite factors which he enumerates. In the first place, we were unprepared for war, or, at any rate, for a war of such magnitude, with the consequences that the necessary machinery had to be improvised hurriedly, and our armies were unable to intervene, until nearly two years had elapsed, in sufficient strength adequately to assist our Allies. "The margin by which the German onrush in 1914 was stemmed," says the Field Marshal, "was so narrow, and the subsequent struggle so severe, that the word 'miraculous' is hardly too strong a term to describe the recovery and ultimate victory of the Allies." The second adverse cause was the situation in Russia and Italy; the third the inherent difficulties always associated with the combined action of armies of separate nationalities; and finally the huge numbers of men engaged on either side, which rendered a protracted wearing-out battle unavoidable before the enemy's power of resistance could be overcome.

"There can be no question that to our general unpreparedness," Sir Douglas says, "must be attributed the loss of many thousands of brave men, whose sacrifice we deeply deplore, while we regard their splendid gallantry and self-devotion with unstinted admiration and gratitude;" though, given the military situation existing in August, 1914, our total losses in the war have been no larger than were to be expected, especially in view of the strength of modern field defences and the power and precision of modern weapons, etc. In Sir Douglas' view, this war has given no new principles of warfare, though their application has necessarily become more complicated. It did not, he declares, follow any unprecedented course, and, as regards its end, it was neither sudden, nor should it have been unexpected.

On the personal side, the Commander-in-Chief has many tributes to pay; for all services and ranks he has words of commendation, from the generals and staff down to the private. The feature of the war, as he says, which to

April 19, 1919

the historian may well appear the most noteworthy, was the creation of our new Armies. "To have built up successfully, in the very midst of war, a great new Army on a more than Continental scale, capable of beating the best troops of the strongest military nation of pre-war days, is an achievement of which the whole Empire may be proud." In another sentence he says: "Discipline has never had such a vindication in any war as in the present one, and it is their discipline which most distinguishes our new Armies from all similarly created armies of the past." And he sums up in these striking words: "The life of the British Empire generally has proved sound under the severest tests, and while giving men whom it is an honour for any officer to command, has furnished officers of the highest standard from all ranks of society and all quarters of the world."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada and the Peace Treaty.

The announcement will be received with general satisfaction that the four Canadian delegates to the Peace Conference—Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, and Messrs. Doherty and Sifton—have been appointed plenipotentiaries to sign the Peace Treaty on behalf of Canada. It is a notable recognition of the status of Canada as an Imperial unit, and is of good augury for the future. The development of this status was well explained by Mr. J. W. Dafoe, the editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*, in his cables from Paris while he was in attendance on the Peace Conference, and we are glad to notice that he has been at pains, since his return to Canada, to remove some of the misconceptions which have arisen on this and other points.

In particular, Mr. Dafoe has done good service in pointing out the true inwardness of the presence of the Canadian Ministers in Paris:—

Criticism of the presence of Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues in Paris, of which there appears to be a good deal in Canada, must be based upon a reluctance to face the realities of the situation. Those who take this view are willing, apparently, to contract Canada out of the Society of Nations, so far as having anything to say about the future international order of the world is concerned. . . . An attempt is now being made to create, in the face of powerful opposition, much of it secret, a new order that will make difficult the otherwise inevitable recurrence of this tragedy at half-century intervals. If the Canadian people want this insurance against a recurrence of war, they ought to be pleased that they have representatives at Paris capable of giving expression to their views and not altogether lacking either in the power to give effect to them.

Mr. Dafoe surely clinches the matter by saying: "There is no domestic question that can be weighed in the same balance with the issues that await settlement at Paris, and the Premier of Canada, in my opinion, is precisely where he should be when he is in Paris as the chief Canadian representative."

Canada's Signature.

An interesting speculation has been raised as to the significance of the signatures which Canada's plenipotentiaries will affix to the League of Nations Covenant. It is suggested, with a good deal of reason, that they will not bind themselves to enter into international differences in which the British Empire is not directly involved. Canada's example in this respect will, of course, be followed by the other Dominions.

The suggestion that this was to be Canada's attitude has been received with approval in Canada. "Canada," remarks the *Toronto Mail and Empire*, "can always be counted among the chivalrous friends of oppressed nations, but it is unnecessary for her to devote herself blindly to a world mission of Quixotism." And our contemporary holds: "If in accordance with a judgment of a League tribunal a levy of forces would have to be made to compel an offending State to desist from violence, Britain herself would have to contribute to the punitive enterprise, but not Canada or any other British Dominion save as it might choose."

Philip Gibbs in Canada.

First impressions, if they are not absolutely accurate, are at any rate interesting. They are especially so when they come from so acute an observer as Mr. Philip Gibbs, the

war correspondent, who paid his first visit to the Dominion last week. From what he saw and what he heard he was able, he says, to get some glimpse at least of the present spirit of Canada:

It is not altogether a happy spirit, I find. Although thoughts, and sacrifice are ended the Canadian people are not banking on a sense of joy and contentment. Here, as in other countries, the war has left a heritage of economic perplexities, difficult problems, and passionate controversy. In a hundred small things, as well as in many big things, it has produced grievances which affect the spirit and temper of the people. In all sorts of ways it has upset the old structure of Canadian social life, as, for instance, the home-coming of large numbers of Canadian soldiers with English wives.

One of the bigger problems, declares Mr. Gibbs, giving cause for distress, is that it is not going to be easy in a little while to absorb the home-coming soldiers into civil industrial life. We hope that in saying this, Mr. Gibbs discounts the efforts of the Government to adjust the situation. He is certainly exaggerating when he goes on to voice the views of the critics of the war administration—a matter with which we dealt at some length last week. As he remarks, however, most of these things are due to a misunderstanding of the true facts. Mr. Gibbs rightly remarks: "Canada has forged links between herself and England which should be stronger than those which bound us before the war because of the common sacrifice." No doubt his visit will result in a fuller appreciation on the part of Canadians of the wonderful achievements of the English troops, for as he says, because of local patriotism they are apt to be forgotten in the Dominion.

The Great War medal and its ribbon have now been approved of by the War Office, and their issue will be authorised in due course. Pending further announcement to that effect, of course, no soldier has the right to "put up" the orange, white, black and blue ribbon. That such a warning is necessary is shown by the fact that quite a number of Canadians recently started wearing a rainbow-like ribbon, which a Press correspondent prematurely announced as the adopted design. We even had an enquiry from an Adjutant as to its authenticity. So far the only war ribbons authorised are those of the 1914 and 1914-15 Stars. With regard to these the War Office has at last decided upon a much-needed distinction. The 1914 or "Mons" ribbon is to have a silver rosette to mark it off from that more recently granted for 1914-15. The solution is quite satisfactory—but the necessity for it at so late a date should hardly have arisen.

The Question of Prohibition.

With the cessation of hostilities, the drastic prohibition on alcoholic drinks in Canada was found to be unduly irksome. Politicians for some time past have realised the difficulties confronting them on the prohibition question, and they will no doubt be unfeignedly relieved by the result of the referendum in the Province of Quebec indicating the way of compromise. French Canadians are willing to prohibit spirit, but not wine or beer.

This seems a reasonable attitude, and one which the Ottawa Government will probably be glad to follow. The extremists in the prohibition movement hurt the cause of temperance by their fanaticism. The prohibition on beer was unnecessary and undesirable. Many Canadians have learnt to appreciate the virtues of a sound but cheap *vin ordinaire* in France, and the large majority of the returned soldiers appear to be strongly against total prohibition, and their voice must carry weight.

The Fourth Estate.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a list of officers and men of the Canadian and Imperial Forces who prior to the war were engaged in newspaper work in Canada. The list, compiled by *Canada*, without access to official sources of information, cannot, of course, be quite complete, but it is the first record to be published of those men in Canada who when the call came exchanged the pen for the sword.

Notable among those who laid down their lives on the battlefield were Major John S. Lewis, editor of the

Montreal *Star*; Capt. G. A. McGiffen, of the Toronto *Star*; Capt. E. F. S. Mather, of the Winnipeg *Telegram*; and Lt. W. M. Scanlan, of the Regina *Leader*. A Quebec journalist in Major-General David Watson became a Divisional commander; Major-General E. W. B. Morrison, formerly editor of the Ottawa *Citizen*, rose to the command of the Canadian Artillery, and Brig.-Gen. Victor Odlum, formerly of the Vancouver *World*, commanded an infantry brigade. The list of honours won by the soldier-journalists is a long one, and highly creditable to the members of the Fourth Estate in Canada.

* * *

A Sketch of Lord Beaverbrook. The March number of *Maclean's Magazine* contains an extremely interesting article describing the part played by Lord Beaverbrook in Imperial war politics. The writer, Mr. Maurice Woods, has seldom done a more brilliant piece of work. He has carefully studied the temperament and idiosyncracies of a perplexing personality, and presents us with a vivid and interesting account of the political career of the most talked-about Canadian of his generation.

The article is written for Canadian readers, and deals with men and politics somewhat differently from the methods usual in the English Press, but the fellow-countrymen of Lord Beaverbrook, who have watched his extraordinary career with amazement, admiration and some misunderstanding, are now taken somewhat behind the scenes, and told how the opportunities occurred, or were made, which this young Canadian seized. In this clever sketch of one phase of a meteoric career, the reader must be as much impressed with the determination which successfully overcame the handicap of frail health as with the genius which enabled a young man without previous experience to enter British politics, and in a few short years exert so strong and forceful an influence.

* * *

The First Atlantic Steamship Crossing. In the course of correspondence published in the *Times*, Professor W. H. Vander Smitten, of Toronto University, has made it quite clear that it was neither the American-owned *Savannah* nor the British steamships *Sirius* or *Great Western*, but the Canadian-owned and built *Royal William* which was the first vessel propelled by steam to cross the Atlantic. Rival claims to this distinction seem to crop up periodically, and it was with a view to establish a permanent record of the justice of Canada's claim to the honour that during the time the Inter-Colonial Conference was in conference at Ottawa in 1894 the Earl of Aberdeen, then Governor-General, unveiled a tablet placed on the wall of one of the corridors of the Parliament Buildings inscribed with the details of the *Royal William's* performance. It is to be hoped that this tablet, which was destroyed in the fire of February, 1916, will be replaced in the new buildings now approaching completion.

The *Royal William* was designed by Mr. James Goudie, a native of Quebec, and her builders were Messrs. Campbell and Black of that city. She was engined in Montreal, and before making her memorable trip from Quebec via Pictou, N.S., to London in August, 1838, had traded between Quebec, Halifax and Boston. Probably the reason why the feat of the *Royal William* has not been more generally known is because soon after her arrival in London in 1833 she was chartered by the Portuguese Government and re-named; eventually she became a Spanish warship, the *Isabel Segunda*.

It is interesting to record the fact that among the registered owners of the *Royal William* were the brothers Joseph, Henry and Samuel Cunard. The *Royal William*, which was thus the forerunner of the great Cunard fleet, was only 176 feet long, with a width of 28 feet between her paddle boxes, and a gross tonnage of 1,370. To-day the largest Cunard liner is the *Aquitania*, of 45,647 tons and 870 feet long.

— * * —

It has been decided by the Canadian Railways Commission not to interfere with the action of the railway companies in advancing the time one hour.

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, March 28.

The grievances of a large number of Canadians in England who have been discharged from the R.A.F. and who have to pay their own expenses while waiting to get passage to Canada, have been aired recently by Col. Pratt, M.P.P., in the Ontario Legislature, and his statements have been backed up by Col. Frank Reid. It is said these men accepted discharge in the expectation of being able to sail at an early date, whereas they are held over indefinitely. It is argued that if difficulties of transportation have supervened, these should not be allowed to effect the discharged men to their financial loss. It was urged by Lt.-Col. Collishaw, of the R.A.F., who was the guest of the Aero Club at Toronto this week, that lack of interest in the two squadrons of purely Canadian aviators in England had led many of the men—the cream of Canadian aviators—to seek their discharge. His suggestion was that these two squadrons might be brought to Canada at once to form the nucleus of a Canadian aviation corps. "From the first the Canadian Government has refused to take hold of the service," says the Toronto *Daily Star*, which concludes its article by saying that Canada ought to "turn to some permanent account the running start we have secured in this new enterprise, instead of letting the whole thing fold itself up and depart."

The Mons Fighting.

Alluding to the recent criticism of General Sir Arthur Currie in connection with the capture of Mons, when the Armistice was signed, Philip Gibbs, the *Daily Chronicle* war correspondent, made a statement at a lecture in Ontario this week. "General Currie," he said, "had the general order to keep pressing the enemy until the last moment, although the taking of Mons was entirely his own decision. Really all it amounted to was the rushing of rearguard machine-gun defences left behind by the retreating Germans, and the casualties were very light. In fact, when I entered Mons shortly after its capture, I saw no Canadian dead."

Wheat Crop Problems.

Transportation, finance and sale of Canada's wheat crop this year are problems which are agitating the minds of those who are vitally interested in the great Dominion granary. During the past five years Canada has shipped almost two-thirds of its export grain through the United States. With the big surplus which the United States will have, it is recognised by shipping men here that all the transportation facilities of that country will be taxed to the utmost, so that Canadian freights will have to be disposed of by our own routes and machinery. As to the financing of the crop, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, stated in the House of Commons on Thursday of this week that he is not in favour of fixing a price for the coming crop. He regarded the principle as unsound, and did not consider the conditions would justify the demand on the Treasury. At the same time, the Minister admitted that the action of the United States in fixing wheat prices at \$2.20 per bushel creates a difficult position for Canada, for as a result of that action by Congress, farmers to the South of our border had put forty-nine million acres under winter wheat, an increase of seven million acres on the previous year. The farmers of Alberta and Manitoba have at their annual meetings declared against price fixing, but the farmers of Saskatchewan were in favour of it.

Canada's Helplessness.

Mr. W. Sanford Evans, of Ottawa, in writing on the subject in the Press, says: "Since all the special powers of the War Measures Act lapse with the proclamation of peace, Canada will be practically helpless to deal with exceptional conditions in wheat and flour marketing in 1919-20 unless legislative action is taken in this present session of Parliament. It is a question of creating adequate power rather than particular agencies or methods." Mr. Evans does not favour a guaranty such as the United States has given, but advocates that if open markets are not restored by harvest time, the Government must then create the conditions under which the products of our farms can be disposed of to the best national advantage. He holds that to create the agencies that may be required and to assure the establishment of the financial basis necessary for marketing, there should exist powers not less comprehensive than those possessed by the President of the U.S.A., and that they should be even wider in some respects.

— * * —

A Government Bill in the Ontario Legislature requires the National Anthem to be played at the close of all performances in theatres.

Next week's issue of "Canada" will contain a special 16 page supplement dealing with the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society during the war. Orders should be placed at once with the Publishers of "Canada," Crown House, 118, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or with your newsagent.

CANADIAN SAILINGS SPEEDED UP.

First Division Now En Route for Home.

SHIPPING available for the repatriation of Canadian troops appears to be more plentiful, and the sailings have as a result been speeded up. There is a possibility, also, that another of the ocean leviathans will shortly be placed on the transport service.

The *Olympic* sailed from Southampton on Tuesday with the First Infantry Brigade (as well as a portion of the personnel of other units) on board. Of the 6,000 passengers, all but 400 were Canadians.

The *Carmania*, which sailed from Liverpool on Thursday of last week, had on board 166 officers and 2,425 other ranks, the 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, and 14th Bns. of the First Division being chiefly represented.

No fewer than 534 wives and 254 children of Canadian soldiers were among the passengers on the *Carmania*, which sailed from Liverpool on April 11.

The following Saturday the *Adriatic* left Liverpool with 2,000 officers and men of the Third Division. Major-General Loomis was among those returning.

Thus the majority of the First Division—the "Old Guard" of the Canadian Corps—are now en route for home. Their return is not as spectacular as their coming in October, 1914, but the enemy's cynical and oft-repeated threat that "the whole of the Canadian Army would be able to return in one shipload" is being daily disproved.

SECOND DIVISION UNITS IN ENGLAND.

In addition to the units of the Second Division now in England, the following have arrived:—6th Infantry Brigade

A. Vernon Macan (Victoria) was the only one to show up prominently. Despite the loss of a foot in action, Mr. Macan played well. He was the only Dominion representative to reach the third and final round, and was beaten 6 and 5. He was very tired after his two gallant wins the previous day.

CANADIANS' WAR SERVICE.

A memorandum tabled in the Dominion House of Commons places the total voluntary enlistments for war service at 485,984. The draftees numbered over 830,000. Ontario provided 205,808 volunteers and 27,987 draftees, Quebec 52,965 volunteers and over 100,000 draftees. At the end of October the reinforcements still in Canada numbered 35,000.

1st MOTOR MACHINE-GUN BRIGADE.

Carlisle Citizens' League's Congratulations.

On the eve of his departure by the *Adriatic*, Lt.-Col. W. K. Walker, D.S.O., O.C. 1st Canadian Motor Machine-Gun Brigade (which recently was presented with Colours at Carlisle), received the following telegram from the Carlisle Citizens' League:—

Carlisle Citizens' League congratulates your Brigade on its distinguished record in the great war. The League feels honoured it has played a part in presenting the Brigade with its well-earned Colours, and rejoices at the bond of sympathy established between the members of your unit and the people of Cumberland. The League wishes you a safe journey to the welcome awaiting you in Canada.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT ON ITS WAY TO ENGLAND IN SEPTEMBER, 1914: AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE
NOW THAT THE FIRST DIVISION IS ON ITS WAY HOME.

Headquarters; 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th Bns.; 3rd Divisional M.T. Company, Nos. 4 and 6 Field Ambulances, 2nd M.G. Bn., 4th, 5th and 6th Engineer Bns.; 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column; 18th and 25th Batteries, C.F.A.

2nd Division's Dispersal Stations.

The following are the dispersal stations of the various units of the Second Division:—

4TH INF. BDE.—18th Bn. (London), 19th and 20th (Toronto), 21st (Kingston).

5TH BDE.—22nd (Quebec), 24th (Montreal), 25th (Halifax), 26th (St. John).

6TH BDE.—27th (Winnipeg), 28th (Regina), 29th (Vancouver), 31st (Calgary).

5TH BDE, C.F.A.—17th Bty. (Winnipeg), 18th Bty. (Halifax), 20th Bty. (Kingston), 23rd Bty. (Toronto).

6TH BDE, C.F.A.—15th Bty. (Toronto), 16th Bty. (London), 25th Bty. (Ottawa), 22nd Bty. (Hamilton).

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections, 2nd D.A.C., go to St. John, Montreal and Moncton respectively. The 4th and 5th Engineer Bns. go to Toronto, and the 6th to Ottawa. Toronto also takes the 2nd Div. Signal Coy. and the 2nd M.G. Bn.

No. 4 Field Ambulance will be dispersed at Winnipeg, No. 5 at Toronto, and No. 6 at Montreal.

The 2nd Div. Train will be allocated as follows:—No. 1 Coy., St. John; No. 2, Montreal; No. 3, Vancouver; No. 4, Winnipeg.

—* * *

CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

The Canadian Services Rugby team secured their first and only try in the Inter-Services Competition against the R.A.F. at Leicester on Saturday. The Canadians in this game lost by 11 points to 3.

Of the eight Canadians entered in the Active Service Golf Tournament, which took place at Sandy Lodge last week, Lt.

To this message Col. Walker replied as follows:—

Your kind and congratulatory wire received and much appreciated. All ranks of the 1st Canadian Motor Machine-Gun Brigade are now aboard the *Adriatic*, and are happy and proud to be victoriously returning to Canada after helping the Mother Country to win the war.

—* * *

CANADIANS OF IMPERIAL ARMY REPATRIATED.

As indicative of the large number of Canadians who have served in the Imperial Army as commissioned officers, the following list of passengers who sailed for home last month by the *Royal George* will be interesting to their friends in England and France:—

Lt. T. G. Playford, Lt. W. P. McCowan, and Capt. W. E. Martin, R.A.M.C.; Sec. Lt. E. A. Bouch, Wiltshire Regt.

For Montreal.—Sec. Lt. W. H. Harrison, R.F.A., with wife; Lt. A. H. Gibson, R.G.A.

Ottawa.—Sec. Lt. C. A. Tate, R.F.A.

Toronto.—Major A. M. Shook, R.A.F., with wife; Capt. H. A. Johnson, R.F.A., with wife; Sec. Lt. M. P. Ross, R.F.A.; Sec. Lt. J. E. Wetters, Tank Corps; Sec. Lt. J. P. Kent, M.G.O.; Capt. D. Sloan, 2nd Batt. London Regt.

Winnipeg.—Lt. W. B. Hallum, Hampshire Regt., and wife; Sec. Lt. C. B. C. Donnelly, R.C.A.; Lt. W. Pickup, Tank Corps; Lt. S. Bardal, McLaughlin, R.A.M.C.

Manitoba.—Major J. W. Muso, R.F.A., wife and three children.

Prince Albert.—Capt. B. Beamer, London Regt., and wife.

Yorkton.—Lt. Magrath, R.A.M.C.

Calgary.—Sec. Lt. J. L. Stouge, Rifle Brigade, and wife.

Alberta.—Capt. C. M. Spraggue, R.F.A., and wife; Sec. Lt. C. W. Hooper, R.F.A.

British Columbia.—Major Ratray, K.R.R., and wife; Capt. P. P. Haswell, Cheshire Regt., and wife; Capt. B. P. Bishop, R.F.A., and wife; Sec. Lt. E. S. Flowerdew, R.F.A., and wife; Sec. Lt. S. M. Gillespie, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Capt. S. M. Hobbs, Tank Corps; Lt. F. C. W. Wilson, Derbyshire Yeomanry.

—* * *

CANADA LODGE.

The next regular meeting of the Canada Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, April 22, at 4.30 p.m.

CANADIAN DELEGATES IN PARIS.

(From L. P. Trepanier.)

PARIS.

There was an immense gathering in the great hall of the Sorbonne on April 9 to honour the memory of 450 French authors and journalists who died for their country during the past five years. Sir Robert Borden and the Hon. C. J. Doherty attended on behalf of Canada. Very eloquent and moving speeches were delivered by the President of the French Republic and other distinguished men of letters.

Col. O. M. Biggar left by aeroplane on the same morning for London, en route for Canada. His work in the Committee, of which he has been a leading member, has been so notable as to attract the attention and warm appreciation of distinguished jurists with whom he has been associated.

At a meeting of the Plenary Council on April 11 Canada was represented by Sir Robert Borden, the Hon. A. L. Sifton and the Hon. C. J. Doherty, who have been giving special attention to the details of the Labour Convention which formed the subject of discussion.

There was a long conference the same morning between the British Prime Minister and the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, to whom Mr. Lloyd George gave a full report of the proposals under consideration by the Council of Four, and whose advice and assistance he sought on several questions of great importance. It is understood that the representatives of the Dominions were favourably impressed with the progress which had been made in reaching tentative conclusions, and that the proposals placed before them were discussed with satisfactory results. By means of such frequent consultations the representatives of the Dominions enjoy especially favourable opportunities of keeping closely in touch with the proceedings of the Council of Four and of urging their views in respect of all matters that concern their interests.

CANADA'S PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, laid on the table of the Dominion House of Commons on Friday of last week an Order appointing Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, the Hon. C. J. Doherty and the Hon. A. L. Sifton plenipotentiaries for Canada at the Peace Conference, with authority to sign the Treaty of Peace on behalf of Canada when it is concluded.

This (points out the *Times* correspondent) marks the new status of Canada, as it will be the first time that Canadian Ministers have signed a treaty as representing the Dominion.



ARTIFICERS AND ARMOURERS, C.M.G.C., SEAFORD.

Photograph: C. R. A. Wade.

FOR SERVICES AT SEA.

(London Gazette Supplement, April 11.)

C.B.E.—Cdr. Alfred V. R. Lovegrove, R.D., R.N.R. (North Vancouver.) (For services in the Auxiliary Patrol between July 1 and November 11, 1918.)

D.S.C.—Lt. George L. Casady, R.N.V.R. (New Westminster), and Lt. Frank A. MacCallum, R.N.V.R. (Montreal). (For services in motor launches.)

In the case of those soldiers whose graves have not been found or identified, the Imperial War Graves' Commission have decided that the most suitable method of honouring their memory would be to place a tablet with an appropriate inscription in the cemetery near to the spot at which they were believed to have lost their lives. In the case of members of the Air Force, the place of whose death was not known within many miles, the memorial might be placed in a cemetery adjoining the camp from which they started on their flight over the enemy lines.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. H. G. McMicken.

At Yarmouth, N.S., Dr. T. B. Flint (72), formerly M.P. for that constituency and from 1902-1917 Clerk of the House of Commons. At Halifax, Mr. H. Blackader, for 40 years Postmaster of that city. At S. Lambert, P.Q., Mr. William Dunlop (77), whose three sons and a daughter served in the war, one of the sons, Capt. Dunlop, M.C., C.A.M.C., being killed on November 2. At Brockville, Mr. Robert H. Gamble (60). At Ottawa, Mr. Donald T. Mason (70). At Toronto, Rev. Professor Robert Law, of Knox College; Rev. George Nesbitt (66). At Goderich, Dr. Hugh Innes Strang (77). At Huntsville, Col. William McLean, of Port Hope. At Regina Major C. H. Gordon, who was wounded while serving with the 5th Bn. At Victoria, Mr. R. P. Rithet (75), a prominent citizen, who settled here in 1862.

At Glenwood Springs, Colorado, U.S.A., Mr. C. McGibbon. of Penetanguishene, Ont., formerly Inspector of Indian Agencies in Ontario, while en route to visit his son, Lt. Finlay McGibbon, who recently returned from the Front to Vancouver.

We regret to record the death in London, on April 9, of Mr. Hamilton G. McMicken, who was born at Queenston, Ont., on July 10, 1863, and was the son of the Hon. Gilbert McMicken, Deputy Receiver-General for Manitoba. Mr. McMicken, who has until recently been in charge of the furnishing and stores department of the Canadian Red Cross Society in London, was for several years prior to the war the European Traffic Agent of the Great Northern Railway of the U.S. He was one of the earliest settlers in Winnipeg, and during the Fenian troubles acted as a confidential representative of the Dominion Government in Western Canada. Mr. McMicken owned and operated the first steam vessels on Lake Winnipeg and the Red River.

A Personal Tribute from Lt.-Col. Claude Bryan.

"I knew dear old 'Ham' McMicken most of my life. He was a wonderful man—a constant joy to his friends because of his bonhomie, his wit and humour. No one could tell a better story; and one reason why he did not die very rich was that he had an almost absurd sense of generosity. I feel it a great honour to be considered one of his closest and most intimate friends. He was remarkable as a sportsman, a first-class shot, and keen almost to the day of his death; in fact, despite his three score years and ten, he could walk partridges a whole day and feel less tired than his younger companions."

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QUEBEC VOTES "WET."

A referendum held last week in Quebec resulted in a majority for allowing the sale of wine and beer of over 100,000. Only seven municipalities voted "dry." Montreal gave a majority against absolute prohibition of 57,147; Quebec, 10,000; Three Rivers, 3,000, and Hull, 1,500. All the rural parishes and counties, with the exception of Lennoxville, Huntingdon, and Richmond, also voted "wet." Fifty per cent. polled out of a total vote of 400,000.

A plébiscite will shortly be held in Ontario on the repeal of the Temperance Act and measures permitting the sale of liquors.

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NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS.

In the Newfoundland House of Assembly on April 10 the Premier announced that, owing to the doubt whether sufficient time had been allowed for the General Election, the subsequent meeting of the new Parliament, and the enactment of various financial measures, the Government had decided to abandon the idea of an election next month, and to extend the life of Parliament until the autumn.

The election will accordingly (says Reuter) be held in November.

—*—

A Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor deals with matrimonial proceedings in respect of marriages contracted during the war by members of His Majesty's Forces domiciled in the self-governing Dominions and certain of the Crown Colonies and Possessions. Actions for divorce, judicial separation, or restitution of conjugal rights instituted by either party may be heard by the competent Court of the country (England, Scotland, or Ireland) in which the marriage took place.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Enlistments Into the British Army—Kimmel Park Court-Martial

IN future, all correspondence with the War Office, Air Ministry or other Government departments on financial questions will be conducted by the Accountant-General.

Enlistments into the British Army.

The enlistment of Canadians into the British Army (not the Army of Occupation) is covered in Routine Order No. 5473 (April 12). Under this Order married men with dependents in Canada cannot be given their discharge in England for the purpose of enlisting in the British Army. Soldiers of the O.M.F.C. who take discharge for the purpose of enlisting into the British Army will thereafter have no claim on the Canadian Government, other than for such gratuity or pension as may have been allotted to them. Any soldier desiring to enlist under the provisions of the Army Order of March 29 must first apply to his C.O. Enlistments of men can take place in France or Belgium, or wherever units of the O.M.F.C. may be stationed.

Outfit Allowance for W.O.s, Class I.

Routine Order No. 5475 defines authority for the payment of an additional annual outfit allowance of \$50 to Warrant

Officer Reserve Cavalry Regiment, vice Col. C. M. Nelles, C.M.G., Major H. W. Harbord, D.S.O., to be O.C., M.D. Concentration Wing No. 18, Kimmel Park Camp. Lt. F. V. Burgess, N.S., has been seconded to No. 9 section, Canadian Salvage Corps. Lt. F. C. Higgins, Art., has been appointed Assistant to the Senior Technical Officer, C.A.F. Technical and Supply Branch.

Brig.-Gen. F. W. Hill, C.M.G., D.S.O., W. Ont., has ceased to command the troops in the Witley Area.

Nursing Sisters F. M. Hocken, G. I. G. Johnstone and A. I. Small have retired in the British Isles. Hon. Lt. Mary Robertson Gordon, Field Comforts Commission, has also retired in the British Isles.

COLOURS FOR 2nd BATTALION

Presented by Sir Edward Kemp

The 2nd Bn. were, on Friday of last week, at Bramshott presented formally with battalion colours, the gift of Mr. Charles Walter Band, of New York, whose son, the late Capt. Percy Band, was a company commander in the battalion.



SIR EDWARD KEMP PRESENTING COLOURS TO THE 2ND BATTALION AT BRAMSHOTT.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

Officers (Class I.) who have completed a year's continuous service on February 1 last, and who were then serving in such rank. Where the period of continuous service as W.O., Class I, is less than a year on February 1, the allowance will be paid on completion of a year's service. The allowance is not paid to a W.O. who was promoted to commissioned rank before the new regulation came into force.

Kimmel Park Court-Martial.

The G.O.C. the Western Command has convened a Court-martial for the trial of the men concerned in the disturbances at Kimmel Park Camp. It is expected that the trial will commence at Liverpool this week.

The personnel of the Court-martial will be as follows:—Major-General Sir H. E. Burstall, K.C.B., C.M.G. (President); Col. C. M. Nelles, C.M.G.; Lt.-Cols. H. H. Mathews, D.S.O.; J. L. Ralston, D.S.O.; J. B. Donnelly, D.S.O., and W. Andrews, D.S.O.; Majors J. A. Filiatrault, J. F. Wolfrain, H. P. Snelgrove, C. L. Hanington, J. L. Duncan, R. R. Rankine, and T. F. Elmitt, D.S.O.; Capt. R. A. Weir, J. F. McKay, M.C.; J. T. Norquay, and D. C. Sheppard.

The case for the prosecution will be presented by Lt.-Col. T. P. T. Rowland, while Major E. C. Weyman will appear on behalf of the men being tried where they so desire. Major F. P. Brown will act as judge-advocate.

Appointments and Secondings.

Brig.-Gen. A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., Alta., has been appointed to command the joint Bramshott and Witley Corps Camp. Brig.-Gen. Hugh Dyer's successor as G.O.C. Seaford Area is Lt.-Col. (A/Col.) J. G. Rattray, C.M.G., D.S.O., Alta. Lt.-Col. P. Burnett, D.S.O., to be O.C., No. 5 C.G.H., Buxton, vice Col. G. D. Farmer, C.B.E. Major M. V. Allen, D.S.O., to

Among those attending the ceremony were Sir Edward Kemp, Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonell, Brig.-General G. E. McCuaig, Lt.-Col. McLaughlin (commanding the battalion), and Brig.-General Hepburn, Canadian Forestry Corps.

The colours were dedicated by Col. (Rev. Canon) F. G. Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division. Sir Edward Kemp afterwards briefly addressed officers and men, congratulating them on the achievements and the general reputation of the battalion, and recognising the pleasure with which they regarded their journey homewards next week.

The 2nd Bn. (says the Canadian Associated Press) came to England with the First Canadian Contingent in October, 1914. Its first commandant was Col. David Watson (now Major-General Sir David Watson, G.O.C. the Fourth Division). Succeeding commanding officers were Lt.-Col. (now Brig.-General) A. E. Swift, Lt.-Col. R. P. Clark, Majors W. M. Yates and R. Vanderwater. The battalion took part in the Second Battle of Ypres, and the Battles of Sanctuary Wood, Vimy Ridge, Fresnoy, Passchendaele, Amiens, Arras and Cambrai.

In recognition of her services to the Army and Navy League Club in Paris, Miss Decima Moore, who is proceeding to Cologne to take charge of the British Empire Club for the Army of Occupation, has been presented with a magnificent brooch in brilliants surrounding the Union Jack.

Major-General Mewburn stated in the House of Commons last week that one Canadian soldier had lost all his four limbs, 60 had lost the sight of both eyes, and 74 would be compelled to remain in bed for the remainder of their lives. Most cases of the last-named type were due to gunshot wounds in the spine, with resulting paralysis.

WAR MEDAL APPROVED.

Distinction Between 1914 and 1914-15 Ribbons.

The design of a ribbon to be worn with a medal commemorative of the present war has been approved, as has also that of the medal itself. The colours are orange (centre), with white, black, and blue stripes on either side. Officers and soldiers may not wear any war medal ribbon until an Army Order has been published announcing the grant of the medal. Mr. Churchill stated last week that it was the intention that a free preliminary issue would be made to all men entitled to the medal, whether serving or discharged.

No ribbons of medals commemorative of the war have yet been authorised except those of the 1914 and 1914-15 Stars. An announcement will be made shortly as to the medals to be issued for service during the present war.

The 1914 Ribbon.

Mr. Churchill was asked in the House of Commons last week whether any decision had been come to about making a distinction between the 1914 and 1915 decorations.

He replied:—"The decision has been reached that there shall be a silver rosette similar to that which marks the repeated D.S.O. on the 1915 ribbon for the 1914 men of the



5TH BN. (E) CO. INDOOR BASEBALL TEAM.

The "band" shown are the champions of the Fourth Division. In the four games played they scored a total of 39 runs to their opponents' 14. Left to right: Standing—Pte. Backman, L. Cpl. McDonald, Capt. W. G. Ernst, Pte. Winters, Pte. Orr, Cpl. Bowers. Kneeling—Pte. Barber, Sgt. Murphy, Pte. Nickerson.

original Army. But I have submitted to a Committee the study of the regulations which shall secure that this rosette is only given to those people who in 1914 really took part in the fighting, and is not distributed amongst a large mass of people who never went beyond Havre."

Major C. Lowther asked: "May I ask the right hon. gentleman if it is proposed to give a free issue of this new medal ribbon with the rosette upon it?"

Mr. Churchill replied: "We intend to make free issues in the first instance not only to serving but to discharged soldiers. The same rules will apply to the rosette as to the ribbon."

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA.

If the new Copyright Bill, now before a Special Committee of the Senate, is adopted, the right of registration will subsist in every original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic work (says the Toronto correspondent of the Times). Optional registration is desirable as a simple method of proof, but is not necessary. Whatever can be copyrighted in a newspaper becomes protected automatically. If registration is desired a whole paper, and not merely individual articles, can be registered. One registration serves as copyright for subsequent issues.

Up to the beginning of this year the total value of the production of gold and silver in Ontario amounted to over \$215,000,000. To this total the silver mines of Cobalt contributed nearly \$170,000,000, the Porcupine gold mines over \$40,000,000, and the Kirkland Lake Camp gold to the value of over \$2,500,000.

The Department of Naval Service has concurred in the proposal of the British Admiralty that the gift of silver plate and an investment bond presented by Canadians to H.M.S. *Dominion* be transferred to H.M.S. *Canada*. The gift was made in 1905. The Admiralty (says the Daily Record) pointed out that the *Dominion* had now become an obsolete vessel, and the name no longer had a purely Canadian significance.

FIRST CANADIAN BATTLE HONOURS.

Facts Revealed by "Canada's" Records.

Interest in the first battle honours won by Canadians during the war has been revived by the claim made in the *Montreal Star* as to the first winner of the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Lt.-Col. Paul Hanson, O.C. Canadian Discharge Depot, Buxton, writes to our Montreal contemporary claiming that 25707 Sgt. (then Stretcher-Bearer) Reginald H. Drake, 14th Bn., was the first Canadian of the first Division to be awarded the D.C.M. As a matter of fact, if the date of the announcement is taken into consideration, 172 Pte. C. B. Nourse, P.P.C.L.I., is entitled to the honour, for his D.C.M. was gazetted on March 30, 1915.

As far as the date of the deed is concerned, the honour is shared by Pte. Nourse and other three—"Princess Pat's"—1508 Sgt. S. V. Paterson, 1182 Pte. H. Hocking, and 1206 Pte. J. M. Robertson—who were awarded the D.C.M. for conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on February 28, 1915. These three were gazetted on June 8, 1915, along with Pte. Drake (deed performed on March 26) and 242 Cpl. J. L. Wolstenholme, P.P.C.L.I. (whose deed was performed on March 15).

L./Cpl. R. C. Sheale, Canadian Engineers, was awarded the D.C.M. on September 18, 1914 (*London Gazette Supplement*, January 1, 1915), but he was not a member of the C.E.F., which had not arrived in England on the former date.

The first Canadian V.C.'s to be gazetted during the war were officially announced on June 22, 1915. These heroes, only one of whom survived the epic encounter at St. Julien (the second

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

Battle of Ypres), in April, 1915, were:—No. 24066 L.-Cpl. Fred Fisher, 13th Bn.; 1539 Col.-Sgt. F. W. Hall, 8th Bn.; and Major (then Capt.) F. A. C. Scrimger, C.A.M.C., attached 14th Bn. The respective dates of their deeds were Fisher (April 23), Hall (April 24), and Scrimger (April 25).

The first D.S.O. and M.C.'s to be awarded Canadians were gazetted on April 15, 1915. Lt.-Col. (then Major) A. Hamilton Gault, P.P.C.L.I., for deeds of conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on February 27-28, 1915, was given the D.S.O.

The first Military Cross to be awarded went to Lt. W. G. Colquhoun, P.P.C.L.I., for conspicuous gallantry on January 26 and February 27, 1915. Lt. Colquhoun was thus the first member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to win a decoration in the war, although the names of Major Hamilton Gault and the late Lt. (afterwards Captain) T. M. Papineau, P.P.C.L.I., M.C., appeared in the same *London Gazette*. Lt. (Capt.) Colquhoun was subsequently taken prisoner, and has now returned to Canada.

In the beginning of May, 1916, the Canadian General Representative in France announced that the first Military Medal awarded had been bestowed on a Canadian, Cpl. Richard Miller, 1st Bn., for gallantry on March 18.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The National Liberal Convention of Canada, which has been summoned to meet on August 5, will take measures to perfect its organisation and to select a successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Invitations have been issued to soldiers and to the Labour and Railway Brotherhoods to submit representations regarding the policy to be adopted.

A committee has been appointed, consisting of Sir Joseph Pope, Mr. Thomas Mulvey (Under-Secretary of State), General Gwatkin (Chief of the General Staff), and Dr. Doughty (Dominion Archivist), to design a new Canadian coat-of-arms.

Last week out of 9,828 available beds in Canadian hospitals, 6,128 were occupied. 2,549 of the patients were convalescent cases. Of these numbers the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington had 1,072 of its 2,060 beds occupied, 1,859 of these being Canadians.

At a meeting of the Yacht Racing Association it was decided that Overseas Dominions should henceforward each have the privilege of appointing one member to sit on the Council, in addition to the present twenty-four members in the United Kingdom.

An action has come before the local court (says *Reuter's Montreal correspondent*), in which the Dominion Government seeks to have an official custodian appointed in connection with shares to the value of \$22,000,000 in the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., which are alleged to be enemy owned.

GREAT CANADIAN AIRMEN.

Major ANDREW EDWARD MCKEEVER, D.S.O., M.C. and Bar.

By ARTHUR BEVERLEY BAXTER

(Copyright in Canada by Canadian Associated Press.)

It was one day, just after Armistice, that Capt. McLaren and Major (then Capt.) McKeever came into the Canadian War Records Office to see Lt.-Col. Parkinson, D.S.O., who was then in charge. They were worried. They were afraid that the newly-formed Canadian Air Force would not be given its chance because the public in the Dominion were unaware of the possibilities of using the Air Force in the development of aviation.

McKeever did most of the talking, though McLaren looked as though he had a lot of heavy stuff in reserve in case his colleague gave out—but McKeever finished his task.

What they wanted was not personal publicity but an intelligent putting forth of the whole matter to the people at home.

As a result, it was my privilege, a few days later, to conduct a small but brilliant party of Canadian journalists, then in London, to the aerodrome near Oxford.

McKeever met us at Oxford, and we drove about fifteen miles to Upper Heyford, where the two Canadian Squadrons are located. On the way there, going up a hill, the car stalled.



MAJOR A. E. MCKEEVER.

(Canadian War Records Photograph.)

The driver was going to crank it, when McKeever, who had been handling his guests with all the ease and aplomb of a European diplomat, excused himself and ordered the driver to back down the hill, throwing in cryptic injunctions about clutches, gears, etc. As a result we got under way again, the engine resuming its work and McKeever his duties as host.

I merely mention this *en passant*. If a chap can handle four journalists (and one quasi-one), a driver, and a stalled engine with the ease of a tactful hostess at a dinner party, small wonder the Hun was unable to ruffle him.

When we arrived at the aerodrome we met Capt. Lawson, commanding No. 2 Squadron C.A.F. (whose record is an excellent one) and various other celebrities.

"Do you want to go up?" asked McKeever.

Three of us said "Yes." I don't know how many were lying. At any rate we went, and three air enthusiasts were created on the spot.

Incidentally, it has been my privilege to visit the Canadian Air Force on more than one occasion, and I have never seen a cleaner living bunch of chaps than these young thoroughbreds who constitute the Dominion's squadrons.

McKeever hails from Listowel, Ontario, where he was in the stock business with his father. He reached the 11th Squadron in March, 1917, and on July 27 he was awarded the M.C. after eight machines had fallen to his guns. On October 11, 1917, he was given a bar to the M.C., at that time having shot down 19 Huns. On December 14 he received the D.S.O., after he had bagged 33 machines.

In all, Major McKeever is credited with 41 aeroplanes and two balloons. Of these Hun machines, six were destroyed by his observers, the remaining 35 he personally shot down as a pilot, constituting a world's record for the type of machine flown.

After 455 hours' flying, during which time he had been promoted to Flight and Squadron Commander he was sent home to England to assist Lt.-Col. Behne, V.C., in the formation of the Canadian Air Force. He is now in command of No. 1 (Fighter) Squadron, C.A.F.

I have the official record by me of the exploit for which this Ontario boy won his M.C.

He attacked eight enemy aircraft, single-handed, at close range, and by his splendid dash and determination destroyed one and drove five down completely out of control. He had previously shown exceptional fearlessness in attacking the enemy when in superior numbers, and in the space of three weeks he destroyed eight hostile machines, setting a fine example to his squadron."

Major McKeever will go a long way.

He wants to continue flying, and as he has flown no less than 37 types of machines, including 3 British, 2 French and 4 German, his knowledge should be of great value to the Canadian Government. But there is another career to which I think he will eventually drift.

After all, I made a good guess in the article on Col. Mulock (he is leaving to take up aviation matters with the Government at home), so I'll venture on McKeever. He has the makings of an ideal politician. He possesses an engaging personality and the gift of watching a lot of things at once. I once saw him at Hendon, when he, Capt. McLaren and Major Carter received the gift of three aeroplanes for the C.A.F. McKeever was chatting with the Duchess of Devonshire on his left, with General Seely on his right, and at the same time his eye kept on the look-out for any further acquaintances or friends who might be there.

Yes—I think Ottawa is McKeever's ultimate destination.

At any rate, he is sure of the women's vote.

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A CANADIAN FORCE FOR ROUMANIA?

Colonel "Klondike" Boyle at Head of Movement.

Enquiry at Argyll House last week-end elicited the fact that though there have been persistent rumours current as to the probabilities of a Canadian contingent being mobilised for service in Roumania and Southern Russia, no official intimation has been made by the War Office to Headquarters O.M.F.C., on the matter.

It is understood that the rumours arose through the War Office being approached by Lt.-Col. Joseph W. Boyle, of Dawson City, Y.T., who is popularly known in Western Canada as "Klondike" Boyle. Col. Boyle is an honorary Lieutenant-colonel of the Canadian Militia, his commission dating from September 13, 1916, but he has never held an appointment in the Overseas Forces of Canada. He raised, equipped and presented to the Government the Boyle Mounted Machine Gun Detachment. This was subsequently organised as the Yukon Battery, and for the past year has formed part of the 2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigade, C.M.G.C.

Many applications are being received at London Headquarters from serving officers who express a wish to be embodied into the proposed Roumanian Force, but these applications cannot be entertained until the matter has been placed on an official basis.

The desire for further active service on the part of Canadian officers is also making itself felt in other directions. Among the volunteers accepted for the Murmansk Relief Force are two Canadian officers, who have "joined up," with the consent of their commanding officers, as privates.

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The Canadian Patriotic Fund has decided to continue its relief work another year.

The Colours of the 5th C.M.R. were deposited in St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, P.Q., last week. A bronze laurel wreath was affixed by Miss Baker, sister of the late Lt.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records on hearing your requirements.

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

AIR SKIPPERS OF THE FUTURE. Their Qualifications and Responsibilities.

The actual flying of an aeroplane has now become such a simple business that it is doubtful whether the man who manipulates the joystick of the future passenger aeroplane will even be allowed to retain the dignified title of pilot: more likely he will be known as "quartermaster," and, like his namesake of the Mercantile Marine, he will take his course and sailing instructions from the skipper or officer of the watch.

The whole responsibility of the navigation and safety of the aeroplane will devolve on the skipper, who, of course, will take charge of the controls when leaving or landing at an aerodrome, or in an emergency. Once the machine is flying at its ceiling, however, he will merely hand over to the "quarter," who will do his "trick" of two or four hours, as the case may be, before being relieved by one of his shipmates.

The air skipper of the future will certainly be a man of education and skill, and doubtless before he steps on the control bridge of an aerial liner he will have to be the possessor of a Board of Trade certificate. This will be granted only to persons with years of air experience, who have proved themselves to be safe and capable pilots and who possess a sound knowledge, not only of the technicalities of flying, but of engineering, wireless telegraphy, navigation, and meteorology. Flying a giant passenger aeroplane from London to Cairo will be a vastly different proposition from "nipping" across the Channel in a two-seater.

The responsibility resting on the skipper's shoulders will be a great one. The lives of possibly fifty and even a hundred people



ONE OF THE CURTISS MACHINES USED BY THE R.A.F. IN CANADA, RECENTLY PURCHASED BY A SYNDICATE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

Photograph: T. W. Owen.

will be placed in his safe keeping. It is probable that he will be drawn chiefly from the present ranks of the Royal Air Force, the ideal man being he who took his wings at the age of twenty or so, saw several months of active service flying, and then flew more or less continuously after the war. There will be no scope for "stunting" in ordinary commercial work, and for this reason no one will be granted his master's certificate under the age of twenty-five, by which time most airmen have got over their enthusiasm for "acrobatics." Teetotalism and moderation in all things of the flesh will be a *sine qua non*.

One can almost picture these future air skippers of ours. Smallish in stature, keen-eyed, firm of mouth, wiry of muscle, cheeks tanned by constant exposure to sun and weather, modest and taciturn to a degree, yet full of thrilling anecdotes and yarns told in a quiet, unassuming manner in the smoke-room between watches—these are the men who, smacking of the fresh air and open spaces, will carry on the glorious traditions of the British race, and maintain for us first place in the air.

L. W.

On Saturday last Mr. A. E. Carlyle was the chairman at a display and concert given by the Boy Scouts and Cubs, 14th Holborn Troop and Pack, at the Field Lane Institution, Clerkenwell. Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, J.P., inspected the Scouts and Cubs.

The British Government Emigration Committee, of which Lord Milner is chairman, has arranged for two ladies, Miss Girdler and Miss Putt, to proceed to Canada on behalf of H.M. Government to enquire into the question of openings for women in the Dominion.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell stated last week that 32,371 former privates were drawing pensions, representing an annual expenditure of \$4,451,750. In addition, 2,409 former privates had been awarded gratuities totalling \$100,756 for disabilities of less than 4 per cent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE WAR SERVICE GRATUITY

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—I have read in your esteemed journal with satisfaction the notice saying that the Secretary-Treasurer of the United Kingdom Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada has received advice to the effect that the Dominion Executive of the Association have requested the Government to make retroactive the provisions of the Order-in-Council governing the gratuity.

"One Who Needs It," writing in last week's issue of *Canada* points out how unfair it is to deduct the Imperial gratuity from the Canadian (in the case of Canadians who transferred to the Imperials). My case is even worse. I got nothing from the Canadians because I have not been to France, and was unfortunately enough to be discharged before the date of the Armistice, although I had eighteen months' service with the O.M.F.C. Now even if the above regulation is altered, just because I receive \$300 from the Imperials for my nine months' Imperial service, this will be deducted from the Canadian gratuity, and I will get only about \$100 from the Canadian Government instead of \$400, which others are getting for the same service.

As "One Who Needs It" explains, there is no reason why the two periods of service should be mixed up, and we should get the full gratuity for our service with the Canadians according to rank. I submit this is a point that may be overlooked, and suggest the matter should be put before the Canadian authorities at the same time as the question of discharge before November 11, 1918.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER WHO NEEDS IT.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—Through the columns of your much appreciated paper I would, on behalf of Canadian R.A.F. officers, like to express our opinion of the unfairness of the Order-in-Council which provides that any gratuity paid by the British Government will be deducted from the Canadian gratuity.

Briefly, it means that the flying officer who joined up in Canada towards the end of 1917 is paid exactly the same gratuity as we who joined up in 1914, and had three years' service in the ranks. For those three years we are not to be paid a penny.

Is this the Canadian Government's idea of rewarding initiative?—Yours, etc.,

PILOT, D.F.C., M.M.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—I heartily support the contention in the letter of "One Who Needs It" in your issue of 12th inst., that Canadian officers transferred to Imperials are not getting a square deal from the Canadian authorities in regard to war gratuity for service.

Take my case, for instance. When I left Canada to report to the Imperials I was not told definitely whether I should be transferred or seconded. After some delay at the War Office I was granted a new commission in the Imperials, and my Canadian commission was cancelled. I, of course, lost my separation allowance from that date, and later was not entitled to the additional grant of £20 outfit allowance given to Canadian officers who had been overseas a year. The rate of pay while in France was higher than in the Canadian Forces, but unfortunately I was invalided to England in December, 1917, and have been on home service ever since, being unfit for duty overseas, and here the pay is lower than in the Canadian Forces.

The gratuity for the period of service in the Canadian Forces should be paid by the Canadian authorities at overseas' rate where any service has been in a theatre of war either in the Canadian or Imperial Forces, and the gratuity received from the Imperial should not be taken into consideration in fixing the amount due from the Canadian authorities. This would give a fair deal to all Canadian officers transferred to the Imperials, who in the majority of cases would rather have served throughout with the Canadian Forces.—Yours, etc.,

CANUCK.

FIRST DIVISION AND Y.M.C.A.

In a letter to Lt.-Col. Birks, Supervisor of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. Overseas, Major-Gen. A. C. Macdonell, G.O.C., First Division, says:—

I feel that I cannot relinquish command of the 1st Canadian Division without placing on record my deep appreciation of the work of the Y.M.C.A. during the long years of war—work which tended to uplift the morale, provided comfort and clean amusement for all ranks, the value of which proved to be incalculable.

This brief letter is to convey to the Committee of Management, and to each member of the Y.M.C.A. of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada with whom we have been associated, the thanks and appreciation of all ranks of the 1st Canadian Division, from the private in the ranks to the G.O.C.

Mr. A. Bruce-Joy, the eminent sculptor, is still living at Chace Lodge, near Shottor Mill, Haslemere quite close to General Headquarters, Bramshott. He extends an invitation to Canadians to visit his studio on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 3 to 6, when they will have an opportunity of seeing, among other works, a bust of the King, a statuette of the Prince of Wales and a bust of Dr. G. W. Parkin, C.M.G.

COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette"

GENERAL STAFF.—G.S.O. 3rd Grade Temp. Major J. H. Wallis, M.B., re-
linquishes his appt. (Feb. 11).
SUB-ALTERNANTS.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 2).
Temp. Brig. Gen. J. H. MacBrien, C.B., CMG, D.S.O., Cav. (Dec. 21,
1918). (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 14). Temp. Lt. Col. K. C.
Hedson, M.B. (Feb. 3). Temp. Maj. A. S. Wright, M.C., Art. (March 1).
Hon. Lt. G. W. Craig, D.C.M., Gen. List, ceases to be graded for purposes
of pay under S.P. Cl. 30 (Dec. 1, 1918). Temp. Lt. Capt. (Capt.) G. N.
Berkesa Herick, Alberta R., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay as
G.S.O. 3rd Grade (March 6). Temp. Capt. F. W. Sumner, Alberta R.,
ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be seel
on vacating his appt. as a P.B. Officer (Feb. 12).

Imperial Forces.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY. Sub Lt. A. R. Pressey is apptd. to *Trustee*. Mid-
shipmen R. T. W. Grant is apptd. to *Ramillies*. A. P. Munro is apptd. to *Royal*
Sovereign. W. B. Creedy, G. R. F. Barnes, R. B. Brett, E. B. Mairingay
and R. L. S. Bidwell to *Barham*.

GENERAL STAFF.—G.S.O. 2nd Grade. Capt. S. B. Pepler, M.C., E. Ont. R.,
from a Brig. Maj., and to be temp. Maj., whilst so emp'd.

R.A.F. Flying Branch.—Lt. W. R. S. Humphreys to be Lt. (A.), from
(T.). Lt. S. D. Morrison (N.S. Regt.) relinquishes his commn. on account
of ill-health. Lts. relinquish their commns. and are permitted to retain
their rank: J. H. Acton (on account of ill-health contracted on active
service), K. L. Golding (on account of ill-health) Technical Branch; Sec.
Lts. to be Lts., without pay and aliees, of that rank: (Hon. Lt.) J. T. M.



BRIDGE OVER THE CANAL DU NORD DESTROYED BY THE HUNS.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Nurse Sister Jeanie Nelson Kene, C.A.M.C. who died at
No. 14 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, on April 4 from cerebro-
spinal meningitis, was the daughter of Mrs. King of Victoria,
B.C. She was a graduate of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria,
and left Canada in May, 1917. Sister King proceeded to France
the following November, and served first with No. 1 General
at Etaples, and then with No. 3 General at Boulogne.

Imperial Forces.

FLY. SUB. LT. JOHN G. CARROLL, R.N.A.S. who was reported miss-
ing as from March 28, 1918, is now officially presumed to have
been killed on that date. He belonged to Wyndward, Sask.

MAJ. HUBERT F. FISHER, R.A.F. (died on March 22, at the
R.A.F. Hospital, Eaton Square, London, from pneumonia follow-
ing influenza), was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fisher,
of St. Kilda, Gloucester, and was 34. He went to Canada in June,
1917, and acted as chief instructor at the Toronto School of
Aeronautics.

LT. FRANCOIS J. GALLANT, R.A.F. (drowned at Madawaska
gum), was the son of Mr. Pierre F. Gallant, of Rogersville, N.B.



NEW BRIDGE BUILT BESIDE IT BY CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Hill, F. B. Palmer, M.C. Memorandum.—Capts. are confirmed in the rank
of Capt.: W. L. Anderson, D.S.C.; K. G. Boyd; W. F. Cleghorn, D.F.C.
R.F.C. (Mil. Wiro).—Flying Officer (Observer): Lt. J. B. Harvey, 1st
Gen. Ont. Regt.

7TH HUSSARS.—Lt. (now Capt.) L. P. Payne-Gallway to be act. Capt. whilst
comdg. a sqdn.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. B. O. Kinney relinquishes his commn. and retains
the rank of Capt.

R.E.—Temp. Lt. A. Dale-Harris relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.
R.F.A.—Gen. Res. of Offrs.: G. E. Crain, M.C. (late Lt., R.F.A.), to be
Lt.

E.G.A.—Gen. Res. of Offrs.: G. C. Shaffner (late Sec. Lt., E.G.A.), to be
Sec. Lt.

TANK CORPS.—Maj. C. F. Hawkins, D.S.O., M.C. (Can. M.G.C.), relinquishes
the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to be emp'd. with the Corps.

SCOTS GUARDS.—Capt. the Hon. A. J. P. Howard is placed on the ret. list
on account of ill-health caused by wounds.

R. KERST REGIMENT, 5TH BN. (T.F.).—Lt. J. A. Pitteck to be act. Capt.
(adclt.).

LONDON REGIMENT, 4TH BN. (T.F.).—Lt. H. C. Long relinquishes his commn.
on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and is granted the rank of Capt.

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

12TH CANADIAN GENERAL, BRAMSHOTT.—Lt. J. A. Mackinnon, 12th Res. (right
arm; old).

3RD LONDON GENERAL, WANDSWORTH.—Lt. J. G. A. Thatcher, Que. (fract.
jaw).

RED CROSS HOSPITAL, N. AUDLEY STREET.—Lt. R. J. Mackenzie, 4th Bgde.
C.F.A. (amp. left foot); Lt. W. S. Fernie, 72nd (face, severe); Lt. E. J.
Pearson, 75th (fract. left femur).

GRANVILLE SPECIAL, BUXTON.—Lt. A. Morrison, 52nd (left knee joint); Lt.
L. M. Duval, 22nd (fract. right femur); Lt. G. F. Kerr, V.C., 3rd (fract.
right elbow, acc.); Lt. O. R. Blandy, 116th (right hand); Capt. H. B. Mork.

4TH ENR. BN. and 2ND Bgde. H.Q. (compound fract. tibia and left fibula).
CONVALESCENT OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, MATLOCK BATH.—Lt. C. B. Hick, 3rd M.G.
Bn.; Lt. G. Cavaghan, 78th; Lt. W. Waldrum, M.C., 1st C.O.R.D. (right
arm; old); Capt. W. A. Livingstone, M.C., 25th (left knee; old).

Removed from Dangerously Ill List.

LT. R. V. Waller, 75th, 32nd Stationary, Wimeroux.

Discharged from Hospital.

LT. W. C. Forse, 12th Res.; Capt. R. A. Holmes a Court, 8th Res.; Capt.
J. C. Stewart, 26th; Lt. J. M. Langford, Man.; Lt. C. A. Thomson, 16th;

LT. J. E. Dorey, M.C., 27th; Capt. L. E. Rawlinson, M.M., C.R.T.; Lt.
W. G. Gance, 102nd; Lt. E. F. Le Queune, R.C.R.

Seventy-eight invalided Canadian officers and men from
Siberia have arrived at Victoria, B.C.

The remains of General Sir Sam Steele will be buried in
Winnipeg in May with full military honours, says the *Daily*
Record.

The War Graves Commission is preparing an elaborate book-
let, containing photographs of the tombstones which are being
erected over the graves of our fallen heroes in France and
Belgium and of the numerous military cemeteries at various
places on the Continent.

He enlisted three years ago, at the age of sixteen, in the 165th
Acadian Bn. at Moncton, transferring later to the flying arm.

LT. ROBERT B. SINCLAIR, R.A.F. (died of pneumonia at the Central
Hospital, Hampstead), was the son of Mr. John Sinclair, of 36,
Cowan Avenue, Toronto, and at the outbreak of war was a student
at Toronto University, where he was well known as an athlete.
Obtaining a commission in the R.F.A. in 1915, he served in France
with the 12th Imperial Division, and was invalided home in August,
1916, suffering from shell shock. On recovery, he returned to
France, and later transferred to the R.A.F., in which force he
has been acting as instructor since the signing of the Armistice.
He was 27 years of age. A brother, Capt. Hugh A. Sinclair, of
the R.F.A., has also been serving overseas for the past four years,
and was about to return to Canada with Lt. Robert Sinclair when
the latter was taken ill.

CAPT. W. L. WHITFORD, of Chester, N.S., who served with the
25th Bn. and was wounded, died recently at the Halifax Infirmary,
where he was undergoing treatment.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Monday, April 14.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Jarman, 654532 A. W.

Died

CAVALRY.—Still, 2147546 G. A.
ARTILLERY.—Lemoine, 301173 Dvr. F. T.; Mitchell, 85128 Dvr. O. J.
ENGINEERS.—Bailey, 209-692 Spr. J. E.
NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—McDonald, 715072 L.-Cpl. R.
MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Watts, 1263556 E.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Williams, 163948 C.
INFANTRY WORKER COMPANY.—Black, 799552 Cpl. P. D.

List of Tuesday, April 15

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Portway, 183630 P

Died.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Oliver, 445061 F. S.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Eaton, 345 N. E.
FORESTRY CORPS.—Short, 709559 N. R.

Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.
Wells, 403; F. J. Whelan, 3569 J.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW REPORTED DIED OF
WOUNDS.—Goo Land, 4186 A.; Osburn, 3421 R.

DIED.—Baker, 5041 N.; Seaward, 40.
DIED AS PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.—Gardner, 2475 F.; Mullins,
2564 H. G.

WOUNDED.—Dwyer, 3927 P.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED NOT MISSING.—O'Neill,
4211 L.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S WEDDING. Additional Canadian Presents.

In the additional list of presents published are the following by Canadians or Anglo-Canadians:—

Col. J. C. Adams, C.A.M.C., picture by Samuel Prout; Sir Frank and Lady Bernard, Polar bear skin; Ladies' Committee of the Beaver Hut, silver-gilt and tortoiseshell cigarette box; Mr. R. Randolph Bruce, two black bears as umbrella and card stands; Canada Club, old furniture; Col. Blaylock and Officers of the Canadian Red Cross Society, silver-mounted tea-set; Officers of First Canadian Division, six Hepplewhite chairs, stool and cushion, and Chippendale china cabinet; Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, two large cut dishes; Hon. C. J. and Mrs. Doherty, mahogany banner screen (needlework shield); E. B. Eddy Company, Ottawa, laundry utensils; Major and Mrs. Elliott, black silk table centre; Lt.-Col. A. Hamilton Gault, well table, fitted with nine drawers; Sir John and Lady Gibson and Miss E. Gibson, two books; G.O.C. and Officers of H.Q., Canadian Hospital, cushion; I.O.D.E., Canada, silver jewel box, enamel badge on lid, in case; Major and Mrs. Frederick Macenzie, two figures (boys reading); Maple Leaf Club, maple leaf-shaped brooch; Sir Vincent and Lady Meredith, old furniture; Mr. Frederick Meredith, silver egg stand; Ladies of Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, cushion; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rogers, cameo in case, bust of Queen Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. St. Cock, gold and enamel brooch, P.P.C.L.I. badge; Sir Edmund and Lady Walker, soap stone figures.

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LABOUR DISPUTES IN CANADA. Personnel of Royal Commission.

In the House of Commons, on April 9, Sir Thomas White announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the possibilities of co-operation between employers and employees in industrial management.

The Commissioners are:—Chief Justice Mathers, of Manitoba; Mr. Charles Harrison, member of the House of Commons; Senator Smeaton White; Mr. Carl Riordon, paper manufacturer; Mr. F. Pauze, lumberman; Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress; and Mr. J. Bruce, Labour representative of Toronto.

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CANADIAN TRADE POSSIBILITIES. Mr. Mark Workman's Impressions.

Mr. Mark Workman, President of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., who has just returned to Canada after a two months' trip to Great Britain and France, stated in an interview that he was greatly impressed with the possibilities of future Canadian trade relations with Great Britain, France and Belgium, although for the time being the uncertainty of conditions brought about by the lack of definite Peace news had created a want of confidence on the part of buyers who would be in a position to place large orders.

Owing to the condition of the labour market, Mr. Workman considered that Great Britain had lost some of her former great advantages, and added:—"Consequently Canada is in a much more favourable position to reach out for the export trade which is an absolute necessity to-day in order to permit the Dominion to provide for her War Debt."

Mr. Workman said further: "The paramount necessity is shipping facilities. For many years to come transportation will be the most vital factor in export trade. Accordingly Canada must carefully consider the problem and concurrently must organise an elastic export banking system with special facilities for taking care of commercial paper, as practised in the United States."

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Returned soldiers are to have preference in fishing licences in British Columbia, which are now largely in the hands of naturalised Japanese and aliens.

Dr. Charles Harris, of Earncliffe, Ottawa, who has arrived in London from California, intends to call together all those who have sung with him in London since the year 1908. He hopes to organise an "Empire choir" of some 10,000 voices and to conduct an open-air festival in one of the great parks of London.

The March Food Price Budget prepared by the Canadian Department of Labour shows that the cost of twenty-nine articles of food averaged \$13.05 in sixty cities in Canada as compared with a cost of \$18.41 in February. This figure for March, 1919, is the lowest since July, 1918. In March, 1914, the same Budget cost \$7.68.

The design for the casket to be presented by the City Corporation to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his Royal Highness taking up the Freedom by patrimony, has now been accepted. The casket is to be of 18 carat gold, the ornamentation consisting of the Prince's arms, the arms of the City, the national emblems, the Welsh dragon, and views of the Guildhall, Mansion House, etc., all in enamel. The gift, which will be an artistic example of the goldsmith's art, has been designed, and will be executed by the Goldsmiths' and Silver-smiths' Co., Ltd., 112, Regent Street, London, W.1.

CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURES.

Many 4th Battalion Officers Decorated.

Recent Investitures at Buckingham Palace have been remarkable for the large number of Western officers who were decorated. That on April 10 was conspicuous by the large number of 4th Bn. officers on whom battle decorations were bestowed:—

C.M.G.—Col. Alexander McPhail, Engrs.
C.B.E.—Lt.-Col. Reid Hyde, C.F.A.
D.S.O. and BAR, and M.C.—Lt.-Col. Lafayette Nelles, 4th Bn.
D.S.O. and BAR.—Major Cecil Stockwell, C.F.A.
D.S.O. and M.C.—Capt. Frederick Kemp, 4th Bn.
D.S.O. Brig. Gen. Herbert Thacker, Col. George Boyce, and Lt.-Col. George Gibson (C.A.M.C.), Lt.-Col. John Penhale (1st D.A.C.), Lt.-Col. Hugh Walkem (107th), Majors George Blackstock (4th), Wallace Dobbie (C.G.A.), and Basil Wedd.
R.R.C. (1st Class).—Nursing Sister Mildred Forbes, C.A.M.C.
BAR to M.C.—Lt. Edward Watling, 10th.
M.C. and BAR.—Capt. Hermann and Thomas Morrow (4th), and Norman Thompson (C.F.A.).
M.C.—Lt.-Col. Robert Gardiner and Majors Henry Barrett, Arthur Jones, and Alva Chapman (C.A.M.C.), Major Arthur Landon (R.C.R.); Capt. John Chipman, Harvey Dawson (Engrs.), Lambert Desnoire (C.A.M.C.), John Preston (C.F.A.), and Percy Harding (4th); Lieut. Dean Andrews, Harry Duff, Ernest Elliott, Arthur Harris, Douglas Loomis, Henry McLean, James Pedley, and Kenneth Tobin (all of 4th); Lieut. Leslie Burns (1st), Robert Broad, Cyrus Day (2nd), John Farrell (8th), Ernest Gough (14th), Ernest Pettigrew (Engrs.), Henry Phinney, and Victor Pratt (C.F.A.), and William Scott (42nd).
R.R.C. (2nd Class).—Nursing Sister Nellie Enright, C.A.M.C.

Saturday's Investiture.

No. 17729 Pte. John Francis Young, 87th Bn. (of Montreal), was decorated with the Victoria Cross last Saturday. As a stretcher-bearer, he performed a series of brave deeds in the operations in the Dury-Arres sector on September 2, 3 and 4. Other decorations were:—

K.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION).—Col. George McLaren Brown, Canadian Local Forces. C.B.E.—Lt.-Col. George Johnston, Forestry Corps.
D.S.O. and BAR.—Brig.-General George Tuxford.
D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Joseph Hayes, C.A.M.C.
O.B.E.—Lt.-Col. Frederick Anderson (Forestry Corps) and Major Harold Orr (C.A.M.C.).
M.C. and TWO BARS.—Capt. Keith MacGowan.
M.C. and BAR.—Major Angus Macaulay (Engrs.), Capt. Frederick Campbell (C.A.M.C.), Capt. Henry Hyde (50th Bn.), Capt. James Milne (2nd Bn.), Capt. Charles Morris (Engrs.).
M.C.—Major Herbert Cumming (C.A.M.C.), Major Angus Bell-Irving, R.A.F. (Vancover), Major William Maybin (15th); Capt. Robert Adams (Engrs.), Roydon Barbour (25th), Thomas Cowan (15th), Abram Neenands, Sydney Fellows and John Ferguson (Engrs.), Adrian Forsythe (C.F.A.), Arthur Fletcher (15th), Allan Lyons (16th), Thomas Plumer, Harwood Steele, Colin Russell (44th), Harry Thain (75th), Carleton Warner (C.M.G.C.), and Rev. Geoffrey D'Easnum (Chaplain Services); Lieut. Frank Taylor-Bailey and David Justice (Engrs.), Frederick Barager and De St. Denis Duchesnay (C.F.A.), Wilfred Denton, Robert Haddenby, Garnet Macklin, Gerald Malone and William Uhlen (15th), Alexander Donald, Frederick French, Hilary French (102nd), Samuel Harrison and Herbert Martin (C.M.G.C.), Edwin Langton (2nd), Eric Prince (C.G.A.), James Rodgers (16th), and Charles Smith (29th).
MILITARY MEDAL.—Nursing Sister Eleanor Thompson, C.A.M.C.

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CANADIAN GRANTS FOR OFFICERS' SONS.

The report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the capital and income accounts of the Greenwich Hospital and Travers Foundation for 1917-18, issued recently by H.M. Stationery Office, states that under the head of donations is a sum of £19,000 received through the War Pensions, etc., Statutory Committee from the British Sailors' Relief Fund raised in Canada, of which £10,000 is to be applied to the provision of "Canada" pensions on the lines of the Greenwich Hospital Age Pensions. The capital sum, invested in 5 per cent. War Stock, will provide about 70 pensions of £7 12s. a year. The remaining £9,000, intended for the benefit of sons of officers, was invested in 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, the income from which is used to provide "Canada" educational and supplementary educational grants similar to the existing Greenwich Hospital educational grants.

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The Hon. Robert Rogers, according to the *Times*, is actively endeavouring to reorganise the Conservative Party in Canada.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in Parliamentary Papers, states that the obligations on loans advanced by the United Kingdom due from the Allies as on March 31 last were £1,568,447,000, and those due from the Dominions, £170,896,000.

CANADIANS IN R.A.F. interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Soc. purposes, are invited to write for details to CANFLY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice has arrived at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, as the guest of the Duke of Devonshire.

Major-General Sir Cecil Lowther, recently commanding officer of the Scots Guards, and former Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught while the latter was Governor-General of Canada, has been the guest of his Excellency the Duke of Devonshire at Rideau Hall. Sir Cecil was extremely popular when he was in Canada five years ago. At the outbreak of war he rejoined his regiment, and was wounded twice.

Brig.-Gen. Griesbach, C.M.G., D.S.O., Alberta Regiment, on resuming his seat for Edmonton West, in the House of Commons at Ottawa last week, was given a hearty reception.

Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin have left Quebec for California for a few weeks. The Hon. Jules Allard is the acting Premier of Quebec during Sir Lomer's absence.

Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, proposes to sail for Canada on a three months' visit by the R.M.S. *Carmania* on May 10. He will be accompanied by Mme. Pelletier.

Lt.-Col. Claude Bryan was among the passengers for Canada by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* on Wednesday.

Lt.-Cdr. Rowland Bourke, V.C., D.S.O., etc. (Kootenay Lake, B.C.), has joined the staff of *The Syren and Shipping*, and is now on the way to the United States, Canada and New Zealand, which he will tour as a Special Commissioner to report on shipping and shipbuilding conditions in those countries.

Among the passengers on the *Araguaya*, which sailed for Canada on Monday, was Lt.-Col. S. H. McCoy, C.A.M.C., of Toronto, who is convalescent after a long illness due to appendicitis. Col. McCoy came overseas in 1915, and for over a year was officer commanding the I.O.D.E. Hospital (Hyde Park Place), which was subsequently transferred to North Audley Street.

Mrs. Haydn Horsey, widow of Mr. J. Haydn Horsey, is at the Wellseley Hospital, Ottawa, recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. I. W. Watts, who has been overseas since the outbreak of war with the Red Cross and other societies in England and France, has arrived in Montreal. She is recovering from her recent severe illness. Capt. and Mrs. Watts will reside at 147, Bishop Street.

Col. J. G. Adami has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr. H. Buck, M.B. (Toronto University and University College Hospital) has received the diploma of M.R.C.S.

Major-General Seely, Under-Secretary of State for Air, will be the guest at a luncheon arranged by the Overseas Club and Patriotic League on May 7.

Col. O. M. Biggar, Judge Advocate General, of Ottawa, sailed by the *Olympic* on Monday, as also did Mr. Fred James, the official correspondent of the Overseas Ministry.

The Rev. James P. Whitney, D.D., of King's College, London, who has been



MR. D. D. MACKENZIE, M.P.
Sessional leader of the Liberal Party in the Dominion House of Commons.

elected to the Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge, was Principal of Bishop's College and University, Lennoxville, and Canon of Quebec Cathedral, 1900-1905.

Mr. Tom Richardson, formerly M.P. for Whitehaven and the defeated Labour candidate of the Bosworth Division of Leicestershire at the recent election, has left for British Columbia, where he intends to settle.

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Ontario, and Miss Howard entertained the following Nova Scotians at luncheon on Monday at the Royal Automobile Club:—Col. J. L. Ralston, D.S.O.; Major Ross Millar, R.A.M.C.; Mr. G. S. Campbell, Halifax; and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Douglas, Amherst.

Mr. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist of Ontario, is expected in London from Toronto to-day.

Miss Isabel McCaw, a Montreal journalist, recently returned to Canada after spending 22 months in Serbia. Miss McCaw was attached as an ambulance driver to the Scottish Women's Hospital Transport Camp.

A paper by Major F. B. Bowman, C.A.M.C., on "Etiology" was read at the period clinical and scientific meeting of the British Medical Association held in London last week.

For efficient service in promoting the interests of British sea power in Canada since the beginning of the war, Lady Meredith, Mr. M. P. Fennell, and Mr. James Carruthers have been given the special service decoration of the Navy League.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

At the residence of Mr. F. F. Pardoe, K.C., M.P., in Sarnia, his only daughter, Pauline Louise, was married to Mr. John Cowan, jun., of Sarnia.

At the residence of Lt.-Col. R. J. Stuart and Mrs. Stuart, 246, Heath Street West, Toronto, their daughter, Violet Victoria Elizabeth, became the bride of Lt. William Andrew McKay, R.A.F., late instructor to the R.A.F. camps in Canada, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McKay, of Forest Hill Road, Toronto.

At St. Peter's Cathedral, Charlottetown, Miss Margaret Allison Peters, daughter of the late Hon. Arthur Peters, was married to Lt. J. Rowland Paton, M.C., son of Mr. James Paton, M.L.A.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gooderham, Madison Avenue, Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter Ethel Muriel to Mr. Neville Monro, manager of the Dominion Bank branch at Queen and Victoria Streets, Toronto.

The wedding of Capt. Stuart Ramsey, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, of Quebec, to Miss Juliette Pelletier, eldest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Oscar Pelletier, of Quebec, took place in Bombay, India, on March 12.

On March 17, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Warne, Bracebridge, Ont., their elder daughter, E. C. Wilma Warne, F.T.C.M., became the bride of Capt. George Griffiths Aitken, M.C., of the 45th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, and later Commanding Officer of the Artillery Observation Survey Section of the Canadian Corps.

Mr. E. N. Bender, Montreal, announces the engagement of his daughter, Margaret Irene, to Capt. John Black, of the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade Headquarters, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. John Black, St. Stephen, N.B.

The engagement is announced between Capt. Clive Gordon Gunn, C.A.M.C., elder son of the late B. B. Gunn, M.P., Seaford, Ont., and Mrs. Tennent Lucan, Ont., and Eva Marie Ellis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ellis, Easthorpe, Mirfield, Yorks.

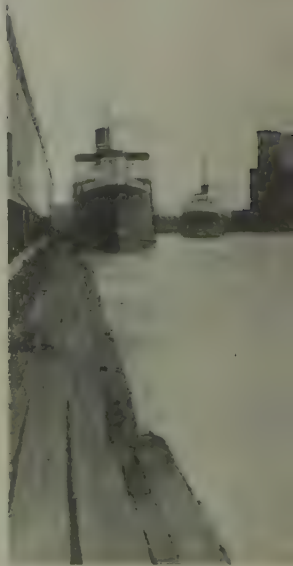
A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Capt. C. Ben. Bate, M.C., D.C.M., son of Mr. Charles W. C. Bate, of Ottawa, and Charlotte Eleanor, eldest daughter of Engineer Rear-Admiral William J. Anstey, C.B., J.P., of Hendon, N.W.

The marriage of Capt. M. H. Stephens, R.A.F. (late R.N.A.S.), youngest son of Mr. J. Stephens, Toronto, and Marjorie, younger daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Finn, late H.B.M. Consul-General for Chile, and Mrs. Finn, of 2, Park Road, Richmond, Surrey, will take place very quietly, owing to mourning, at St. Matthias's Church, Richmond Hill, on Saturday, April 26.

THE COMING OF SPRING:



AN ORCHARD IN THE NIAGARA PENINSULA, ONTARIO.

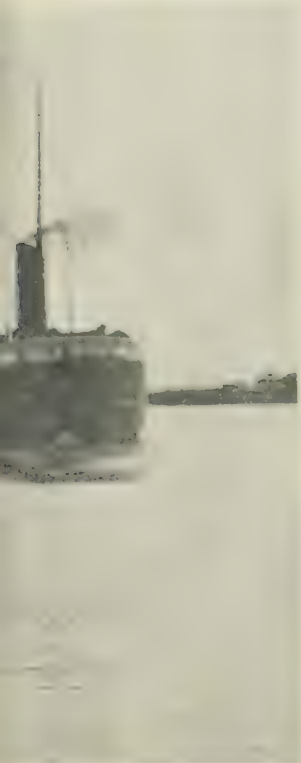


THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION: GRAIN SHIPS
WITH



PREPARING THE SEED BED ON THE PRAIRIE.

SEED-TIME AND BLOSSOM IN CANADA.



LEAVING FORT WILLIAM FOR MONTREAL.
PE.



APPLE BLOSSOM IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA



ANOTHER PRAIRIE SCENE: SOWING THE WHEAT

GRAND TRUNK AND THE WAR.

THE Grand Trunk System was prominently identified with every phase of Canada's war effort. Immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities and the call for men to fill the ranks of Canada's Expeditionary Force, the Grand Trunk announced that it would pay to permanent employees enlisting for active service their wages in full for a period of six months. This generous offer made it possible for many hundreds of men to don khaki who would otherwise have been unable to answer the call. Later the company decided that, in addition to carrying its enlisted men upon the pay-rolls at full salary for a period of six months, it would give them half-pay for a further period of three months.

The Grand Trunk, under these arrangements, paid to employees enlisting for Overseas service more than \$1,000,000. In 1918 the company ceased direct payments to enlisted men, donating instead \$10,000 per month to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which paid allowances to the soldiers' dependents. The company's contributions to this fund to date have amounted to \$820,000, while to the Red Cross it has given \$50,000. The total number of Grand Trunk employees who have served with

Transportation of Troops.

The Grand Trunk System has handled more than 850,000 troops. More than 170,000 men were carried to embarkation points, the balance consisting of movements to mobilisation centres, training camps, winter quarters, etc. In addition to these movements a large number of naval men were carried, as well as members of the military and naval forces of the United States and reservists of the other Allied Powers, including large numbers of Polish and Serbian troops trained in Canada. In addition, a considerable amount of traffic arose from the generous measure of reduced fares voluntarily accorded by the Grand Trunk to permit officers and men of the military and naval forces to visit their homes, etc., while at training camps in Canada.

The method which the Grand Trunk evolved for feeding the troops while *en route* over their lines has been favourably commented upon by military authorities in the Dominion and the United States.

It is of interest to recall, in view of the demands placed upon the transportation companies by the war, that the Grand Trunk in the year before Confederation was transporting rapidly and safely the troops necessary to meet and overcome the Fenian invaders.

Reduction in Passenger Train Mileage.

In order to maintain the highest possible state of efficiency, under circumstances of unusual difficulty, a readjustment of the whole transportation service of the company was necessary. Faced with the urgent need of conserving the short supply of labour and fuel and making the equipment available do the maximum amount of work, it was decided to reduce the existing passenger traffic service by taking off certain trains in the various sections of the territory served. This released motive power and train crews for the urgent work of moving munitions, foodstuffs and other war freight, and facilitated the movement of the large bodies of troops training in Canada, or *en route* to the seaboard. In order to make these reductions in the number of passenger trains with the least possible inconvenience to the travelling public, the Grand Trunk co-ordinated their efforts with those of other lines serving the same territories. The operation of special trains for excursions and similar business was entirely suspended for the period of the war.

Transportation of Materials.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is the premier carrier in the Eastern section of the Dominion, and it has been to that section that the bulk of the orders have gone for munitions and supplies. The great tonnage handled by the road is shown in the following figures:—

Year.	Tons of Freight and Live Stock Carried.
1914	21,473,864
1915	20,696,509
1916	22,710,327
1917	25,272,449
1918	26,661,035

The principal increases have taken place in general manufactures—which practically doubled in tonnage during the war—in coal, iron and steel, grain, animal and agricultural products.

— * * —

THE CALL OF THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.

There promises to be an unprecedented rush to the Peace River district immediately on the resumption of normal immigration. Many returning Canadian soldiers have selected this part of Western Canada for their farming activities, and the demand for accurate information as to available land is reminiscent of the days when settlers from Eastern Canada and the United States poured into the Prairie Provinces.

The Grand Prairie district of the Peace River country appears to be particularly well favoured, to judge by the number of enquiries received at the Alberta Office at 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, where the latest booklet is now available.

The *Manitoba Free Press*, in a recent issue, tells of the arrival at Grand Prairie of a settler and his family from Rhodesia, after a trip extending over six months. This settler, on deciding to move from Africa to Grand Prairie, expected to make the trip via England, and took passage accordingly. Owing to submarine and war-time regulations, the course was changed, the trip being made via China and Japan, at which latter place the party was forced to make a six-week stopover.

* * *

Sir George Perley presided on Tuesday at a luncheon given by the Canada Club to Mr. Lloyd Harris and the members of the Canadian Trade Mission. The speakers were Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Edward Kemp, Major-General Sir H. E. Bustall, Mr. Lloyd Harris, and Lord Burnham. A report will appear in our next week's issue.



A CANADIAN LIGHT RAILWAY IN FRANCE.

the Expeditionary Forces in the war has been 5,857. Of the Grand Trunk men who have served overseas 350 have been killed and 800 wounded, while 60 have won decorations for valour and meritorious conduct.

In addition to the financial support rendered to its men in khaki, the company has kept firmly to its announced determination that employees enlisting would be reinstated in service upon their discharge from military duties. There exists the closest co-operation between the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the System in placing again in railway service the returned men. Those who, by reason of wounds or sickness, are unable to resume their former vocations are being found positions suitable to their physical condition.

Splendid Support from Employees at Home.

The employees of the System—men and women alike—whose positions in life compelled their remaining at home supported wholeheartedly Canada's effort in the war. They have rendered strong support to the various war funds. To the Patriotic Fund they have contributed directly through the Treasurer of the company more than \$250,000, and an additional \$200,000 through local branches of the fund at the various terminals. A spontaneous movement on the part of the company's workers led to a plan being devised whereby each employee contributed to the Patriotic Fund one day's pay each quarter, or, if preferred, 1 per cent. of the total wages received. The plan was taken up by all grades in the service with enthusiasm.

The employees have also contributed an amount of approximately \$100,000 to Red Cross. Several motor ambulances have been bought and sent to the Front by Grand Trunk men, and regimental funds in all parts of the Dominion have been supported. To the Victory Loan of 1918 Grand Trunk employees subscribed \$2,500,000, while \$5,250,000 was subscribed to previous loans, making a total of \$7,750,000.

Women Help in G.T.R. Shops.

Following the example of the women of Great Britain, Canada's daughters filled the places and did the work of many of the men who went to the Front. Female labour was used in the passenger-car and motive-power departments of the Grand Trunk Railway System. The company was fortunate in securing a good class of young and intelligent women, who immediately showed skill and ambition to learn the work, and gave satisfactory service.

IS PELMANISM A MEMORY COURSE?

A PREVALENT FALLACY.

To a very considerable number of people Pelmanism means nothing more than a method of improving one's memory. A chance remark overheard the other day is typical of much ill founded criticism levelled against Pelmanism. A business man, in commenting on a Pelman announcement in a newspaper, said to a friend: "I've not much faith in these mnemonic systems myself. They're too much like crutches—all very well if you're lame and must use them, but it's much better to be able to dispense with them altogether."

Why this idea of Pelmanism should be so widespread at the present time is difficult to understand. In the hundreds of articles on Pelmanism written by leading men and women, and published in every important periodical in the country, it has been repeatedly pointed out that Pelmanism is far more than a mere memory course.

SIR ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH'S DISCOVERY.

But perhaps there is some excuse for the prevalence of this wrong impression, for Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in his report on Pelmanism, admits that he had made the mistake so many others make of supposing that the instruction aimed only at training the memory. He says: "That it (the Pelman System) started with this for its main purpose seems pretty clear to an inquirer who follows through these booklets its reasoned account of itself. But to the inquirer it is even more obvious that Pelmanism, making sure of its ground and feeling its strength, is pushing its claim a great deal further. Indeed, if we once admit Pelmanism to be a system (1) scientifically based on its principles, and (2) working successfully—not to say working wonders—in practice, there is no reason at all why it should stop at training the memory. Every reason, rather, why it should go on to assert itself over the whole field of mental training and, yet further, to offer its help in the formation of character."

WHAT DOES PELMANISM EMBRACE?

Let us glance for a moment at the Synopsis of the twelve lessons which form the Pelman Course, and see for ourselves some of the subjects embraced in the system. Here are twenty of the chapter or section headings from the lessons themselves:

- Human Energy—energy develops ability and formulates character.
- Method of self analysis and self-drill.
- Analysis in business.
- Will as dependent on thought and feeling.
- The education of the will.
- Auto-suggestion—use in education and business.
- Diagram of mind-wandering.
- External and internal conditions of concentration.
- Mental powers—their order of development.
- Imagination—method of training.
- Importance of analogies.
- How to originate ideas.
- Brain tag.
- The hygiene of study.
- Self-expression develops ability.
- The art of reasoning.
- How different opinions arise.
- The influence of mind on mind.
- Courage—the primary virtue.
- Studies in self-knowledge.

You will notice that not one of these headings refers exclusively to memory, although all of them involve that faculty to a greater or lesser degree. Indeed, they cover almost the whole range of mental activity, and show that Pelmanism is designed not merely to aid those with weak and inefficient memories, but to help everyone to use his or her faculties to the full.

THE BETTER YOUR MEMORY THE MORE PELMANISM HELPS.

"My memory's pretty good—I don't need

Pelmanism," is a remark one frequently hears. This statement is based on the same false promise that Pelmanism is simply memory training. If you take the trouble to investigate the claims of Pelmanism, you are inevitably led to the conclusion that the possessor of a good natural memory can extract more benefit from Pelmanism than those who are handicapped by a poor memory. The latter have, so to speak, to build from the ground upwards, whereas the man or woman gifted with a good memory has an excellent foundation on which Pelmanism can quickly erect a solid structure of complete mental efficiency.

The most convincing proof that Pelmanism is of infinitely greater usefulness than memory training pure and simple can possibly be, is found in the letters received by the Pelman Institute from the students. There is hardly one of these communications which does not dwell upon some advantage derived from Pelmanism quite unconnected with memory improvement. Here are a few comments culled from some of these letters:

- (M6080) "My Pelman training has helped me to decide and to act."
- (D6109) "I have a wider outlook and a grip on business matters that I did not possess before."
- (B6007) "I have more confidence in myself and am more optimistic."
- (W6125) "I have developed a real live interest in my business."
- (W6129) "I consider the lesson on Personality is alone worth the whole fee."
- (H6327) "I experience a marked improvement, especially in self-confidence and keener observation."
- (N6002) "I have learned to avoid fear and cultivate courage."
- (M4825) "It has materially lightened my work in many ways."
- (S5050) "A more concise and better arrangement of ideas in public speaking."
- (K6630) "My will power and personality are considerably stronger."
- (S3297) "Self-consciousness and an abject fear of criticism have vanished."

To continue these brief extracts (and pages of this journal could easily be filled with similar expressions of satisfaction) would merely be wearisome. Those given will serve the purpose, which is to show the enormous scope and power of Pelmanism as a scientific means of all-round self-development.

To ask the question: "Is Pelmanism a memory course?" is, therefore, something like asking whether a five-pound note is worth fifteen shillings. The answer in either case is the same: "Emphatically, yes! and a very great deal besides!"

WHY PELMANISM IS POPULAR.

By Nigel Laurence.

There are people who seem to think that Pelmanism is above their heads—too difficult, too advanced for those who have had only an elementary education.

Actually they are wrong, and any Pelmanist would smile at the suggestion that the beloved "little grey books" are beyond the capacity of any ordinarily intelligent mortal. Pelmanism has achieved its wonderful popularity precisely because it presents no difficulties.

But these doubters (who, by the way, have never even troubled to investigate what Pelmanism means) shake their heads and hold aloof. I have talked with some of them, and I believe that most of their doubting is due to the fact that so many famous and clever men and women are Pelmanists.

It does not occur to them that a University man and an artisan can both profit equally by the same physical training. Given a proper system of muscular drill, any normal man can understand it and benefit by it. And it is

precisely the same in regard to mental drill or training.

For Pelmanism, to define it in the simplest way, is nothing more nor less than mental exercise. Everyone possessed of common sense knows that every limb, muscle, organ, or faculty of the human body must be regularly used and exercised if it is to develop its proper qualities.

The leg that is never used for walking becomes what scientists call "atrophied"; it loses its power and dwindles in size and strength. If you were to cease to use your eyes for a period they would be weakened. A muscle unused soon becomes unusable. And it is precisely the same with the faculties or powers of the mind; they must be used regularly if you want them to develop power.

"Cleverness" is probably nothing more than a certain nimbleness of brain due to constant exercise and use upon right lines. The mathematician, for instance, is not born with a cleverness for figures; he acquires it by practice, much as a juggler acquires his amazing dexterity by practice. In some cases an early aptitude or natural liking for a particular work is displayed, but, broadly speaking, any man or woman can, with due practice, become clever and adept in most of the crafts and arts which are popularly supposed to necessitate a special "gift."

A great violinist was once asked what, in his opinion, was the secret of his marvelous skill. His reply was: "In the first place, practice; in the second place, practice; and in the third place, again practice."

And "practice" is undeniably the secret of brain-power; of all forms of brain-power. The brain, well used, develops and waxes strong; the little-used brain remains dull and valueless. Pelmanism gives us the right direction for brain use. It does not aim to impart knowledge; it simply aspires to show how the brain should be used.

Pelmanism will not teach you languages, but it makes the learning of languages infinitely easy. It does not teach you eloquence, but it enables you to express yourself fluently in words. It does not make you a clever inventor, or writer, or salesman; but it trains your brain so that you know how to originate ideas and arrange your thoughts, and become persuasive in arguments.

Pelmanism does not give you a shibboleth by the uttering of which you are instantly transformed from a failure to a success, from a poor man to a wealthy; but it does show you why you failed in the past, and how you can succeed in the future, the immediate future.

How many thousands of men and women have proved the truth of this? Their number is truly legion!

But if Pelmanism is no magic password, it is, on the other hand, no affair of laborious study or midnight toil. It is supremely easy, supremely interesting, supremely resultful. You are never in doubt as to its value when once you have started upon it. From lesson 1 onwards you are conscious of a gradual clearing away of mental fogs, doubts, difficulties—a widening of your mental horizon—a brightening of your whole future.

Doubter you may be, until you have begun your first lesson in Pelmanism; doubter you can never be when once you have opened the cover of the first of the immortal "little grey books!"

Now write for a free copy of "Mind and Memory," in which the Pelman Course is fully described and explained, and which also contains a full Synopsis of the lessons of the Course. With this you will also receive an unbridged reprint of "Truth's" sensational Report on Pelmanism, and particulars showing you how to secure the Complete Course at a reduced price. Address your application to the Pelman Institute, 21, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"The Prison Cell in its Lights and Shadows," by John Pitkin, is a record of some of the experiences of the Rector of Teigh, Rutland, in his capacity of a prison chaplain at Wandsworth, Exeter, and Winchester. Some interesting and remarkable personal stories of criminals are given, and there are chapters on more general subjects of a kindred character. (London and Edinburgh: Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.; 6s.)

"Canadian Poems of the Great War" is a comprehensive anthology chosen and edited by John W. Garvin, of Toronto, the editor-author of "Canadian Poets," etc. It speaks well for the poetic productivity of Canada that 73 writers should be found worthy of representation by 220 poems. Many of these are of a high order, and will be welcomed for their poetic qualities as well as their subject-matter. (Toronto: McLelland & Stewart; \$1.50.)

"The Clash: a Study in Nationalities," by William Henry Moore, is a discussion of the French-Canadian problem and all that is involved in it. "We English-Canadians," says the author, "have habitually had our good eye upon French-Canadian faults, and our blind eye upon our own"; and he contends that Canada needs both mentalities, one to temper and strengthen the other—they are natural complements. (London and Toronto: J. M. Dent and Sons; \$1.75.)

"The Australians: Their Final Campaign, 1918," by F. M. Cutlack, is an account of the concluding operations of the Australian divisions in France, from the pen of one of the official A.I.F. war correspondents. It is graphically written, and is provided with a helpful set of maps and plans. Among the operations described is the great August offensive in which the Australians and the Canadians were co-operating. (London and Edinburgh: Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.; 10s. 6d.)

The 15th issue of "Heaton's Annual and Commercial Handbook of Canada," apart from the standard information which has made the book useful to business men, investors, and prospective settlers, contains a new section under the heading "Colonisation." It gives statistics of the land available in each Province for farming, fruit farming, cattle and sheep ranching, Crown land regulations, also the particulars of the assistance and inducements offered by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the special provisions affecting returned soldiers. The book contains a brief description of the conditions in every town in Canada of any size. (Toronto: London Agency, Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; \$1.25.)

"The Book of the Machine Gun," by Major F. V. Longstaff and A. Hilliard Atteridge, may probably be regarded as the standard book on that weapon. It traces its evolution, and deals with its use in battle, tactics, training, and employment by foreign armies as well as the British. There are 85 illustrations. The book has a special interest for Canadians from the fact that Major Longstaff is a resident of Victoria, well known in Canadian military circles, who, after being invalided out of the East Surrey Regt., proceeded to the Canadian Machine-Gun Depot at Seaford to assist as Hon. Adviser in Military and Machine-Gun Literature. The assistance of several Canadian officers is acknowledged in the preface. (London: Hugh Rees, Ltd.)

Books Received.

"Why Aren't all the Best Chaps Christians?" Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy, M.C., C.F. ("Woodbine Willie"). (1s. 6d. net).—Hodder & Stoughton.

"The Man Who Tried Everything," by the author of "The Pointing Man," etc.; "The Great Interruption" (short stories), by W. B. Maxwell; "Under Blue Skies" (short stories), by H. de Vere Stacpoole. (6s. 9d. each.).—Hutchinson.

FREE PHOTOGRAPHS OF GRAVES

Capt. Guest made the following announcement on behalf of the War Office at Westminster last week:—

"The Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries is supplying photographs of graves free of charge to relatives, on request, as quickly as circumstances permit. All applications for photographs should be addressed to the Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries, Winchester House, St. Thomas's Square, London, S.W. Relatives are informed when notification of death is sent that photographs will be supplied if such application is made."

The Hon. A. Meighen announces that the Government proposes to submit to Parliament at an early date a Bill which will bar all immigrants who claim exemption from military service on conscientious grounds.

Speaking before the Canadian Club in Toronto, Lt.-Col. R. Colishaw, R.A.F., told how the Canadians forestalled the Imperials in the capture of Cambrai. "They found," he said, "a German ordnance storehouse in which were about 20,000 German spiked helmets, which were to have been used in a certain triumphal procession, and when the Imperial troops entered at 5.30 they found most of the Canadian Army doing the goose-step through the streets with brand new Hun helmets on their head."

Inexpensive Petticoat for Easter Wear.

WASHING PETTICOAT, as sketch, made in Japanese Silk, on white ground, with various floral colourings. Straight shape finished at foot with two rows of hem-stitching. Length 33, 35 and 37 inches.

PRICE 21/9

Also in plain heavy White Japanese Silk, Natural Shantung and Black Taffeta at the same price.



Black Pure Silk Hose

Ingrain dye, good wearing quality, strongly reinforced heels, thread-tops and feet. Exceptional value.

PRICE 9/11 per pair.

Also in White.

Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street,
(Cavendish Square) London W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA



THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE
IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cable by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917
Gold	\$3,580,000 ..	\$2,863,190
Silver	2,801,000 ..	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000 ..	2,951,020
Copper	15,882,000 ..	16,038,236
Zinc	2,500,000 ..	3,168,239
Coal	11,460,000 ..	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000 ..	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000 ..	1,241,575
Totals	\$41,083,000 ..	\$37,010,412

Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,608.
Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918 \$636,054,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C. British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

Khaki for Demobilised Airmen.

The Secretary of the Air Ministry announces that in future a demobilised airman may either retain his greatcoat and forfeit £1 of his war gratuity, or he may return the greatcoat and receive £1 in cash.

Owing to the temporary dearth of materials it will not be possible to forward within 28 days a civilian suit to every airman who has elected to take plain clothes in lieu of £2 12s. 6d. Khaki clothes may, however, be worn, provided shoulder straps, service buttons, and badges have been removed. In this case the field service cap will not be worn. Khaki worn for civilian purposes may be dyed.

HONOUR ROLL OF THE FOURTH ESTATE.

CANADIAN JOURNALISTS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE WAR

[This compilation is necessarily incomplete. In many instances the list may not show the final rank held by the men named, and in certain cases a man's original unit only is given, owing to lack of information available. Those known to have been killed or died whilst on service are given in capitals, and asterisks notify wounds or gassed.]

Lt. Armstrong, 67th Bn., Victoria Colonist; Lt. G. Percy Armstrong, Saskatoon Star; Lt. Dorney Adams, 38th Bn., Ottawa Free Press; Major Oliver Asselin, 22nd Bn., The Nationalist, Montreal; Capt. Alfred C. Atkey, M.C. and Bar, R.A.F., Toronto Telegram.

*Lt. Col. Hercule Barré, 14th Bn., La Patrie, Montreal, Sqdn. Sergt.-Major Barker, Fort Garry Horse, Manitoba Free Press; Lt. Hugh M. Bell, 198th Bn., Brantford Courier; Capt. Douglas Black, Frederickton Gleaner; Q.M.S. L. Batchelor, Montreal Star (artist); Sec. Lt. V. F. Boudroit, R.A.F., Victoria Times; Lt. F. C. Badgley, 12th Brigade, C.F.A., Ottawa Free Press; Major R. J. Burde, M.C., 102nd Bn., Alberni (B.C.) News; *Lt. F. J. BURKE, 195th Bn., Regina Province; *S.Q.M.S. P. A. Buttery, C.F.A., Hamilton Spectator and Canadian Daily Record; Capt. R. Bartholomew, Cookshire (P.Q.), Chronicle; *Capt. C. M. BURMESTER, South Wales Borderers, Old Countryman, Vancouver; ***Capt. S. H. BROCKLEBANK, M.C., 46th Bn.,

*Lt. J. H. FAWCETT, West Toronto, Pte. Ben Fox, Tank Bn., Toronto News; *Lt. J. P. Fitzgerald, M.C., 190th Bn., Toronto

Lt. WALTER H. GORDON, C.G.A., Montreal Gazette and Financial Times; *Lt. H. R. GORDON, 3rd Bn., Toronto Star; *Flt. Lt. JOSEPH GOIMAN, R.N.A.S., Victoria Times; **Capt. Donald M. Goudy, M.C., 21st Bn., Toronto Telegram; Sqr. J. A. Gibson, Engineers, Saskatoon Phoenix; Capt. H. C. Good, D.C.M., 3rd Bn., Belleville Intelligencer; *Pte. W. J. Good, Mirror (Alta.) Journal; *Sec. Lt. Gow, 8th Bn., K.R.R.C., Regina Leader; Sergt. L. McL. Gould, 102nd Bn., Victoria; *Lt. C. H. GORME, Worcester Regt., Port Arthur Daily Mail; *Pte. H. B. Guest, 2nd Bn., Press Gallery representative, Montreal Daily Mail; Sgt. F. M. GERRIE, Edmonton Journal.

Lt. JAMES T. HEWITT, B.C. Bantams, Victoria Colonist; Lt. C. J. Hamratty, C.M.R., Montreal Gazette; Capt. G. D. Hunt, 49th Bn., Edmonton Bulletin; Lt. E. Holbach, R.F.A., Montreal



CAPT. E. W. WAUD.
(Died of Wounds.)



MAJOR T. E. CASKEY.
(Died.)
Photo: Elliott & Fry.



LIEUT. JAFFRAY EATON.
(Killed.)



CAPT. E. F. S. MATHIEL.
(Killed.)

Toronto; *Lt. W. H. Bunting, 58th Bn., Toronto; Capt. (Rev.) E. H. Burgess, Chaplain Services, Canadian Commonwealth, Sydney, N.S.; *Pte. Ben Bateford, C.A.S.C., M.T., Manitoba Free Press (cartoonist); *Sec. Lt. H. M. Blake, Dublin Fusiliers, Vancouver World and Penticton Herald; *Flt. Sub.-Lt. F. M. BRYANS, R.N.A.S., Toronto Star; Lt. Col. O. F. Brothers, O.B.E., 7th Bn. and Staff, O.M.F.C., Old Countryman, Vancouver; Lt. B. Boreham, Calgary Herald; *Capt. R. W. BELL, R.A.F., Toronto Globe; Lt. R. F. Brazil, 58th Bn., Toronto Telegram; Cpl. Ernest Bowden, Regina Leader and Canadian Daily Record (advertising); Pte. David Beaton, 60th Bn., Montreal Weekly Witness; *Capt. L. W. BINGAY, 8th Bn., Port Arthur Chronicle.

Capt. Gregory Clark, M.C., C.M.R., Toronto Star; *Lt. W. K. CLARKE, C.F.A., Montreal Gazette; Capt. J. W. G. Clark, D.F.C., 75th Bn. and R.A.F., Toronto Star; Hon. Capt. C. T. Curry, Toronto Telegram and Canadian Daily Record; *Lt. K. T. Creighton, Winnipeg Telegram; Lt. H. C. Crowell, 38th Bn., Halifax Chronicle; Capt. E. E. Cinq-Mars, Forestry Corps, La Presse, Montreal; *Major H. J. Chabell, M.C., 22nd Bn., Le Devoir, Montreal; *Lt. Leo. Cullen, Montreal; *Lt. E. M. CONNELL, Toronto; Lt. Col. J. A. Cooper, 198th Bn., Canadian Courier (editor), Toronto; *Capt. A. E. H. Coo, M.C., Manitoba Regt., Winnipeg Telegram; Pte. C. V. Combe, 8th Bn. (repatriated prisoner), Winnipeg Tribune; Lt. J. P. Connolly, 63rd Bn., Halifax Herald; *Major T. E. CASKEY, B.C. Regt., Chilliwack Progress; Lt. J. M. Cane, 37th Bn., Toronto World; *Lt. C. W. Cavers, 26th Bn., Montreal Standard; Pte. E. H. Cooper, 172nd Bn., Vancouver World; Pte. F. S. Chalmers, Tank Bn., Toronto World; *Major L. D. CHIPMAN, 13th Bn., Annapolis Spectator; Lt. David Clarke, R.A.F., Montreal; Major Henri Chassé, D.S.O., M.C., 22nd Bn., L'Evenement, Quebec; Capt. W. H. Curran, H.Q., Toronto Telegram.

*Lt. H. DAVIN, Montreal Mail; *Sec. Lt. F. M. DUNN, Durham L.I. and R.F.C., Victoria Times; *Lt. E. R. DENNIS, M.C., 2nd Bn., Halifax Herald and Evening Mail; *Lt. A. G. Donald, M.C., Central Ontario Regt., Woodstock Sentinel-Review; Major F. Davy, Ottawa Citizen; Tpr. A. G. Dexter, Strathcona Horse, Manitoba Free Press; Lt. E. E. Dafee, L.S.H. and R.A.F., Manitoba Free Press; Lt. W. S. Duthie, 6th Bn., Gordon Highlanders, Montreal Star; Lt. J. B. Daniell (repatriated prisoner), R.N.A.S., Prince George (B.C.) Post; Lt. A. W. Dyas, 3rd Bn., Winnipeg Commercial.

Lt. Col. W. T. Edgcombe, 183rd Bn., Toronto News; Lt. JAFFRAY EATON, 4th C.M.R., Toronto Globe.

*Capt. W. GARLAND FOSTER, 54th Bn., Nelson Daily News; *Sec. Lt. Simon Fraser, R.F.C., Sydney Record; *Sergt. Sidney Fay, 29th Bn., Fort George Herald and Canadian Daily Record;

Gazette; Major A. C. Hanson, Coaticook (P.Q.) Observer; Lt. R. C. Hayes, M.M., P.P.C.L.I., Toronto Star; Lt. J. P. Haydon, Ottawa; Lt. C. H. Hastings, Peterboro' Examiner; Lt. E. G. Hodges, Middlesex Regt., Regina Leader; *Lt. E. M. Holiday, M.C., C.M.R., Calgary Herald; Lt. W. A. Hillam, Motor Boat Patrol, R.N.V.R., Vancouver Province; Pte. R. M. Harrison, Saskatoon Star; Sgt. G. E. Hewitt, 28th Bn., Prince Albert Herald; Pte. J. A. Holland, 24th Bn., Montreal Star; Flt. Cdr. T. D. Halland, Engrs. and R.A.F., Toronto Telegram; Gnr. E. W. Harold, C.F.A., Ottawa Citizen.

*A/Capt. T. B. INGLIS, 11th C.M.R., Victoria Times. *Lt. Fred James, Ottawa Citizen; Capt. Lukin Johnson, Duncan, B.C.; Gnr. Irwin Johnson, 35th Howitzer Battery, Montreal Star and Herald; Cpl. J. G. Johnston, Tank Bn., Buffalo Express.

Lt. Col. C. B. Keenleyside, 294th Bn., Winnipeg; Lt. John Kerry, 148th Bn., Montreal Gazette; Lt. Rae Kincaid, M.C., 150th Bn. and R.A.F., Brockville; Lt. C. J. Ketchum, M.C., Ottawa Citizen.

Pte. TALMAE LAWSON, 28th Bn., Saskatoon Star; MAJOR JOHN S. LEWIS, C.F.A., Montreal Star (editor); Lt. John Light, Calgary Herald; Lt. G. H. Lash, M.C. and Bar, P.P.C.L.I., Toronto Mail and Empire; *Capt. A. C. Lewis, Toronto Telegram; Pte. Roy Lowe, Carbery (Man.) News and Express; Sec. Lt. HERBERT LEE, R.F.C., Ottawa Free Press; Lt. W. P. Logie, 5th C.M.R., Montreal Mail; Major Gordon Leighton, 14th Bn., Montreal Mail; Pte. J. D. Logan, M.A., Ph.D., N.S. Regt., Toronto News; Pte. Harry R. Low, 9th Field Ambulance, Manitoba Free Press; Major G. Lancot, 73rd Bn. and Canadian Special Mission, La Patrie, Montreal; Capt. G. C. H. Lindsell, M.C., 47th Bn., Kamloops.

*Lt. C. W. McCool, 52nd Bn., Saskatoon Phoenix; *Capt. G. A. McGIFFIN, Quebec Regt., Toronto Star; Capt. A. D. McConnell, 1st Field Ambulance, Kingston Whig; *C.Q.M.S. W. B. McKISSOCK, Manitoba Free Press; *Capt. Keith Macdonald, C.G.A. and R.A.F., Toronto; Lt. John MacCormac, 8th Siege Bty., Montreal Gazette; Lt. J. A. M. McLelland, Toronto; Lt. E. A. McAmmon, 1st Tunnelling Company, Engineers, Kingston Standard.

Lt. D. N. McIntyre, 16th Bn., Victoria Colonist; Lt. Col. D. McPherson, M.L.A., 31st Bn., Portage la Prairie Gazette; Major Sir Andrew Macphail, C.A.M.C., University (editor) and Canadian Medical Journal; *Capt. P. H. M. 110th Bn. and R.A.F., Toronto Globe; Sgt. W. 110th Bn., Calgary Herald; Major James McIra, 28th Bn., Vidette; *Lt. C. J. H. McDonald, 46th Bn., Vidette; *Lt. J. V. McKenzie, West Ont. Regt. and R.A.F. (Rev.) W. H. Muncester, 93th Bn.; Lt. H. M. Moore, C.A.S.C., Montreal Star; Flt

Lt. A. H. Munday, R.N.A.S., Toronto Telegram; Major-Gen. E. W. B. Morrison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C., Canadian Artillery, Ottawa Citizen; Capt. F. H. Moody, Ontario Regt.; *Lt. R. E. Matthews, 5th C.M.R., Montreal Mail; Cpl. Moss, C.F.A., Montreal Mail; Pte. Stewart Martin, No. 5 C.G.H.; Lt. J. F. Maunders, M.C., 27th Battery, C.F.A., Ottawa Free Press (Press Gallery); Capt. E. F. S. MATHER, 8th Bn., Winnipeg Telegram; Sgt. Ronald Morrison (missing), 16th Bn., Winnipeg Commercial; *Lt. J. E. Munro, 19th Bn., Toronto Globe; Major L. C. Moyer, D.S.O., C.R.T., Regina; Lt. Desmond Morris, Ottawa Citizen; Capt. H. S. Merton, Engra. and R.A.F., Toronto Telegram; Pte. Frank Murphy, Ont. Regt., Toronto Globe; *SEC. LT. J. L. MANWARING, M.C., 8th R.W. Kenta, attd. R.W. Fus., Lethbridge Herald; Capt. Harold Moore, Edmonton Journal; PTE. CHARLES MANNING, 31st Bn., Edmonton Journal.

Lt. G. H. Nash, M.C., 47th Bn., Toronto Mail and Empire; Capt. G. V. Nelson, Toronto Globe; Q.M.S. C. W. Niemeyer, Remounts, Edmonton Journal; Gnr. T. G. Norris, C.F.A., Victoria Colonist.

*Brig-Gen. Victor W. Odum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C., 11th Inf. Brigade, Vancouver World; Victor O'Neill, R.N.A.S., Ottawa Journal; Gnr. Basil O'Meara, C.F.A., Ottawa Citizen.

Lt. G. T. E. PETTIGREW, Hereford Regt. and R.E.C., Winnipeg Telegram; Lt. Col. R. F. Parkinson, D.S.O., 38th Bn., Ottawa Journal; *Lt. J. H. Peadley, M.C., 4th Bn., Toronto World; *Lt. C. M. Passmore, Cent. Ont. Regt., Toronto News; Cpl. E. A. Paige, 47th Bn., New Westminster; Lt. F. Phillips, 47th Bn., Ottawa Free Press; Lt. G. S. B. Perry, 18th Army Corps, Vancouver; Pte. Thomas Putnam, Rly. Construction Corps, Vancouver; Lt. Leo. R. Plunkett, Irish Fusiliers, Winnipeg.

Sec. Lt. W. HARTLEY ROBINSON, R.A.F., Toronto Star; *Lt. Leslie M. Roberts, Montreal Herald; Lt. Elmer Roome, M.C., Stratford Beacon; Lt. Fred Riley, M.C. and Bar, 1st Bn., Engra., Inland Sentinel, Kamloops; Lt. W. L. ("Squib") Ross, R.A.F., Calgary News-Telegram; Capt. John Reid, R.E., Montreal Herald; Pte. E. L. M. Rugg, Dispatch Rider, Manitoba Free Press; Bdr. Robinson, C.R.A., Canadian Motors, Toronto; Lt. Gitz-Rice, C.A.M.C., Montreal Herald; Capt. Rice, C.F.C., Ottawa; Driver Robert Ross, 62nd Battery, C.F.A., Victoria Times; Lt. A. W. Reid, Intelligence Corps, Montreal Gazette; Lt. M. M. Robinson, 2nd M.M.G. Bde., Hamilton Spectator.

Lt. W. M. SCANLON, 5th Bn., Regina Leader; Lt. J. R. SHARP, 137th Bn., Calgary Albertian; Capt. A. B. Smith, 28th Bn., Saskatoon Star; Capt. H. B. Smith, R.A.M.C., Toronto Globe; *Capt. John E. Smith, Quebec Regt., Sherbrooke Record; Pte. S. D. Scott, junr., Engineers, Vancouver News-Advertiser; Major Gordon Southam, C.F.A., Hamilton Spectator; Lt. W. E. Scudamore, L.S.H. and R.A.F., London, Ont.; 132472 Pte. W. T. Still, 13th Bn., Montreal Herald; Pte. Timothy Shea, 27th Bn., Manitoba Free Press; Lt. Scott, Black Watch, Montreal Star; Lt. O. D. A. Stevenson, 302nd Labour Co., Imperial Army, Toronto Star; Flt. Cmdr. A. H. Sandwell, R.N.A.S., Montreal Star; Capt. J. T. Stirrett, 126th Bn., Toronto; Gnr. James Smith, C.F.A., Ottawa Citizen.

**Pte. JACK TOPP, 3rd Bn., Toronto Mail and Empire; **Major C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C. and Bar, 42nd Bn., Toronto Mail and Empire; Pte. R. M. Talbot, 102nd Bn., Chicago Tribune; **Lt. Alex. W. Thorne, C.M.R., St. John Standard; Sergt. Jack Tait, 1st Div. Am. Col., Toronto Telegram; Lt. C. C. Tunnard, 11th C.M.R., Victoria Colonist; *Pte. Harris Turner, M.L.A. (blinded), F.P.C.L.L., Saskatoon Star; *Pte. R. W. Trowsdale, 44th Bn., Saskatoon Saturday Press and Canada; Pte. A. J. Tassell, 104th Bn., Manitoba Free Press.

Capt. E. B. WRIGHT, 169th Bn., Toronto; Lt. H. WEINGUARD, South Wales Borderers; Capt. E. W. WAUD, C.M.R., Montreal; Lt. S. T. WILLOUGHBY, Tank Bn., Roethern (Sask.). Enterprise; Sergt. Howard C. Wolfe (prisoner), Saskatoon Star; Major-Gen. David Watson, K.C.B., C.M.G., G.O.C. 4th Division, Quebec Chronicle; *Lt. E. C. Whitehead, M.C., Brandon Sun; *Capt. W. Wallace, M.C., 84th Bn., Toronto Star; Lt. E. Witte, 258th Bn., Montreal; Major (Rev.) D. V. Warner, Chaplain Services, Sherbourne Gazette and Coastguard; Major Bert S. Wemp, D.F.C., R.A.F., Toronto Telegram; Lt. R. S. Williams, M.M., 47th Bn., Vancouver News-Advertiser; Lt. A. F. Wallace, 47th Bn., Cowichan Leader; Capt. D. B. Weldon, M.O., 115th Bn., Moncton Times; Sergt.-Major Ernest Walford, C.R.A., Montreal Star; Capt. Edward, 13th Bn., Montreal Mail; Lt. John E. Webber, 198th Bn., Eastern Press (New York); Capt. S. G. Webb, M.B.E., M.S.M., Fort Garry Horse and London H.Q., Winnipeg Tribune; C.Q.M.S. Leslie Wilson, 100th Bn., Manitoba Free Press; Sec. Lt. Frank Wiskin, 11th Bn. and R.A.F., Regina Leader; Sergt. H. A. Willis, C.F.A., Victoria Times; *Lt. W. T. Webb, 10th Bn., Edmonton Journal.

H/Capt. R. C. Yeoman, Y.M.C.A., Woodstock Sentinel-Review. **Canadian Women Journalists.**

Miss Isabel McCaw, Scottish Women's Hospital, M.T. Section, Serbia, Montreal Star.
Miss Maurine Robb, Assistant Administrator, Q.M.A.A.C., Winnipeg Tribune.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY ROLL OF SERVICE.

A Supplementary edition of the University of Toronto Roll of Service has been published. This supplement should be read in conjunction with the first edition, issued in December, 1917 (of which there is a limited number of copies still available for distribution). The record shows that no fewer than 5,423 men who have been connected with the University have served in the war. The number of killed or died is 631; wounded, 819; missing or prisoners, 48. The honours, excluding 242 "mentions," number 495.

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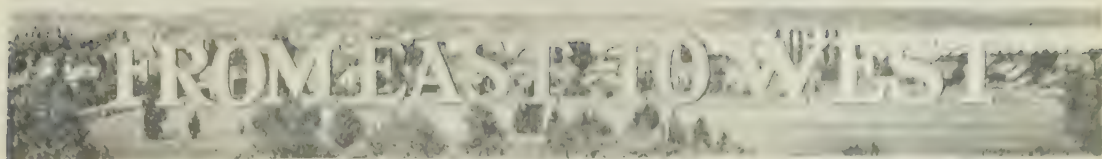
The April part of Chambers's Journal is worth purchasing for this story alone. Its delightful humour and genial satire, combined with an undercurrent of happy philosophy, are certain to charm the reader and induce him to look forward with expectancy to the future work of this young Canadian author.

Other Contributors are:—

F. ST. MARS, JOHN FOSTER, R. W. CAMPBELL (Author of "Private Spud Tamsen"), HENRY LEACH, BART KENNEDY.

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ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Government has secured a lease on the Rea Building on the Plaza, of which it now occupies a portion.
—The Chateau Laurier here will not be affected by the fact that Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, has been appointed receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. The hotels on the G.T.P. system, which come under Government operation, include the Fort Garry, in Winnipeg, and the McDonald, in Edmonton.

TORONTO.—Rev. George E. Honey, B.D., of St. Catharines, received the Victoria Cross awarded to his son, the late Lt. Samuel Lewis Honey, D.C.M., M.M., formerly of the 78th Batt., from Sir John Hendrie, Lieut.-Governor.

The strike in the Government Printing Bureau is settled. The pressmen obtain a wage of \$26 until June 1, when new scales will be considered. Prior to the strike the pressmen received \$24 per week plus a war bonus of \$2 per week, which expired on the last day of March.

Twelve municipalities are taking advantage of the provisions of the Ontario Housing Act, viz., Windsor, Sudbury, Galt, St. Catharines, Port William, Sault Ste. Marie, Ingersoll, Goderich, Hespeler, Port Dalhousie, Madoc, and Port Credit. It is estimated that the loans to be advanced in these cases aggregate \$50,000,000.

The Provincial Government has presented Supplementary Estimates, including \$11,946,000, for hydro-electric power construction work.

Mr. G. T. Clarkson, the Receiver appointed for the Polson Iron Works, now in liquidation, states that the liabilities amount to \$1,488,000, and assets \$2,375,000.

HAMILTON.—An amalgamation has been effected between the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton, and the Reliance Knitting Company, of Toronto. The new concern, which will be known as Zimmerman-Reliance, Ltd., has a capital of \$2,000,000, placing it second only to Penmans Ltd., among the manufacturers of knitted goods in Canada.

Hamilton probably has the distinction of having the first privately-owned airship in Canada. The possessor is Irwin Proctor, King Street East, who flew from Toronto to Hamilton in 32 minutes.

The final allotments of the \$3,180,000 woollen order for Roumania were completed at the meeting of the Canadian Woollen Manufacturers' Association, and three Hamilton concerns received orders amounting to over \$200,000, viz., the Zimmerman Knitting Company, James Moodie & Sons, and the Mercury Mills. The orders are for hosiery and women's underwear.

PORT ARTHUR.—The City Council has voted \$1,400 for the purchase of instruments for a city band.

PRINCE
EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Mr. Chester McLure, manager of the P.E. Island Fur Sales Board, on his return here from the New York fur sales, said he had made the largest individual sale on record of silver foxes—over \$100,000 at one sale. The highest price paid for a single skin was \$800.

Prince Edward Island's first annual motor show was formally opened by His Honour Lieut.-Governor McDonald, and was a great success.

This Province claims to have a population of 43 persons to the square mile, the largest in Canada; 52 cattle per square mile, again the largest; 42 sheep per square mile, also the largest; 350 fowls to the square mile, again the largest. The uncultivated land is only 15 per cent. A movement is on foot to induce immigration, and it is claimed that the present population of 100,000 can easily be increased to double that number.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Navigation from here to the sea was opened by the American steamer *Le Quersnoy*, which left for Halifax on April 9. The steamer was built at Toronto, came down the canals and wintered here.

The colonisation, development, and cultivation of the vast regions stretching both in Ontario and Quebec between Lake Timiskaming, the great Victoria Lake and James Bay, was urged in a resolution adopted unanimously by the Amos Board of Trade, sitting at Amos. The resolution requests the construction of other lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway into the regions, pointing out that the sections of the country are immensely rich in farming lands, in minerals, and in other natural resources.

Mr. E. Haldimand Dennison, American Consul at Birmingham, England, has been transferred to take charge of the Consulate here, succeeding Mr. E. Verne Richardson, who goes to Karachi.

MONTREAL.—A memorial service was held in Knox Crescent Church, and a tablet unveiled in remembrance of the late Lt. Charles E. Hyde, 13th Royal Highlanders, who fell in action at Amiens on August 7, 1918. The Rev. Dr. Dickie conducted the service.

On March 24 the funeral of Mr. George E. Drummond took place from St. George's Church, and the high esteem in which the noted business leader was held in the community was manifested by the large and representative body of citizens present. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Archdeacon J. Paterson Smyth, while Bishop Farthing and the Rev. W. Stevenson Major were also present.

Solmer Park, which has for thirty years provided vaudeville and other entertainment in Montreal, being the oldest amusement place in the city, has been destroyed by fire, the damages being estimated at over \$75,000.

Fraser, Viger Co., Ltd., the well-known grocery and wine merchants, established since 1866, is going out of business.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The provincial estimates of the Hon. Robert Murray show that the chief increases in income include \$119,000 additional from territorial revenue, stumpage, etc.; \$45,000 from amusement tax; \$20,000 from motor tax; \$9,000 provincial hospital fees and \$6,500 from taxes on incorporated companies. The liabilities incurred, not including the Valley Railway account, were \$2,284,200, which was within \$207 of the ordinary revenue. With reference to the Valley Railway Mr. Murray showed that if the contractors completed the road by June 1 they would owe the Province \$54,000 in penalties at the rate of \$800 a day since November. The cost of the road to March 1 was \$6,946,021.

The Provincial Minister of Lands and Mines, the Hon. E. A. Smith, states that the revenue received from Crown properties last year was \$799,184, as against \$549,565 the previous year. The increase is due to larger stumpage collections.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The miners of this Province have been admitted to membership in the United Mine Workers of America.

The Provincial Government last year received \$99,477 from theatres and cinematographs.

WINDSOR.—The fire here on March 25 destroyed the Shand Demont block on Water Street. The building contained six stores, a restaurant, a photographic studio, and four apartments. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. Four families were rendered homeless. There was no loss of life, but a number of firemen were injured.

(Continued on page 84.)

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c. Debs., 1942, 76½; 4 p.c. Debs., 1922, 96½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1942, 92½.
 British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 89.
 Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 8½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 73½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 76 9/16; 4 p.c., 1940-50, 85½; Can. Pac. Rly. 3½ p.c. Debs., 1938, 78; 4½ p.c. Debs., 1920-25, 92½.
 Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1960, 79½; 5 p.c. Debs., 1923, 92½.
 New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 77.
 Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1910, 72½; 3½ p.c. Debs., 72.
 Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 78½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84½.
 Quebec.—4 p.c. Debs., 1888, 89; 3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 72.
 Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. 10-yr. Debs., 1923, 96; 4 p.c. Reg., 1921, 77½.
 Newfoundland.—4 p.c. 8 Bds., 1960, 79½; 4 p.c. 6 Bds., 1930, 90½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1930-42, 80½.
 Edmonton.—5 p.c. Debs., 1923-33, 82½; 1923-53, 80½; 5 p.c. Debs., 1923, 81½.
 Greater Winnipeg Water.—4½ p.c., 78.
 Hamilton.—4 p.c. Debs., 1930-40, 82.
 Leithbridge.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1942-53, 83.
 Maisonneuve.—4 p.c. Debs., 1931, 74½.
 Montreal.—4 p.c. Debs., 1932, 82½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953-5, 84½.
 New Westminster.—4½ p.c. Debs., 75.
 North Battleford.—5 p.c. Debs., 70.
 North Vancouver.—5 p.c. Debs., 1962, 69.
 Ottawa.—4 p.c. Debs., 1926-46, 77; 1929, 92½.
 Quebec.—4 p.c. Debs., 1923, 93½; 4 p.c. 50-yr. Debs., 1923, 66½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 68½; 4 p.c. Debs., 1961, 69½.
 Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 81.
 South Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 77½.
 Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-5, 77½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 85.
 Vancouver.—4 p.c. Debs., 1932, 79; 4 p.c. Debs., 1926-47, 76½; 1947-9, 72; 4 p.c. Cons., 1953, 77½; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 1923-33, 84½.
 Winnipeg.—4 p.c. Reg., 1940, 77; Cons. Reg., 1940-60, 74; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1943-63, 84½.

Railways.

Algonia, Cent. & Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 66½.
 Atlantic Coast.—4 p.c. Debs., 1923, 82½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 1st Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 2nd Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 3rd Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 4th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 5th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 6th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 7th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 8th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 9th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 10th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 11th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 12th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 13th Mort. Bds., 63½.
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 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 22nd Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 23rd Mort. Bds., 63½.
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 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 96th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 97th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 98th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 99th Mort. Bds., 63½.
 Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 100th Mort. Bds., 63½.

56½; 2nd Pref., 44½; 3rd Pref., 23½; 5 p.c. Deb., 86½; 4 p.c. Cons. Deb., 67½; 6½ p.c. Deb., 84½; Western 4 p.c. Gld. Bds., 62½; Manitoba S. Western—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 92½; New Brunswick—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 1934, 91; 3½ p.c. Debs., 61½; 4 p.c. Cons. Deb., 74; Pacific Ct. Eastern—4 p.c. Debs., 81; Qu'Appelle—4 p.c. Debs., 1936, 72½; Toronto, Grey & Bruce—4 p.c. Bds., 70½; Anglo Can. Finance—5 p.c. Bds., 57½; Can. Land & Irr.—7½; 18½ pd., 61½; Debs., 68; Can. Bk. of Commerce—44; Calgary & Edmonton Land—8/3; Can. N. Prairie Lands—36/6; Hudson's Bay—Ord., 8 13/32; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 91 1/2.

Invest. Corp. of Can.—4½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 65½; Land Corp. of Canada—16/9; North Coast Land—1st Debs., 31; Royal Bank of Canada—Letters, £11 ss. 6d; San Antonio Land & Irr.—6d.; 6 p.c. 1st Mort. Bds., 23½; Trust & Loan of Can.—25, 8 11/16; West. Can. Land—2/0½; 5 p.c. Debs., 63; Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel—5 p.c. Bds., 73; Canadian Vickers—6 p.c. Deb., 102½; Dominion Steel Corp. Pref., 90; Lake Sup. Corp. Pref., 77; Transway Light, Power, etc. Br. Traction, Ord., 5½; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 91; H.C. River, Def. Ord., 36½; Pref. Ord., 39; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 69; Calgary Power—28; Can. Gen. Elect.—124; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 110½; Cities Service Cum., 397; Mont. Street Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 96½; 2nd Issue.

Toronto Power—4½ p.c. Deb., 79½ pd.; Shawinigan Water—Cap., 122½; 6 p.c. 1st Mort. Bds., 101½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Mort. Debs., 82½; Vancouver Power—4½ p.c. Debs., 61½; Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 67½; Mont. W. & P.—4½ p.c. Gld. Bds., 77.

Miscellaneous
 Asbestos Corp. of Can.—5 p.c. Debs., 81½; Bells Union Asbestos—Ord., 43/3; Can. Steamship Com.—68; Pref., 83½; Voting Trust, 58; Can. Explosives—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 103½; Can. Fairbank Morse—5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 87½; Can. Locomotive—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 89; Can. Cement Ord.—75 pd.; 1st Mort. Bds., 96½; Can. Car & Foundry—7 p.c. Pref., 101½; Bds., 97½.

Can. West. Lumber—1st Mort. Debs., 45½; Com., 116; 5 p.c. Cum. Inc. Deb., 14½; Cockburn Flow—7 p.c. Pref., 93; Com., 23; Forest Mills of B. C.—5 p.c. Debs., 38; Com., 24½; Furness Withy—Ord., 73/13; 5 p.c. Pref., 84; Imp. Tob. of Can. Ord., 23/4½; Pref., 19/10½; Lake Sup. Paper—6 p.c. Gold Bds., 85; Montreal Cotton—6 p.c. Debs., 92½; Marconi of Canada, 15/9; Ribdon Pulp & Paper—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 97; Simpson (Robert)—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 89½; 6 p.c. Bds., 90½; Spanish River Pulp & Paper—6 p.c. Bds., 88½.

Mining
 Haystack 10/3; Casey (Gold), 3/3; Le Roi No. 2, 8/7½; Mont Nickel Ord., 79/6; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22½; 7 p.c. Nom. Cum. Pref. (1 p.), 21/4; Mining Corp. of Canada, 12/9.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
 Wednesday, April 23—Metagama.
 Friday, April 25—Tunisian.
 Tuesday, April 29—Melita.
 Friday, May 2—Scotian.
 Tuesday, May 6—Scandinavian.
 Friday, May 9—Mimodora.

White Star and Dominion Lines

Liverpool to New York.
 Wednesday, April 23—Baltic.
 Saturday, April 26—Celtic.
 Wednesday, April 30—Cedric.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
 Tuesday, April 26—Canada.
 Saturday, May 3—Meganitic.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.
 Saturday, April 26—Royal George.
 Saturday, April 26—Ordnua.
 Saturday, May 3—Carnegie.
 Saturday, May 10—Carnegie.

Manchester Lines, Ltd

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.
 Thursday, May 1—Manchester Mariner.
 Thursday, May 8—Manchester Corporation.

N.B.—The first direct sailing of the season to Quebec and Montreal will be the Canadian Pacific R.M.S. Metagama, from Liverpool next Friday.

— * * —

Robert Simpson.—The directors have declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office announces that branches have been opened at Chausin, Lundbreck, and Sunnynook, Alberta; Limerick, Sask., and Ellice Avenue, West Kildonan, and Main Street, Winnipeg.

Furness, Withy.—A dividend has been declared on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for quarter ending April 30 (6d. per share), free of tax, the same as a year ago.

Western Power Company of Canada.—For 1918 operating revenues amounted to \$448,709, against \$450,160, and operating expenses to \$163,418, against \$130,559, net operating revenues being \$285,291, against \$319,601, and gross incomes \$294,078, against \$331,793.

Canadian Northern Railway.—Referring to the trust deed securing the 5 per cent. income charge convertible debenture stock, the directors regret to announce that the earnings for the half-year ended December 31, 1918, are insufficient to enable them to declare any interest to be payable on the above stock on May 2 next.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Friday, May 2.

Ticket Day
Thurs., April 24.

Pay Day.
Friday, April 25.

LONDON, Monday.

Apart from specialties, business on the Stock Exchange has not been large during the week, and the influence of the impending Easter recess has been apparent. Dealers are also awaiting the Prime Minister's speech on peace conditions. The general undertone has been good. Gilt-edged issues remain firm as a whole, assisted by continued easier monetary conditions, but home rails have turned dull, and Allied bonds lack any good lead. Mines have been spotty with the rank and file showing a good deal of hesitation, and leaders in the oil share market have received a good deal of speculative support, though this section is now awaiting the terms on which the big new Shell capital issue is to be effected. Industrials have been hesitating and lacking in sustained briskness.

There has been a fair degree of cheerfulness among Canadian securities. The gilt-edged issues have ruled steady at previous levels. The 4½ per cents. hold at 96, while the Fours at 85 and the 3½ per cents. at 75 are also without net movement. There has been fair support in the municipal group. Winnipeg 4½ per cents. at 83 have gained a point, and Saskatoon Fives at 80½ are also 1 to the good.

Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad group, hold firm at rather over 178. Grand Trunk stocks register several gains of ½ to 1, and the announcement that the interest will be paid forthwith by the company on Grand Trunk Pacific bonds, whose coupons were due on 1st inst., has been a matter of keen interest to the market, which is disposed to draw deductions of better relations with the Government from this development. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours have rallied 3 points.

In the land group, Hudson's Bays have mended to 8 7/16 after their recent fall. The industrial market remains fairly cheerful, but does not show much quotable change. Canada Cements are quoted at 73½ ex the dividend. Spanish River Pulp pref. has reacted 2 to 82. Canadian Car issues, Lake Superiors, and General Electrics are all firm without change. Brazilian Tractions have hardened a shade over 55. There has been a good deal of business passing in out-of-the-way descriptions and this is detailed in our securities table.

In the mining section Mining Corp. of Canada is quoted at 13s. ex the dividend.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, March 31.

After being dull for most of the week the Canadian security markets livened up considerably towards the end, and on Friday and Saturday exhibited very fair activity. The most active stock has been Smelters, the interest in which has been accompanied and perhaps stimulated by references to the important influences of the C.P.R. in the company's affairs through its large holdings of the stock. The steel stocks were active under the leadership of Steel of Canada, whose annual report is looked forward to with some optimism. Montreal Power and Laurentide Power have both been active and strong, the latter rising to a new high price. Pennmans.

6½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1885).
PAID-UP CAPITAL .. 2205 470
RESERVE FUND .. 226 021
TOTAL ASSETS .. 2471 491
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 6½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACRECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

Atlantic Sugar and Dominion Textile Pref. also have risen above their recent best prices, while among other stocks which have advanced are Asbeston, Canadian Car pref., Canadian Cottons pref., Canadian General Electric, Canadian Steamships pref. and common, MacDonald, and Quebec Railway; on the other hand, Abitibi, Dominion Textile common and Laurentide Paper are rather lower on the week, and Ames-Holden pref. is down 4½. The bond markets have been rather quieter in comparison with their former noteworthy and sustained activity, but the War Bonds are firm at the highest prices that have been recorded, pronounced strength being apparent in the long term issues.

Among current prices Dominion Steel is 61½ xd; Steel of Canada, 65; Canadian Car, 31, pref. 87½ xd; Cement, 66½, pref. 99; Canadian General Electric, 103½ xd; Steamships, 44½, pref. 78 xd; Abitibi, 64; Brompton, 58; Laurentide, 204 xd; Spanish River, 19, pref. 79; Wayagamack, 50; Montreal Power, 93; Shawinigan, 116½ xd; Laurentide Power, 70; Canadian Cottons, 81½ xd; Dominion Textile, 106½, pref. 107; Montreal Cottons, 64; Pennmans, 91; Wabasso, 70; Smelters, 27½; Asbeston, 56, pref. 74; Ames-Holden pref., 73; Atlantic Sugar, 21, pref. 70; Dominion Canners, 34½, pref. 83; Dominion Glass, 46 xd; MacDonald, 24½; Maple Leaf, 139½; Brazilian Traction, 53½; Quebec Railway, 21; Toronto Railway, 45½; Winnipeg Railway, 48. A small transaction in Hillcrest pref. occurred the other day at 80, which is 5 points higher than its previous quotation.

Of the War Loans the old 1925 and 1931 issues are unchanged on the week at 99 and 99½ respectively, but the 1937 issue at 100½ is up ½. Of the Victory Loan issues the 1922 bonds are 100½; 1925, 100½; 1927, 103; 1935, 104½; 1937, 106½, all of these being higher on the week, with the exception of the 1935, which are unchanged.

It is stated that the report for 1918 of Western Grocers, Ltd. (A. MacDonald Co.) will show net profits of \$303,463, which is an increase of \$20,387, or 7.2 per cent. as compared with 1917. The company anticipates being able to continue payment of preference dividends which were recommenced recently by the declaration of the first quarterly dividend for 1919.

The Dominion Foundries and Steel Co.'s net earnings for 1918 were \$1,228,614 after allowing for depreciation and war taxes, totalling \$683,886. At the annual meeting on Thursday, the president stated that considerable additional profits had also been made, and would accrue to the company.

The market for mining shares presents no feature of special interest. Hollinger at \$6.30 is the same as when I last wrote you. Dome Mines at \$12.75 being 25 cents lower. Davidson at .66 has fallen a couple of cents, McIntyre has gained a cent at \$1.75, as has Lake Shore at .95. Among the silver shares Adanac has continued the most active and has improved to .17½; Ophir at .10½, and McKinley at .48 have also improved fractionally. Temiskaming at 31½ is slightly lower Nipissing at \$9 is unchanged.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital .. \$308,219 3 7

Reserve Fund .. \$328,767 2 7

Assets under Administration £16,457,162.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City Properties in Canada.

Guaranteed Trust Investments.

Correspondence Invited.

28 Bialstone Road, London, E.C.2. A. L. KUNNS, London Representative.

Bank of Scotland. Bankers. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS)

Seven Days Ended April 7.

Canadian Northern, \$855,960, decrease.

\$11,220.

Canadian Pacific, \$1,000,000, decrease.

\$6,000.

Grand Trunk, \$224,544, increase, \$25,647.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA.

Building operations are approximately twice as active throughout Canada as last year, indicated by the total expenditure involved, as shown by the building permits issued in thirty-five Canadian cities during February. The record for Canadian cities for February, 1919, reached a total of \$1,865,462, as against \$901,263 for the corresponding month of 1918. This indicates that twice as much building was entered into during the month just reported. There has (says the Toronto Globe) been an inclination to hold off from large building undertakings, but there appears to be a fair amount of small construction work, especially on dwellings, either under way or in prospect during the coming months.

CANADA'S CANALS.

A return tabled in the Dominion House of Commons gives the total expenditure on the canals of the Dominion since Confederation at \$104,472,439. The revenue during the period amounted to \$17,080,139.

The Welland Canal has been the greatest revenue producer, the earnings credited to it being \$5,212,308, while the Lachine Canal holds second place with a total revenue since Confederation of \$2,345,405. In recent years no revenue has been collected from canals because of the abolition of the tolls.

ROUMANIAN TRADE POSSIBILITIES

M. Bratiano, Prime Minister of Roumania, in an interview with Mr. L. P. Trepanier, the Canadian Press representative in Paris, said Roumania enjoyed a special opportunity for commerce with other countries owing to her magnificent ports, and he anticipated that direct exports by water from Canada to Roumania are among the probabilities of the early future. "I am glad to state," he said, "that the Canadian Ministers and their representatives are among those who have had the quickest grasp of our requirements and the possibilities of trade between our two countries."

Cities Service.—A dividend of 50 cents in cash and \$1 in scrip has been declared on the common stock, payable 15th inst.

British Canadian Trust.—A dividend of 5 per cent. per annum (2s. 6d. per share), less tax, has been declared on the ordinary shares for the half-year (interim), payable 18th inst.

Canadian Northern Railway.—The placing of an issue of \$1,049,800 Canadian Northern Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Secured notes, Series "C," maturing April 5, 1922, on a basis of a yield of about 5½ per cent., was completed on Friday, 11th inst.

Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.—The directors will, on and after 15th inst., pay at the office of the company in London, New York, or Montreal, the coupons due on the 1st inst., upon the undermentioned Bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, viz.: 4 per cent. bonds, series "A," Prairie Section; 4 per cent. bonds, series "B," Mountain Section; and 4 per cent. bonds, Lake Superior Branch.

Canada Steamship Lines.—The report for 1918 states that net earnings were \$4,338,000, leaving \$2,324,093 after deduction of all fixed charges, including depreciation and making provision for war tax. With a surplus brought forward of \$2,354,754 and net profit on sales, etc., of fixed assets, \$1,276,136, there is available \$5,974,939, from which has to be deducted balance of organization expenses charged off, \$93,358, and dividends on preference stock, \$875,000, leaving a surplus of \$5,009,631.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(Continued from page 81.)

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—On March 24 the citizens, despite rain, gave a royal welcome to the first Winnipeg units to return from overseas, the 43rd Bn., Lt.-Col. W. K. Chandler, D.S.O., O.C., and the 10th Field Ambulance. Among the officers was Captain Shankland, V.C.

—That "there are so many stills in the city that the situation is beyond control," was the statement made in the police court by Mr. T. H. Verner, the Customs collector of the Inland Revenue Department.

—On March 24, the Rev. Father Damas Dandurand, O.M.I., celebrated his hundredth birthday, and received a cablegram from Pope Benedict congratulating him and blessing him.

—Approximately 1,000 miles of market roads will be constructed this year, is the estimate of Mr. A. McGillivray, Provincial Highway Commissioner. There will be as many more municipalities taking up construction work, and laying out comprehensive plans, extending over the next two or three years, states Mr. McGillivray.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Lt. J. G. Robertson, president of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association in 1916 and former manager of the large Detchon Farm, comprising 14,000 acres and employing 130 men, has accepted the offer of the Provincial Department of Agriculture to become Livestock Commissioner at a salary of \$3,200.

—St. David's Society has been organised here with the following officers:—President, Mr. Price Hughes; vice-presidents, Mr. J. Griffiths and Mrs. J. H. Evans; secretary, Mr. J. E. Powell.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Premier, the Hon. Charles Stewart, states that it is the intention of the Provincial Government to give all future appointments in the Civil Service to returned soldiers, as far as possible.

—The Senate Chamber of the University of Alberta has decided to establish a fitting memorial to the members of the University who fell in the war.

—The first divorce has been granted in the Provincial Court. A decree was pronounced, subject to the decision of the Privy Council with respect to the right of Provinces to grant divorce.

CALGARY.—Contracts are being let for the grading of the new P. Burns Railway, which is to run from this city into the great P. Burns coal deposits, in the foothills region south-west of Calgary, and it is understood that the grading work will be rushed.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—According to a report presented by the Minister of Finance the total value of all agricultural products for 1918 was \$40,543,008, as compared with \$37,661,850 for 1917, showing an increase of 31.55 per cent. The only branches of the industry showing a falling-off are eggs, hay and grain.

Eight of the 27 wooden steamers built on the coast to the order of the Imperial Munitions Board have been sold to the French Government.

VANCOUVER.—In order to assist employees to build or acquire houses in British Columbia, the Electric Railway Company have placed \$50,000 at their disposal. The money will be loaned at 6 per cent. over a term of 12 years.

—Commissioner Gillespie of South Vancouver is arranging to hold a tax sale for the recovery of 1914 arrears of taxes in July next. Delinquent tax notices are being prepared, and will be sent to owners in arrears with taxes.

The War Convoy, recently completed at Vancouver, is proceeding to New Westminster and Chemainus to secure a full cargo of railway sleepers, which is part of the first consignment on account of the order placed in British Columbia by the British Timber Controller.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The situation in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has not been allowed to delay for long payment of the coupons on the 4 per Cent. Bonds "A" Prairie Section, "B" Mountain Section, and the Lake Superior Branch, which was due on April 1. An announcement published elsewhere in this issue conveys the good news that, despite the receivership, the Grand Trunk Railway Co. is paying these coupons.

* * *

The financial statement of the Canadian General Electric Co. which we publish this week, shows that in 1918 this progressive Canadian enterprise fully continued the record of prosperity which has brought it to its present strong position both financially and in public confidence. Net profits for the year, after reserving \$577,512 for depreciation, were \$1,486,483, which is an increase of \$302,886, or 26.78 per cent. over 1917. After paying at the regular rates dividends on the Preferred and Common stock, the surplus, \$656,483, added to the previous surplus of \$466,293, left a total of \$1,122,776 of undivided profits. Of this amount, \$600,000 was added to reserve, which now stands at \$4,600,000, leaving a balance of \$522,776 at credit of profit and loss account. This balance, together with the reserve, make a total surplus of \$5,122,776, which is rather over 50 per cent. of the par value of the company's paid up capital stock both Common and Preferred. It is noted also that with the amount set aside from the 1918 profits for depreciation, the total reserve for depreciation now stands in the balance-sheet at the imposing figure of \$4,336,182, which represents over 85 per cent. of the value of the entire capital assets of the company as shown on the other side of the consolidated balance-sheet. Another feature of the balance-sheet is the large surplus of current assets over current liabilities. Current assets, by the way, at \$9,393,278, show an increase of \$835,382 during the year, the total value of all assets being \$1,697,334 more than at the end of 1917.

* * *

The full report by the president, the Hon. Frederic Nicholls, includes a very interesting review of the company's operations during the war period. During the four years 1915-1918 the company manufactured and shipped munitions to the value of \$15,287,284. Early in 1918 the company turned its attention vigorously towards the construction of marine engines and ship machinery with such success that by the end of 1918 it had received contracts to the value of \$6,490,707, of which approximately \$4,000,000 is carried forward into 1919. During the four years the company's donations to patriotic funds amounted to \$150,000, while it also raised and maintained a detachment of electrical and mechanical engineers for war service. The company also subscribed heavily to the various Dominion War Loans. Of the company's employees, altogether 1,076 enlisted for service in the Canadian Army. Thus the report reveals a record of patriotic effort and of business success of which any company might well be proud.

* * *

A point of interest in connection with the resumption of payment of preferred dividends by Western Grocers, Ltd., is that these payments will be made on the whole of the preferred stock, including the increase due to the capitalisation of the arrears of preferred dividends. The old A. MacDonald Co., of which Western Grocers, Ltd., is but a new name, had paid-up preferred stock to the amount of \$1,766,800. Dividends upon this were at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and were cumulative, so that, as no dividend had been paid for five years (since 1913), there was no less than 35 per cent. owing to the shareholders. Under the recent agreement, this indebtedness was liquidated by the issue to preferred shareholders of fully paid-up preferred shares to the amount of the dividends owing to them, and, as a result of this, the preferred stock has been increased to \$2,985,180.

* * *

Figures recently published show that the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., one of the youngest of the group of Canadian paper companies, enjoyed a prosperous year, and made good progress in 1918. Net profits for the year were \$1,643,653, or \$320,662 above those for 1917. After deduction of interest, depreciation, etc., the surplus remaining was \$511,202, which represents earnings at the rate of 8.82 per cent. on the \$5,000,000 of common stock, after allowing for a full year's dividend on the preferred. The company is still cumbered with arrears of preferred dividends, amounting to 19 1/2 per cent. Its preferred issue is, however, comparatively small—\$1,000,000—and it will be noted that upon this amount the surplus earnings for last year represented over 81 per cent. In his report, the president refers to the liquidation, since the closing of the company's year, of bank indebtedness to the amount of \$498,000, through the sale of additional first mortgage bonds, and to provision by the same means for the repayment of \$1,500,000 6 per cent. notes due August this year. The company thus enters the current year with its finances in good order, and with a prospect of paying off its dividend arrears within a reasonable time.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager H.V.F. JONES, Assistant General Manager

THE BANK HAS 418 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

It has Branches also in

St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

London Office - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Ontario after the War—WATER POWER.

The whole industrial success of Ontario may be said to depend upon the development of its water power.

The water power of Ontario is cheapened and made generally available by Government control and operation, and nearly every city and town in Ontario has already been provided with hydro-electric power both for lighting and manufacturing purposes.

The importance of this phase of development may be realised from the fact that Ontario to-day has 15,000 factories depending upon water power, with an annual output amounting to \$579,000,000.

The enormous reserve of Ontario's water power may be realised from the fact that, of the many millions of horse-power available, only about 10 per cent. has, up to now, been brought under control.

ONTARIO

For particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office
TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.

W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3

J. E. JONES, Manager

THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. EVERY DESCRIPTION of Banking business transacted.

LONDON BANKERS: Bank of England.

National Bank of Scotland, Ltd.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - £2,000,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits - £1,030,470

Deposits - - - - £29,202,380

Head Office - ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Cashier & General Manager, A. K. WRIGHT.

Secretary: J. B. ADSHEAD.

London Office - - - 3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

WM. WALLACE, Manager.

Glasgow Office—

ROYAL EXCHANGE SQUARE & BUCHANAN STREET.

A. DENNISTOUN, Agent.

167 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

Banking Business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable transfers issued—available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up

\$7,000,000.00

Reserve Fund

7,000,000.00

Head Office - - -

TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President

126 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of money to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA

"I thank you for the continual pleasure your valuable paper gives."—P. D. H., TORONTO.

"Thanking you for the satisfactory way in which 'Canada' kept me in touch with the long and tedious time when I was in hospital."—SERGEANT.

"We certainly appreciate 'Canada' out here, as it is like a message from home."—CAPT. 60TH BN., BELGIUM

"The 'Canada' has been a great help to me during the war. It has been a great help to me during the war. It has been a great help to me during the war."—LT. R.F.A.

BANK OF MONTREAL

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$19,075,000.

Reserve Fund, \$19,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,001,613.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.
Lt.-Col. HERBERT MOLSON, M.C.
GEORGE B. FRASER, Esq.

Sir VINCENT MERKIDITH, Bart., President.
Sir CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., Vice-President.
Lord SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq.
Colonel HENRY COCKSHUTT.
Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.
P. J. COCKBURN, Assistant General Managers.
H. B. MACKENZIE
G. C. CASSELS
D. K. CLARKE

C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
WILLIAM MCMASTER, Esq.
H. W. BEAUCLEER, Esq.
J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the U.S. and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES—47, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C.2, 9, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.1, and 24, COCKSPUR ST., S.W.1
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., Lt.-Col. F. R. S. BALFOUR, GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.
 The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States and Mexico.

Head Office:
105, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1, and 24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sir VINCENT MERKIDITH, Bart., President. HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND, Esq., Vice-President.
 LT.-COL. Sir H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O. Sir CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E. WILLIAM MCMASTER, Esq.
 R. B. ANGUS, Esq. NON, Sir LOWMYER, M.C. LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, M.C.
 LT.-COL. HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE, M.P. GOUIN, K.C.M.G. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
 H. B. MACKENZIE, Esq. C. R. HOSMER, Esq. Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.
 C. W. DEAN, Esq. H. W. BEAUCLEER, Esq. J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.
 A. E. HOLT, Esq., Manager.

CAPITAL:

FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000
 RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, \$427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad. BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA (Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and

LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.
 T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; Jas. Mackie, Joint Manager

ROSE HALL (CORINTHINE).

Branch in Spain—BARCELONA.

Established 1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:

Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
 F. T. WALKER, C. E. MACKENZIE, & J. A. BRATSON, Agents

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973.

Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

Sir H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

307 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain: THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Letters of Credit and drafts issued available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or \$1. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DUFF:—On April 4, at 21, Charlton Road, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Captain F. R. Duff, C.B.E., a son.
 GARDNER:—On April 3, at the Whitpole Park Nursing Home, Basing, W., the wife of Major A. H. Greenless a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON MCDONALD:—On March 10, at St. John's Presbyterian Church, Moncton, N.B., by the Rev. Porter Drumm, B.D., Major John Edward Anderson, R.E., of Can., Canterbury, New Zealand, to Alison, youngest daughter of Mrs. T. P. Lemon, of Te Puke, Bay of Plenty, N.Z.
 CAMPBELL SIMS: At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, on Wednesday, March 26, 1919, by R.A. (Rev. Canon) Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O., Capt. John A. McDonald, Campbell, C.A.M.C., to Florence, Nightingale, Nursing Sister, C.A.M.C., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lindley Hunt Sims, Toronto.
 CRADOCK FRASER:—On April 7, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Notting Hill, W., by the Rev. J. Horke, Harry Howard Oldaker, Lt. John Cradock, Scottish, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Oldaker, of Newick, Sussex, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frazer, North Kensington.
 WATSON:—On April 8, at St. George's Church, Toronto, on March 1, by the Rev. F. M.P. Scott, James Watson to Alice, youngest daughter of the late David Watson, deputy harbourmaster, Greenock, and Mrs. Gray, Torricross, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

LAW, Subbuley, at 70, St. Albans Street, Toronto, on February 7, the Rev. Professor Law, D.D., of Knox College, Toronto; formerly minister of U.P. Church, Lauriston, Edinburgh. Trinity Church, Bridge of Allan, Fife, Scotland, is mourning, and United Presbyterian Church, Newton Mearns.

On Service.

MacLeod Moore:—On April 7, at 44, Kensington Avenue, H.Q., Belgium, as the result of an accident, after four years' active service, Capt. W. MacLeod Moore, M.C., Croix de Guerre (Belgium), much-loved only son of the late Lt.-Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, late R.M. 10th Regiment, and of Mrs. MacLeod Moore, of London. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

Savings deposits in the banks throughout Canada increased in January by \$31,000,000.

Mr. Walter Long states that two submarines have been presented to Canada.

2357 Rifleman (A./Cpl.) P. C. Howell, 10th Bn. Rifle Bde., attd Nigeria Regt., of Toronto, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry in Nigeria.

The honour of statements made at a conference held by the Information and Services Branch of the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment was (says the Daily Record) to the effect that "there is no more suitable employment for returned men had proved of far greater success in the Dominion than in any other of the Allied countries."

BANKING AND FINANCE.

C.P.R. Report for 1918.

In our issue of the 29th ult. we set out at some length the annual results, as embodied, at the Canadian Pacific Railway. The full report, now to hand, enables us to see more clearly the various factors which have adversely affected the operations in the year under review. As was to be expected, strenuous efforts were made to offset the heavy declines in both freight tonnage and passenger traffic, but although these were particularly successful in regard to the former item, it is obvious that the increase in gross receipts, amounting to \$5,148,363, was due to the increased rates in operation during a portion of the year. The ever-increasing demands of labour and the steady rise in all classes of materials employed caused working expenditure to rise to the unprecedented level of 78.10 per cent. of gross revenue, as compared with 69.46 per cent. in the preceding twelve months. As a result, the net earnings for the year fell by no less than \$12,043,630, and after providing the 7 per cent. dividends on the Common stock the remaining surplus was only \$2,203,621, as against \$12,420,915 for 1917. The item that will most seriously impress the holder of C.P.R.s is that which relates to the reservation of this surplus "to meet special taxes imposed by the Dominion Government." It will be remembered that when the increases in rates were sanctioned it was decided to differentiate against the C.P.R. on the ground that the additional revenue resulting from the higher rates would in its case have the effect of supplementing its substantial surplus income after the payment of fixed charges and dividends. The present statement conclusively shows how erroneous was this assumption, and how justifiable were Lord Shaughnessy's strictures upon this subject at the last annual meeting. We shall no doubt hear more about the effect of this differential taxation at the forthcoming meeting, but, so far as the present accounts are concerned, it involves the transfer to the Canadian Treasury, under the terms of the special Order-in-Council under which it was imposed, of a sum which it is now quite obvious is a severe and unjustifiable levy upon the company's net revenues.

The "Special Income" Account.

Exceptional interest always attaches to that important item "Special Income." In comparison with 1917, the land sales showed increases both in acreage and amounts realised from same, but the net profits on steamship account exhibit a marked decline, being only \$1,214,869. It is gratifying to find however, that the company is in a very strong position in regard to its ocean steamships, for, making allowance for ships sold to the British Government and lost by enemy action, on the delivery of vessels purchased or under order the total tonnage will be slightly in excess of that in commission at August 3, 1914. This is one of the most gratifying features of the report, for it is obvious that the C.P.R. is destined to play an important rôle in the development of both Atlantic and Pacific trade in the new era that is commencing. Net revenue from investments, etc., produced \$1,928,485. Interest on deposits, etc., and dividends on other securities yielded \$2,799,854, and net earnings from commercial, telegraph, and news department, rentals and miscellaneous \$2,205,544, deducting dividends up to April, 1919, the balance forward on this account is \$14,164,502. It is worthy of mention that the company subscribed the handsome sum of \$17,000,000 to the Canadian Victory Loan, and that it was allotted \$12,447,000 of this amount.

SPECIAL OFFER

To Soldiers Returning to Canada.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE O.M.F.C. may, before their return to Canada, send subscription orders for "CANADA" to the Publisher, in London, AT THE BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION RATE. Then, if before they actually depart from England they will advise us by postcard of their Canadian addresses, "CANADA" will be sent to them regularly without any extra charge for postage. By this means subscribers will make sure also of not missing the issues of "CANADA" published during their journey.

AS soon as any reduction in the price of "CANADA" becomes possible through decrease in the cost of paper, etc., subscribers who accept the offer made above will be given the full benefit of such reduction by the proportionate extension of the periods for which they have subscribed.

"CANADA" is the only paper which keeps you in full and accurate touch with the O.M.F.C.

SALVATION ARMY EMIGRATION WORK Plans for Post War Re-Settlement

A finely illustrated brochure has been issued descriptive of the emigration work of the Salvation Army.

This Emigration Department (of which Commissioner D. C. Lamb is the head) came into existence as a distinct branch of the organisation in 1903, though before that time the Salvation Army had had considerable experience in emigration and colonisation throughout the Empire, and now it is prepared to cope with reconstruction problems and to co-operate with the State Governments in the resettlement schemes which they have planned or may formulate.

Within a month of the signing of the Armistice nearly 6,000 applications were received by the Department from people desiring to emigrate. About 3,000 were personal calls and the remainder were made by letter. A large proportion of the applicants were Service men, a sprinkling were professional men, and a significant number were agricultural workers and general labourers. An analysis of 1,000 letters showed they related to 1,923 people, including 556 who were married, 761 single adults, and 64 widows. Of the adults 506 were males and 475 females.

The Salvation Army is strongly organised in many of the centres to which the emigrants desire to go. In the principal cities of Canada there are labour bureaux and hostels for the reception of women.

Considerable importance is attached to the present scheme for the migration of women. Designed primarily for the benefit of widows, it also provides for the migration of a number of single women. Regard has been had to the great disparity in the numbers of the sexes in the United Kingdom, which has been rendered so much greater by the effect of the war. A large proportion of the women who have emigrated in the past have made satisfactory marriages; in one Province 60 per cent. married within two years. In connection with the present scheme, a special fund has been established and a sum of £70,000 is now available. Of this 75 per cent. is to be devoted to the emigration of widows and their children, and 25 per cent. to the emigration of single women. Though not



"THIS IS SOUCHEZ."

specially intended for them, it is likely that a large proportion of the women will be war widows.

It has been noticed that in the matter of repayment of loans women have done better than men. Of the £25,000 which was advanced for the payment of the passages of single women over 90 per cent. was refunded, while less than 50 per cent. was recovered from single men.

CANADIAN REGISTRATION RETURNS.

The final report of the Board of Registration, which in June, 1918, took a census of the people of Canada over the age of 16 years, in order that the full resources of the Dominion may be mobilised, has now been tabled in Parliament (says the *Daily Record*).

The total number registered was 5,040,516, of whom 2,572,962 were males and 2,467,554 females. In addition, 202,075 registered previous to registration day. The total cost of registration was \$61,070.

Persons of foreign birth (205,027) registered as follows:—Americans, 109,093; Hungarians, 70,521; Chinese, 47,102; Russians, 42,104; Italians, 27,107.

An increase in the postal rate on newspapers is demanded by the Canadian Postmasters' Association.

Lord Morris, formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland, addressed a large gathering at Walthamstow on Monday night. Before the meeting he was officially welcomed by the Urban District Council at the Public Library.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

LIMITED.

DIRECTORS

Lt.-Col. THE HON. FREDERIC NICHOLLS, President and General Manager.
W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President and Chairman of the Board.
A. E. DYMENT, Vice-President.

GEORGE W. BEARDMORE.
H. C. COX.
Sir HERBERT HOLT.
P. GORDON OSLER.

Col The Hon. Sir J. S. HENDRIE, C.V.O.
Sir WILLIAM MACKENZIE.
W. G. ROSS.

Secretary and Assistant General Manager—J. J. ASHWORTH.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company in Toronto on Monday, March 24th, 1919.

Your Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet of the Company as upon the 31st day of December, 1918, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year, and also the Certificate of the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, Chartered Accountants.

The policy of making ample provision for Depreciation has been continued, the sum of \$577,512.87 having been reserved for this purpose.

The net Profit for the year shows an increase of \$302,886.76 over the preceding year, and after the payment of Dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the Common Stock and 7 per cent. on the Preference Stock of the Company, there remains a surplus of \$656,483.67. This amount, added to the balance at the credit of Profit and Loss from the preceding year, made a total of \$1,122,776.67, from which must be deducted the sum of \$600,000.00 which has been transferred to our Reserve, making a total of \$4,600,000.00 at the credit of Reserve, which, together with the balance of \$522,776.67 at the credit of Profit and Loss, makes a total Surplus of \$5,122,776.67, which is equal to over 50 per cent. of the par value of the Company's shares, both Common and Preference.

The total amount reserved for Depreciation amounts to \$4,336,182.20, or over 35 per cent. of the book value of the entire Capital Assets of the Company.

The Company has no outstanding Bonds, Debentures, Mortgages, or prior liens of any description other than a nominal charge of \$22,500.00 on property purchased, on which an existing mortgage which is still current is not yet due.

Following the usual policy of the Company, our Inventory has been taken at or below cost, and adequate reserves have been provided for shrinkage in the value of materials, which in the case of copper and other

metals has been very considerable. Ample allowance has been made for any articles not readily saleable, and any goods that may have become obsolete have been inventoried at their scrap value.

During the year the Company inaugurated a new sales department for the distribution of Automobile Accessories and Supplies. This department has shown satisfactory development, and has become an important factor in the distribution of the Company's output.

It is quite impossible at the moment to forecast the future trend of business. In some quarters the greatest optimism prevails, and others hold the view that the period of dislocation of trade will be more or less prolonged. Fortunately this Company has unfilled orders on hand to keep most Departments busy for some months to come, and by the next few months the future situation should become less obscured. The several Governments of Canada, Federal, Provincial, as well as Municipal, throughout the Dominion have forecasted the construction of public buildings and public works, railway extensions and good roads that will necessitate the expenditure of several hundred millions of dollars, but owing to the Canadian winter climate outside operations cannot commence for some weeks. By the early summer, however, all of these enterprises should be under way and industry reaping an advantage in increased activity.

It is further expected that Canada will participate in a fair proportion of orders for manufactured products that will be required in connection with reconstruction in Europe, so that it may reasonably be hoped that this Company, as in the past, will be able to secure a satisfactory proportion of the business that may be offering.

Your Directors record with regret the death of Sir Rodolphe Forget who had been a Director of the Company since April 15, 1901.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1918.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Capital Assets		Capital Stock—	
Land, Buildings, etc., at Toronto, Peterboro', Bridgeburg, Sarnia, Montreal, Branch Offices, and Power Plant at Nanaimo	\$6,810,168.29	Common—Authorised	\$10,000,000.00
Machinery and Tools	4,652,006.89	Issued	\$3,000,000.00
Patents and Drawings	796,965.67	Preferred—Authorised and Issued	2,000,000.00
Patents, Contracts and Goodwill	1.00		
Total Capital Assets	\$12,259,132.85	Mortgage Obligations on Properties Purchased	\$10,000,000.00
Current Assets—		War Tax and Contingent Liabilities	22,500.00
Inventory of Raw Material, Supplies, Work in Progress and Finished Materials, including expenditures on Contracts (less collections on account)	\$5,280,385.54	Current Accounts Payable	693,392.60
Accounts Receivable (less reserve for doubtful debts)	3,140,491.07	Dividend on Common Stock, paid 1st January, 1919	1,397,680.32
Investments	664,486.29	Reserve for Depreciation	160,000.00
Cash on hand and in Banks	284,477.53	Surplus, per Account Annexed—	4,336,182.20
Prepaid Insurance Premiums, etc.	63,438.11	Reserve	\$4,600,000.00
Total Current Assets	9,503,278.94	Profit and Loss Balance	622,776.67
			\$5,122,776.67
	\$21,692,471.79		
FREDERIC NICHOLLS, President. W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.		With our certificate of this date appended hereto. PRICE, WATERHOUSE AND CO., Auditors.	

CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1918, before providing for Depreciation.	\$3,813,986.54
Less: Reserved for Depreciation of Permanent Plants	577,512.87
Net Profit for the Year	\$3,236,473.67
Less: Dividends Paid	790,000.00
Surplus for the Year	\$2,446,473.67
Add: Undivided Profits as at 31st December, 1917	\$400,293.00
Deduct: Amount transferred to Reserve	\$1,723,776.67
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account	\$400,000.00
Reserve, after including the above amount of \$600,000.00	\$4,600,000.00
Surplus per Balance Sheet	\$5,122,776.67

The Full Report of this Company for the year 1918 can be obtained from the Registrars, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, E.C.S., or from Messrs. Sperling and Co., Basilidon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.2.

April 19, 1919

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

IVA (London).—Apply to your paymaster. STAFF SERGEANT (Bramshot).—You will note the correction in last week's issue.

JOCK (Witley).—We cannot say. Enquire at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

J. K. (Dovon).—By a new regulation the wives of privates must travel third-class, and cannot pay the extra fare for higher accommodation.

H. McE. (Swanley).—The Canadian military authorities allow a soldier patient only £1 per month of his pay. This is paid in bi-monthly instalments of 10s.

CANADIAN (Witley).—(1) You appear to be entitled to wear the 1914-15 ribbon; the Star itself has not yet been issued. Apply to the Secretary, Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.1. (2) Ask your paymaster.

A. H. S. (Bournemouth).—If your Imperial gratuity is less than the total you would have received had you remained with the O.M.E.C., you will, we believe, receive the balance.

VERNON (Donegal).—No copy of the King's thanks is given to Canadian soldiers receiving their discharge in Great Britain. Possibly it is due to an oversight, but we agree that it should be remedied.

J. C. (Buxton).—Orders-in-Council and Routine Orders are generally so ambiguous that we beg to decline to give an interpretation of the one in question. Ask your C.O. for his opinion.

R. C. S. (Cooden).—It is impossible to say when you are likely to be returned. The authorities are hopeful that all Canadian troops will have left England by the end of August.

MAC (Park Wood).—Canadian soldiers are credited with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on their deferred pay. There is no proof of this in a man's paybook, but the amount due is given when his last pay certificate is made up.

E. E. S. (Norfolk).—We understand that it is possible for you to secure a passport and passage after a little waiting. Write in the first place to Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, 11, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

SISTER (Hampshire).—(1) A lieutenant's gratuity for two and under three years' service is put at £94 6s. 4d. (2) You are entitled to the \$100 additional outfit allowance after two years' service. Apply to your C.O. (3) You can stop-over at Toronto for 30 days, and still be entitled to transportation to dispersal area.

A. J. M. (Burgess Hill).—(1) Our reference to the speech made in the Dominion House of

Commons, on March 10, in answer to Sir Sam Hughes, was as telegraphed to the various papers in Canada. (2) No special decoration has yet been awarded. (3) A Canadian soldier's overseas service dates from the time he leaves his own country. (4) Write for booklet to Major W. H. Kippen, Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

MAGAZINES.

The April issue of the *Imperial Colonist* contains the annual report of the British Women's Emigration Association.

With its April issue, *Tellers of the Deep* has reached its 600th number. Dr. Harry L. Paddon describes "A Winter's Afternoon in Labrador."

In *Overseas* for April, Lord Leverhulme states "The Case for a Six-hour Day"; W. L. George writes on "Shall we Nationalise our Railways?"; and a medical correspondent on "Spanish Flu." The photographs, which include several taken in Canada, are again a feature.

In the April *Strand Magazine* (special spring fiction number), Hayden Church solves a literary mystery by relating "The Love Story of a Gifted Poet," in the person of a Canadian, Isidore G. Ascher. Other articles include: "Why Human Beings are Interested in Crime" (A. K. Greene), "Oscar Asche and Lily Bravton" (by themselves), and "The Great Indian Rope Trick" (Lt. F. W. Holmes, V.C., M.M.).

A spirited tale, "The Blower of Bubbles," from the pen of Arthur Beverley Baxter (who is contributing the series of sketches of great Canadian airmen to *Canada*), is the feature of the April issue of that old-established favourite *Chambers's Journal*. Two serials, at present running are "The Searchers," by John Foster; and "John Brown," by R. W. Campbell. The other tales and articles fully maintain the high reputation of *Chambers's*.

The chief articles in the *Anglo-French Review* for March are: "The Reconstruction of Germany," by Francis Gribble; "Les Routes de l'Air et la Co-opération Franco-Britannique," by Jacques Balsan; "La Liberté Commerciale aux Temps Présents et Prochains," by André Lebon; and "La Psychologie du Soldat," by Albert Dauzat.

* *

Under new regulations, the import of Canadian whisky into the United Kingdom is to be freely allowed.

Mr. W. H. Ardley, comptroller of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and Grand Trunk Pacific, has resigned his position after forty years' service with the company.

Mr. G. T. Clarkson, the Receiver appointed for the Polson Iron Works, which is now in liquidation, states that the liabilities of this firm amount to \$1,488,000, and the assets to \$2,375,000 (says the *Record*). There are nearly 200 trade creditors.

The Canadian Government has granted credits of \$125,000,000 each to Belgium, Italy, and Greece in order to enable Canadian exporters to take advantage of the removal of the British embargo on the export of meat, contracts for the sale of which have already been made.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED.

PREFERENCE SHARE DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND has been declared upon that portion of the Capital Stock of the Company consisting of Preference Shares, being a half-yearly dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the said Preference Shares, and that same will be payable at the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Limited, 5, Princes Street, London, E.C., England, or at the option of the holder at the office of the Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada, on and after the first day of May, 1919, to shareholders who appeared on the register on the 16th day of April.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from April 17 to April 30th, both days inclusive.

G. S. HOLMESTED, Secretary.
Toronto, March 19th, 1919.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Preference Stock Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April, 1919, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrant.

By Order of the Board,
FRANCIS BURNETT-STUART,
Secretary.

4, Great Winchester Street,
London, E.C.2.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will, on and after the 15th instant, PAY, at the Office of the Company in London, New York or Montreal, the COUPONS due on the 1st instant upon the under-mentioned Bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, viz.:—

4% Bonds, Series "A" Prairie Section.
Do. Do. "B" Mountain Section.
Do. Lake Superior Branch.

Coupons presented for payment in London must be left three clear days for examination.

By Order of the Board,
H. H. NORMAN, Secretary.
Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.
12th April, 1919.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, President of the Canadian National Railways, in addressing a gathering at Vancouver, predicted that the gross earnings of the National lines west of Port Arthur would be largely in excess of those of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He appealed for confidence in future development, in which the port of Vancouver was sure to figure largely, particularly in relation to Oriental trade.

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Arranged Alphabetically

Adams, F., Vancouver-Smith's Lawn, Sunningdale.
Aubrey, W., Summerland, B.C. Savoy Hotel.
Arnold, N/S. M., Montreal-66, Ennismore Gardens.

Babbitt, N/S. B. L., Fredericton-95, Lancaster Gate.
Bailey, Lt. H. J. (R.N.V.E.), Vancouver-Imperial Hotel.
Beauchamp, Col. G. E., Montreal-Berners Hotel.
Bennett, C. S., St. John-Canadian Officers' Club, 8, Chesterfield Gardens.
Bry, Lt. Harry, Vancouver-c/o Bank of Montreal.
Brittain, A. H., Toronto-29, St. George's Road, S.W.
Brown, Lt. P. S. (R.A.F.), Montreal-Colney, Herts.
Buchanan, Capt. G. A. B., Pincher Creek, Alta.-Canadian Officers' Club, 8, Chesterfield Gardens.
Burgess, P. E., Regina, Sask.-17, Aylward Road, Forest Hill.
Burgess, F. D., Mecheché, Alta.-c/o New Peel Club.
Burns, Winifred M., Kingston, Ont.-c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Calhoun, N/S. Marion, Ottawa-66, Ennismore Gardens.
Campbell, G. S., Halifax-Vandyke Hotel, Cromwell Road.
Carler, Lt. L. Y. (R.N.V.E.), Vancouver-66, Hill Lane, Southampton.
Champion, Capt. C. H., Chateauguay-Kinmel Park Hotel.
Charles, Capt. P. H., Toronto-Regent Palace Hotel.
Clark, Brig.-Gen., Victoria-216, Southampton Road, Cambridge Hill.
Cockburn, Colin A., Toronto-Waldorf Hotel.
Coon, Eva B., Kingston, Ont.-Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Corynne, Lt.-Col. L. M., Toronto-Curzon Hotel.
Cripps, Lt. G. W., Vancouver-Canadian Officers' Club, Chesterfield Gardens.

De Macedo, Q.S.M.S. J. F., Victoria-55, Talbot Road, W.2.
Dolden, E., Amulet, Sask.-49, Hornsey Rise, N.
Douglas, J. K., and Mrs., Amherst-Claridge's Hotel.
Duke, Capt. L. de S., Victoria-R.F.C. Club, W.1.
Dupuis, Major G. E. A. (22nd Bn.)-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Dyde, Major W. F., Edmonton-4, Grove Street, Oxford.

Eveling, Sec. Lt. E. D. (R.A.F.), Sussex, N.B.-12, Oathlope Street, W.C.
Farquhar, Lt. J. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg-c/o Canadian Emigration Office.

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Finlayson, Lt. G. M., Montreal-136, St. James' Street.
Foster, Stephen, Victoria-26, Falkland Road, Kensington.
Fraser, Lt. Fred (R.A.F.), Vancouver-Grove Military Hospital, Tooting.
Gordon, Lt. A. H., Edmonton-Bramhall.
Gouvier, William, Ottawa-Jules Hotel.

Harris, Major G. C., Vancouver-"P" Wing, Willey.
Harris, Dr. Charles, Ottawa-Curzon Hotel.
Hayesman, A. J. (O.A.P.C.), Brandon-7, Millbank, S.W.
Hewitt, L. G., St. Stephen-Grafton Hotel.
Hughes, Lt. B. L. (R.F.A.), Toronto-46, Wilton Road, S.W.
Humble, N/S. E. H. (C.A.M.C.), Stanley, N.B.-66, Ennismore Gardens.
Humphrey, J. W., Moncton-Golden Cross Hotel.
Hunt, T. F. (P.P.C.L.I.), Sackville, N.B.-Grafton Hotel.

Kelver, Gar. W. B., Moncton-Headquarters, O.M.P.C. Argyle House.
Kington, N/S. Margaret, Ottawa 66, Ennismore Gardens.

La Perriere, André, Montreal-150, Oxford Terrace.
Laliberte, Capt. G. E., Montreal-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Lancaster, Capt. B., Montreal-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Lewson, Capt. L. H. (R.A.M.C.), Vancouver-Strand Palace Hotel.
Lindsay, Lt. W. M. (Gls. M.G. Regt.), Watson, Sask. Guards' Club (Pall Mall).
Lewis, Capt. J. F. (C.A.M.C.), Hillsboro, N.B.-Strand Palace Hotel.
Linden, C. E. (R.C.T.), Quebec 116, Bedford Road, Liverpool.
Linnis, Lt. J. E. (22nd Bn.) Regent Palace Hotel.
Loughhead, Capt. E. D., Calgary 245, Oxford Street, W.

Mac, M.C.
Macgowan, Capt. K. C. (7th Bn.) New Westminister 8, Ballham Hill, R.W.12.
McAllister, F. R., Milltown, N.B.-Grafton Hotel.
McArmist, J. W., Kamloops Hotel Cecil.
McKinley, W. R., St. John, N.B.-Imperial Hotel.

McLaren, Lt. E. Bruce (R.A.F.), Montreal-34, Grosvenor Street, W.

Maguire, Gar. W. L., Gorrie, Ont.-1st C.G.A. Rhyll.
Maillet, Lt. Roger (R.A.F.), Montreal-5, Oakley Square.
Marcel, Louis S., and Mrs., Montreal-Wigmore Hotel, Portman Square.
Metcalfe, Lt. Com. Bruce (R.N.R.), Vancouver-The Knowle, Bay Park Avenue, Maidenhead.
Moore, Bdr. A. B., Toronto-16, Queen's Road, Walthamstow.
Morin, Lt. Louis E. (22nd Bn.)-Regent Palace Hotel.
Morrison, Sergt. T. E., Victoria-103, Swindley Road, Wembley.

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Newcombe, Comdr. J. F. (R.N.), Halifax-c/o Lloyds Bank, Plymouth.
Patterson, Andrew, Montreal-9, Duchesne Street.
Payette, Lt. A. (22nd Bn.)-Regent Palace Hotel.
Popham, Lt. H. C. Vyvyan, Duveaux-37, Denmark Villas, Hove.
Pratt, H., Vancouver-97, Beckside Road, Bradford.

Richardson, Corpl. C. B., Montreal-17, Argyll Place, W.
Roberts, P., Vancouver-18, Slidescombe Road, St. Leonard's.

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Rosevear, Lilias, Montreal-Alexander Hotel, S.W.
Shanks, G. L., Winnipeg-20, Kensington Gardens, Toronto, W.
Sharpe, Lt. J., Welland, Ont.-M. D., 2, Kinmel Park.
Simms, Lt. E., Big Bar, B.C.-226, Alexander Road, Grimsby.
Stark, Miss M. Jean, Toronto-c/o Messrs. Angus & Co., Ltd., 44, Paul Street, E.C.
Stirling, Capt. A., Fredericton-c/o Bank of Montreal.

Thompson, Jean A. (V.A.D.), Strathroy, Ont.-Brighton Hotel.
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Trellford, Capt. W. G., Toronto-c/o D. D. S. 135, Oxford Street, W.
Tressider, Gnr. Jack M., Toronto-Rosenden, Oranien Road, Edinburgh.

Triles, S. B. (R.A.F.), Salisbury, N.B.-Queen Mary's Club for Overseas Officers.

Unwin, Comdr. C. (R.N.R.), Vancouver-Abbotsford Hotel, Russell Square.

Verge, Major H. B., New Germany, N.S.-Strand Palace Hotel.

Wainwright, Muriel E., Ottawa-c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street.
Walker, Lt.-Col. H. C., Montreal-Burlington Hotel.
Weaver, Lt. (R.N.V.R.), Vancouver-Grand Hotel, Sunderland.

White, Ora (V.A.D.), London, Ont.-Kingsley Hotel.

Williams, E. W. L., Montreal-Dean's Hotel, Oxford Street, W.
Williams, Col. C. J., Sherbrooke-c/o Quebec Government Offices.
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Young Miss P., Ottawa-War Hospital, Balham.

The following registered during the week at the Canadian Red Cross: (2), Berners Street, W.1.: G. E. Grant, Ottawa; Robt. G. Adams, Roff T. Nixon and Lt. J. R. Robins, R.A.F. New York City; Capt. H. S. White, C.A.M.C.; Lt. G. E. M. Carr-Harris, A.E. (12, Chestnut Crescent, Notting Hill Gate); Lt. E. L. Byron, C.E.A. (8, Chesterfield Gardens); Lt. R. L. Holding, R.A.F. Brantford; Lt. Joseph T. Williams, R.A.F. (Blandford Camp).

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CANADA AND JAMAICA.

Shipping circles in New York have received with interest the announcement from Kingston, Jamaica, that the Canadian Government has been asked to establish a direct steamship service with Jamaica, it being understood that a subsidy will be provided in case such a project is carried out and that the Legislative Council has excluded shipping companies from the payment of taxes under the Income Tax Bill which has just been passed. Insurance companies will, under the Bill (says Reuters), pay 1 1/2 per cent. on their gross incomes.

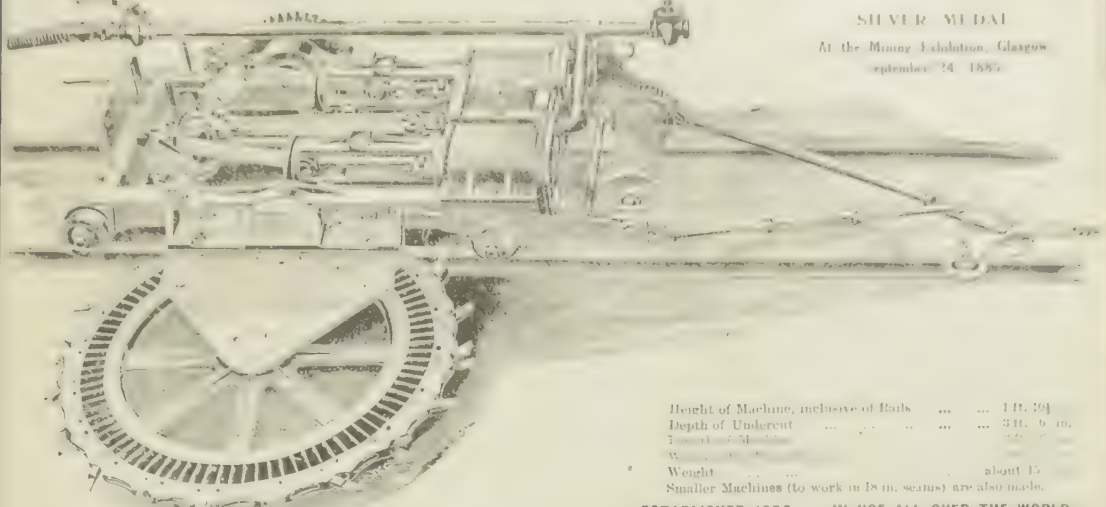
DOMINION CANNERS.

The financial statement submitted to the shareholders of Dominion Canners, Ltd., at their annual meeting on March 5 showed profits for the year, after providing for war tax, but before deducting bond interest, of \$745,324, or \$54,676 less than for the previous year, the decrease being accounted for by recent restrictions on export trade. Bond interest absorbed \$103,099, and preferred dividends \$160,342, leaving a balance of \$481,883 for the year, which brings the total balance carried forward up to \$1,472,222. All the arrears of preferred dividends have been paid off, and the preferred dividends are being paid regularly each quarter. The president spoke of the prospects as being very bright.

By a Dominion Order in Council, the remission of 2 1/2 per cent. duty on farm tractors under \$1,400 in value is continued indefinitely.

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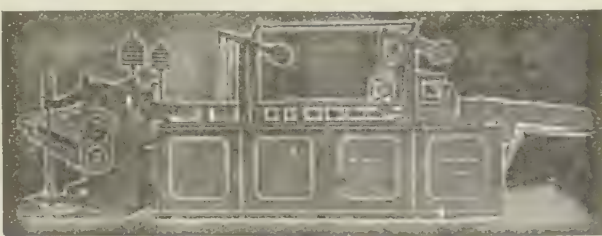
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PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon.

FRED. C. SALTER, European Traffic Manager

"CANADA," WEEKLY, ILLUSTRATED.

For Subscription Rates and Form for Application see page ii.

For Advertisement Rates see page v.

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CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 694. Vol. LIV. LONDON and TORONTO.
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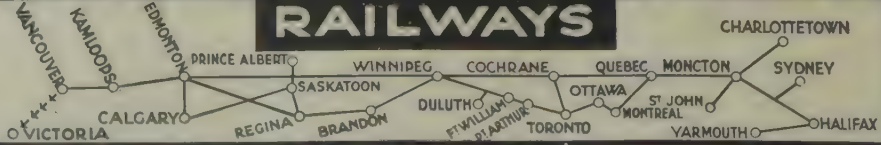
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	1918.	1917
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Silver	2,801,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,480,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,575
Totals	\$41,083,000	\$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,608.

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Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B. C. British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

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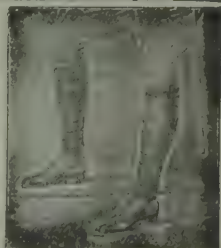
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION	91
HASTENING DEMOBILISATION	95
CANADA'S OVERSEAS FORCES: NOTES	96
AWARD OF D.C.M.s	96
TO FOSTER ANGLICAN-AMERICAN TRADE (CANADA CLUB LUNCHEON)	97
GREAT CANADIAN AIRMEN: MAJOR R. COLLISHAW	99
A LETTER FROM CANADA	100
THE CANADIAN RECORD OFFICE	101
PURELY PERSONAL	103
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	107
MASSEY-HARRIS CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, KINGSWOOD, DUELING	109
CORRESPONDENCE	110
FROM EAST TO WEST	111, 114
CANADIAN FINANCE	112, 113, 114, 117, 119

THE RECORD OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS.

SINCE the bursting of the thundercloud in 1914, which enveloped almost the whole world in the fog of war, the people of Canada have made great sacrifices, and in not a few cases have set a high example of national efficiency and patriotic effort.

Among all these efforts there is nothing more noteworthy than the organised voluntary support and maintenance of the Red Cross services. The volume and extent of these, growing with each month of war, are dealt with this week in a special supplement from the pen of one of the most prominent of Canadian women journalists. On this occasion space does not permit us to refer in detail to the wide organisation in Canada, which so admirably ensured the great supplies of comforts necessary for the work overseas, and maintained the large subscriptions to defray the cost of the Society's work for the sick, the wounded, and prisoners of war. The people of the Mother Country are rightly proud of the work of the British Red Cross, and it is well that they should be helped to realise the extent and the variety of the work so successfully carried on by the Canadian organisation.

The Society has been well served by those Canadians who came over in the early days of the war, and who have so whole-heartedly devoted all their time and strength to the organisation and perfection of the work here and at the front. Very few who assumed this heavy responsibility could have foreseen the long and trying years ahead, the long enforced absence from their homes, and the increasing strain of the work, which broke down many members of the staff.

In reading the record of the Society's undertakings, one

is amazed at the variety of its services. Wherever help could be given the Canadian Red Cross offered either voluntary workers, supplies, or money, and no small portion of this generosity was expended on behalf of France and Belgium.

Owing to the wise selection of its personnel the Canadian Red Cross has always displayed a broad generosity and wide patriotism, which refused to be influenced or trammelled by narrow or parochial views. The result is seen in the most friendly and cordial relations which have been established, not only with their kinsfolk in the Mother Country, but also with the people of France and Belgium.

Even as the Canadian Corps has deservedly won its great reputation among the fighting units on the Western Front, so the Canadian Red Cross has earned by its broad generosity and its efficiency of organisation an equally high place among voluntary organised war work. Not only has the Canadian Red Cross brought comfort and kindness to so many thousands of its own soldiers, but it has left a memory throughout the Mother Country, and in those parts of the Continent where its benefactions have been so generously displayed, which will endure for generations, and will not be one of the least of the national heritages which have accrued to the name and people of Canada as the outcome of the war.

—*—

DEVELOPING CANADA'S TRADE.

A S representative of his Majesty's Ministers, as well as President-elect of McGill University, a fine tribute was paid by Sir Auckland Geddes to the part which the Canadian divisions have played in the war, at the luncheon given by the Canada Club to Mr. Lloyd Harris and other members of the Canadian Trade Mission last week. Sir Auckland was amply justified in his brilliant eulogium, and in the deduction he drew that Canada is no longer a subordinate partner in the Empire, but "one of the great world nations," thanks to the military triumphs of her forces on the battlefields of Europe.

The successes which Mr. Lloyd Harris was able to record as having already attended the efforts of himself and his colleagues to develop Canada's trade on the European Continent have been primarily due to the knowledge of her resources which has been realised in the Allied countries in South-Eastern Europe as well as in France, Belgium, and Italy, and which has been demonstrated by her exports of munitions, railway material, and other industrial products during the critical period of the war. Moreover, thanks to the attitude and ability displayed by Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues, the status of Canada has been raised during the sittings of the Peace Conference, and the way made easier for the conclusion of these contracts for supplies and credits to Rumania, Greece, and Belgium which Mr. Lloyd Harris was able to announce.

But the main theme of the spokesman of the Canadian Trade Mission was an appeal to the business men of Great Britain to co-operate in seriously developing inter-Empire trade. His figures as to Canada's imports from Germany and the United States deserve the serious attention of British manufacturers. Now is the time to recover lost ground, and if the volume of direct exports to Canadian ports can be considerably increased a long step will have been taken towards reducing freight rates by providing outward as well as homeward cargoes.

By providing Mr. Lloyd Harris with the opportunity of making such a valuable speech the Canada Club has rendered a public service.

—*—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Lloyd
George's Speech.

The speech made by Mr. Lloyd George at Westminster last week was of more than domestic interest, and though hailed in many journalistic quarters as a great political success for the British Premier, will hardly add to his prestige in the Dominions, where they judge these things unfettered by party bias. The Canadian delegates at Paris

have seen the seamy side of selfish intrigue in international politics, and, being more free from self interest than any other delegates assembled at Paris, they have viewed the long negotiations more truly and dispassionately than is perhaps possible with any other group. The toying with the Bolshevik Government and the heavy diplomacy of Mr. Wilson and his colleagues have not too favourably impressed them; nor, perhaps, have the rapid variations of sympathy of Mr. Lloyd George between the strongly conflicting views of France and America necessarily been regarded as proof of genius or high statesmanship.

Mr. Lloyd George may by temperament and political shrewdness be the pre-eminent leader of democracy in Great Britain, but that he is best fitted and equipped to safeguard and assure the interests of the British Empire as a whole at this fateful Conference is regarded with some doubt in the Dominions.

Government Immigration Propaganda. It is announced that the Dominion Government has decided to spend one million dollars in a propaganda campaign in the United States to attract suitable farmer settlers to Canada. This is a wise decision, and should be attended by eminently satisfactory results. The attractions which the Prairie Provinces offer to American farmers, accustomed to similar soil and climatic conditions south of the boundary, are well known and realised, but to-day the Government and people of Canada stand much higher in the estimation of their southern neighbours than ever before, and the adoption of Canadian citizenship, with all that it implies, will certainly not be less agreeable to an American farmer of the right stamp than it would have been in 1914.

While the Canadian immigration authorities are preparing to engage actively in propaganda in the States, we would remind them that the field in the United Kingdom and in certain parts of Europe must also be cultivated. The yield from the Old World cannot be immediate as in the case of the United States, but it would be folly on that account to neglect it to-day. There are other cultivators of this field, who are already busy. If these are left undisturbed in their propaganda work until shipping is available to Canada it may be found that the passengers have in the meantime gone elsewhere. There is a great field for Canadian propaganda on this side, and the new land settlement scheme is by far the most practical and attractive yet put forward, but it needs to be made known, and this should not be delayed.

Fostering British-Canadian Ideals. The Winnipeg Canadian Club has frequently proved itself to be in the forefront of patriotic movements. For some years past a Committee of the Executive, known as the Flag Day Committee, has made arrangements for flying the Flag in the city on the anniversaries of events of national importance, and in other ways done much useful work. The powers of this Committee have now been considerably enlarged. A Canadian Citizenship Committee has been constituted, with the object of studying various problems connected with the present period of reconstruction. One of its main aims is to foster and build up British-Canadian ideals and sentiments and to draw Canada and the Empire more closely together.

For practical purposes, leading citizens of Winnipeg have been grouped together in sub-committees, each dealing with an allotted task. For instance, one is concerned with the franchise, another with immigration, another with education, another with publicity, and another with labour. We wish the movement the success it deserves.

Lyons Fair Dissatisfaction. Much of the success of the Lyons Fair was due to the presence of representatives of Canadian manufacturers. Unfortunately the benefit does not appear to have been reciprocal. A number of the exhibitors have returned home dissatisfied with the arrangements and disappointed with the results.

On the one hand, the manufacturers seem to have been under the impression, when they agreed to take part in the Fair, that it was being held under the auspices of the French Government, whereas, they now declare, it was

really a humbly private undertaking on the part of some of the citizens of Lyons. On the other hand, they discovered, when they had booked a number of orders, that it would be impossible to deliver any goods in France owing to the Government prohibition of the importation of manufactured articles, except foods and agricultural implements. This is, of course, a point with regard to which strong protest has already been made. Even though—as is hoped the Lyons Fair yet turn out to have been a good advertisement for Canada and Canadian manufacturers, it certainly seems as if misunderstandings of this sort might have been avoided.

Nationalisation of Railways.

As it is quite obvious that, owing either to the force of circumstances or to popular desire, Canada is now committed to a very extensive scheme of State ownership of railways, it is highly important that the system of operating these railways should be most carefully planned. Hitherto the world affords no example, we believe, of any railway system operated under Government which would not provide a more efficient and economical service under private ownership. The German State railways, efficient as they were in many respects, were notoriously employed by the Government to favour certain classes of traffic at the expense of the general public. The experience of the United States abundantly shows that Government control in that country has proved extravagant and costly. On one system, taken over during the war, the Government added in one year 40,000 extra employees and handled considerably less tonnage than in the previous year!

With the example of Germany, the United States, and Australia in front of them, it should be possible for the Canadian Government to avoid the most obvious errors, but it will undoubtedly require a very high standard of statesmanship to draft and to apply regulations which will prevent abuses and extravagance.

Copyright in Canada.

The provisions of the long-talked-of Bill to amend Canada's much criticised copyright laws are now under consideration. The strong feeling in favour of reform was indicated at a meeting of the Authors' and Composers' Association of Canada last month, when it was stated: "Existing legislation in Canada leaves the native author and composer a skeleton picked clean by the beaks of foreign interests. If our law makers desire a national literature to express our national life, the toilers in the profession of literature must be given some semblance of recognition and protection. As things are now, our country is deliberately expatriating our makers of song and story."

Under the British Act, the term of copyright is the life of the author plus 50 years. In Canada, it is only 28 plus 14 years. "Our present copyright law is obsolete, anomalous and inadequate, and must be remodelled," said Mr. J. H. Moss, K.C. The provisions of the Berlin Convention of 1908, which were in the main adopted by Britain in 1911, have never been ratified by Canada. The legislation introduced at Ottawa proposes to incorporate the provisions of the British Copyright Act of 1911 into the statutes of Canada. Such a reform will remove many of the disabilities by which Canadian authors and composers are handicapped, and will conduce to greater simplicity and uniformity of procedure. It is noticeable that one of the clauses of the proposed measure provides for the rights of staff contributors to newspapers as well as for the owner of the paper.

Bankruptcy Legislation.

Now that Canada is in a position seriously to develop and extend her export trade it is high time that her bankruptcy legislation should be made uniform throughout the Dominion. Up to the present Canada enjoyed the remarkable but unenviable distinction of being the only country besides China which possessed no bankruptcy legislation.

It is somewhat surprising that this omission in her commercial equipment has not more seriously handicapped her industrial progress, but it is obviously time that

Overseas creditors must be legally protected under regulations which are uniform throughout all the provinces.

* * *

British Films in Canada.

We are glad to see that a movement is on foot in Western Canada for the extension of the use of British moving picture films. To far too great an extent the needs of the Canadian market are catered for by American producers. The result is the spread of American ideas and an extensive advertisement propaganda for the United States generally. The moving picture industry is said to be the third largest in the United States, and therefore it is no difficult matter to furnish films for their neighbours to the North.

As the importance of the cinematograph as an educative agency is realised, it is being increasingly felt by Canadians that steps should be taken to utilise the medium much more for the spread of British influences in Canada, as well as in other parts of the Empire. It is suggested that it would be a paying proposition for the British Government and the Governments of the Overseas Dominions to get together for the dissemination of an intelligent British propaganda on a large scale. Films dealing with our Army and Navy are, of course, one class calculated to make a general appeal. Views of different portions of the Empire should also be included, and the picture stories of various types produced should be given a more British character. There is certainly a large field to be developed in this direction—and not least in Canada.

* * *

Needs of the Mining Industry.

A large number of delegates attended the International Mining Convention in Vancouver at the end of last month. Several matters were pressed on the attention of the Government which, if acted upon, should stimulate prospecting and ensure more protection to this class of pioneer than he has hitherto received. As there are enormous fields in Northern Canada awaiting exploration by hardy and adventurous prospectors, many returned soldiers would embark on this adventure, given reasonable encouragement and protection by the Government.

Other resolutions adopted by the Convention included a demand that greater attention should be given to geology and mining at the University of British Columbia, and a protest against the present fixed price of silver. The purchasing value of both the precious metals used in coinage has been so heavily reduced by the revolution in commodity prices that a new standard of value for both silver and gold seems to be imperative.

* * *

The Oil Prospecting Monopoly.

Certain papers in Canada have taken alarm at the prospect of the Government granting to the Shell Transport & Trading Company the very extensive rights they ask for in their oil prospecting programme. The concession suggested by this great oil company is on a profit-sharing basis with the Government. It may be desirable to encourage a great corporation, skilled and experienced in the development of oil-bearing lands, if by so doing it ensures the quicker opening up of this great natural asset of Canada in the North-West, but the history of the Standard Oil Company has shown the danger of monopoly, and to give such enormous territorial concessions to one corporation, thereby preventing healthy competition, is a matter of grave importance to the future of the Dominion.

* * *

Treatment of Cadets.

Particulars have reached us of a flagrant case of War Office treatment of a Canadian cadet. A First Contingent man—a warrant officer—was wounded at the Second Battle of Ypres, and after recovery was appointed to the military police at Shorncliffe. On May 10, 1918—nearly a year ago—he was accepted for an Imperial cadet course, and on September 23 passed his final War Office examination. He was retained at the Cadet College, Oxford, as cadet, until after his Christmas leave (January, 1919). Repeated promises were made that he would be gazetted to a commission, but this was not carried out, and ultimately—on February 24 last—he was gazetted to the

Reserve of Officers, which does not carry pay or allowances of any kind. It took the War Office from September to February to carry through this gazetting, and even then it was practically a gazetting out instead of into the Army.

The foregoing is but one example of War Office lassitude, and it is small wonder that the War Office treatment of Colonial cadets has sometimes been a bitter pill for Overseas troops to swallow.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT AND TITLES.

Sir Thomas White's Statement.

In the Dominion House of Commons last week a long debate took place on a resolution proposed by Mr. W. F. Nickle, the member for Kingston, against the conferring of titles on Canadians except in the case of professional appellations in connection with military or naval service or in the case of judges. An amendment referring the question to a Parliamentary Committee was carried by 71 votes against 64.

Sir Thomas White stated that since last session the Cabinet had been in communication with the Imperial Government on the subject. "The Imperial authorities," he said, "have definitely decided to grant no more hereditary titles except on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. With regard to abolishing present hereditary titles, there are many difficulties, and the Imperial Government have asked that the matter be left in abeyance. Of honours other than hereditary the Imperial Government has agreed to wait for the recommendations of the Canadian Prime Minister before making further awards, except in cases of war achievement. The question of conferring honours and distinctions or abstaining from doing so presents a difficult problem. In addition to soldiers at the front, there are many soldiers in Canada who are entitled to recognition, as well as Army volunteer workers in various phases of war work. The opinion of the Cabinet at present is that no civil decorations should be granted, and they suggest that the matter should be sent to a Committee of the House."

* * *

G.W.V.A. CONVENTION'S DEMANDS.

A convention of Great War Veterans at Manitoba suggested bonuses for soldiers and sailors as follows:—\$3 a day for men on a belligerent front, \$2 a day if on service in England only, and \$1 for men with six months' service in Canada.

The convention also adopted resolutions (says the *Times*) demanding that all alien immigration should be stopped and alien enemies expelled; that private employment bureaux should be closed, as they gave no guarantee of preference for soldiers; St. Peter's Indian Reserve to be opened as a colony for disabled soldiers, widows, and dependents; the Dominion Government to insure returned men at rates based on physical fitness at the time of attestation; and the Dominion and Provincial Governments to improve conditions for teachers that returned soldiers may be able to enter the profession and disloyal English-speaking citizens be expelled.

* * *

LORD SHAUGHNESSY ON CANADIAN RAILWAY CONTROL.

Speaking at the Canadian Club in Montreal, Lord Shaughnessy declared that he was always opposed to public ownership of the railways (says the *Times*). Officials of railways owned by the Government must ultimately become politicians. The Government was acquiring more mileage with the idea that with independent railways under its control there would be greater efficiency. Ministers thought they could keep politics out of the Administration, but this was impossible.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or 1l, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN.—At a nursing home, Brighton, on April 7, the wife of Lt. Andrew David Martin, Canadian Scottish, a daughter.

PEPPER.—On Saturday, March 29, 1919, at Toronto, the wife of Lt. Grant H. Pepper, Royal Canadian Dragoons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

STEVENSON-RAMAGE.—On April 12, at St. Martin's, West Acton, by the Rev. Charles Sargeant, Robert, eldest son of the late Robert Stevenson of Dunnington, Co. Tyrone, to Letitia Marion, youngest daughter of the late Maj. James Douglas Ramage, Lake Mequinic.

DEATHS.

NOBLE.—On April 14, Agnes Shireen, wife of Arnold Robinson Noble, of Edmonton, Alberta, and daughter of the late Prebendary and Mrs. Killo.

On Service.

MALCOLM.—On February 19, at Toronto, France, of pneumonia, Lt. (A/Capt.) John Evelyn Malcolm, R.E., late C.M.B., younger and only surviving son of Mr. H. A. Malcolm, 22 Kensington Gardens Square, W.

FRANCIS.—On March 11, 1919, in St. John's, as the result of wounds received on active service, Lt. Alfred Henry Thomas, P.O.C.E., attached to Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, son of the late Henry Thomas of Tanworth, and of Mrs. Thomas, of his 10th year, R.I.P.

In Memoriam.

BLACK.—In loving memory of Maj. Pearl George Black, who died in a hotel off the Strand, London, on April 2, 1917. Till we meet again. Daley. (Toronto papers, please copy.)

HASTENING DEMOBILISATION.

Scheme Should be Carried Out in Less Than Half Estimated Time

It is officially announced that the demobilisation of Canadian troops is now proceeding so rapidly, and future arrangements are so well advanced, that, now that the St. Lawrence is open for navigation, the number returning in May should exceed the numbers repatriated in April. Practically all long service men ought to be either in Canada or on their way to Canada within the next two months or so.

It should, the authorities state, encourage Canadian troops unavoidably detained in England to learn that at the present rate the demobilisation scheme for the Canadian forces will be carried out in less than half the time that was originally estimated.

SECOND DIVISION UNITS IN ENGLAND.

The only sailing reported up to the time of going to press was that of the *Belgie*, which left England on the 16th with 75 officers and 3,250 other ranks of the Corps Troops.

The following units of the Second Division have reached England since our last issue went to press:—

The 18th Bn. (dispersal station: London), 19th and 20th (Toronto), 21st (Kingston), 22nd (Quebec), 24th (Montreal), 25th (Halifax), and 31st (Calgary). The 15th Bty. C.F.A. (Toronto), 16th (London), 17th (Winnipeg), 20th (Kingston), 22nd (Hamilton), and 23rd (Toronto). The 4th and 5th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, No. 1 Section, 2nd Divisional Train (St. John), No. 2 Section (Montreal), No. 3 (Vancouver), and No. 4 (Winnipeg). 2nd Divisional Signal Company (Toronto). Headquarters, and Nos. 1 and 3 Sec-



STAFF OF THE CANADIAN HOSPITAL (MAJOR G. A. INGS) ATTACHED TO CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS WHILE AT GERARDMER, GERMANY. Canadian War Records Photograph.

tions, Divisional Ammunition Column (St. John and Moncton respectively).

The following units have also arrived:—Lord Strathcona's Horse, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Fort Garry Horse, Nos. 1 and 2 Auxiliary Horse Companies, Nos. 3 and 4 C.C.S., No. 2 Stationary Hospital, 5th Field Ambulance, and No. 1 C.A.V.C. Hospital.

A WARNING AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

Canadian Officer's Outspoken Words.

In a farewell to the 6th Bn. of the Devonshire Regt., which he has commanded in Mesopotamia for nearly two years, Col. C. L. Flick, C.M.G. (of Nicola, B.C.), said he would like to give them a little advice. "You all know," he said, "that I am a Canadian, and that, in common with other Canadians, I have had to work hard with head and hands for many years before success was assured me. I want you to bear this in mind, when I have said what I have in my mind." He continued:—

When you return to England you will find that national habits, customs and thoughts have undergone great changes—the England of 1914 has disappeared—its place taken by a more outspoken, more courageous, more free England—an England in which work will be hard to find, and when found must be won in competition with women.

You have heard of Bolshevism in Russia and Germany, and that an attempt has been made by the pro-Germans in England to give Bolshevism a foothold in England. I am about to explain to you that Bolshevism is but another name for anarchy, or worse

it means battle, murder and sudden death in the streets and country lanes of Old England and Russia perhaps.

On your arrival in England you will probably be met by one best described as a glad-hand addler, in the very likely lough well in France or elsewhere, who has a persona or political axe to grind. Don't worry about him, for his advice will never buy your baby a pair of pants. He is merely a messenger of Bolshevism. You will find soldiers' associations—either formed or forming, and if they are for the good of the common weal join them, but leave nothing to do with in-land methods of reform. They are but the Advanced Guard of Bolshevism. If reforms are necessary, and they doubtless are, get your own nominee into Parliament, and see to it that he does something besides talk.

Bolshevism, as carried out in Germany and Russia, means run by the lowest classes in the human scale. This scum is ruling in the name of Democracy—a Democracy that eliminates capital land owners, and all men who hire others to work for them. Real Democracy as applied to France, England, America, Australia, Canada and New Zealand means the Government of the People by the People for ALL the People—from King George down to the last born English baby.

Converted industrial strikes merely mean that agitators will try to coerce you to their view by cutting off the water supplies from large cities, stopping coal miners working, causing trains to cease from running—in short, stopping every national industry that they can. Supposing this to come about in England, who suffers? Why the women and the children, the aged and feeble, your fathers, mothers, sisters and sweethearts. The result and the sorrow is the same to you if your loved one die. It does not matter how that death is brought about—whether by machine guns or bayonets or starvation or cold.

Bolshevists are trying to bring these horrors about in the land you have been fighting for since 1914. Set your faces resolutely against all disturbances, from whatever cause. You have fought for and won freedom for yourselves and the whole world beside. Don't throw it away in a moment of temper or excitement. Make the New England free for everybody but the Huns. Free for the rich, free for the poor, free for the artisan and the mechanic, free for the landowner and the peasant.

THE LIBERATORS.

By Captain Stanley Harrison.

They come from the land of the bleeding slain,
Home, home to the west.
From the horrors of hell, of grief and pain,
From the lurking death of the mine-strewn main.
Back to the land of peace again—
The land of the warrior's quest.

They come—but they leave on the fields of God
God's price to the open door—
Dear pals who dream of the golden rod
In the myriad graves where the poppies nod.
Like maple leaves on the old French sod
Strewn by the winds of war!

They come from the mud and the desert sand,
And little they think of their bravery.
Bearing the scars of the war's red brand,
Strong with the strength of the war's demand.
Men who have served but shall now command
In the world they saved from slavery!

—Mamitoba Free Press.

OVERSEAS TROOPS' MARCH.

In connection with the march through London of the Overseas troops, which has been provisionally fixed for May 3, the King has decided to act exactly as he did in the case of the triumphal march of the Guards Division. His Majesty, with other members of the Royal Family, will stand in the Forecourt of Buckingham Palace to inspect, and take the salute from the Colonials.

DOMINION FORCES MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The King and Queen have signified their intention of being present at a service which has been arranged by the Dean of Westminster, at the request of the High Commissioners for the self-governing Dominions, to be held in the Abbey on May 24 (Empire Day), in memory of the officers and men of the Overseas Forces who have fallen in the war, and as a thanksgiving for its victorious conclusion.

Particulars as to the issue of tickets will be announced later.

Col. O. Macklem, charged with a breach of the Canadian War Charities Act, pleaded "Guilty," and was fined \$500 (says the Times).

The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John ask us to state that the headquarters of the Joint Women's V.A.D. Department has been moved from Devonshire House, Piccadilly, to 52, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1., to which address all communications should be sent.

OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

Notes for Officers and Men.

The offices of the Canadian Section, G.H.Q., 1st Echelon, have been moved from Montreal to Wimeroux.

The C.A.S.C. Duty Depot has been moved from Witely to Blandford Camp, Dorset.

Possibly those members of the O.M.F.C. being demobilised in Great Britain do not know that they are given free transportation to their place of permanent residence within the British Isles. The order applies to all ranks.

A record of every officer of the Second Division, with his address after demobilisation, is to be compiled for distribution to the officers concerned.

The Permanent Force.

In a written response to an enquiry by Canada as to the policy to be adopted regarding the disposal of "other ranks" of the Permanent Force who have won commissions in the O.M.F.C., the Department of Militia and Defence state that the policy is "now under consideration, but no final decision has been reached."

An important Routine Order (No. 5480) relative to promotions and retention of acting ranks, appointments and gradings of officers was published on April 15. All officers affected should take steps to peruse carefully this Order, inasmuch as it may have a bearing on their war service gratuity on demobilisation.

It is understood that it is the policy of the Canadian Government to send no more officers to Russia unless the War Office are willing to have such officers seconded to the Imperial Army and paid by the British Government.

General Turner Visits Kimmel and Knotty Ash.

General Turner, accompanied by Major W. Nickle, A.D.C., on Monday of last week visited Kimmel Park Camp. An inspection was made of all the Concentration Wings, and everything was found to be satisfactory. From Kimmel General Turner proceeded to Knotty Ash Camp, near Liverpool, where the Railway Troops Depot is under the command of Lt.-Col. Cruickshanks. This camp is excellent in every respect, and the demobilisation arrangements are in smooth running order.

Notes on Officers.

Major Marcus Strachan, V.C., M.C., Fort Garry Horse, has succeeded in securing his release from the Canadian Forces in order to volunteer for service with the British Forces at Archangel.

Nursing Sisters C. R. Tanner and C. M. Walker, C.A.M.C., have retired in the British Isles.

Major G. G. Smith, Saak, has been appointed O.C. 15th Res. Bn., vice Lt.-Col. C. D. McPherson, and Major H. G. Wood, M.C., N.B., has been made O.C. 18th Res. Bn., vice Major (A/Lt.-Col.) C. C. Porter, D.S.O.

Major (A/Lt.-Col.) J. S. Jenkins, D.S.O., C.A.M.C., has ceased to be seconded to H.Q., O.M.F.C., for duty with the Overseas Ministry. Major J. G. Carsley, Que., and Lt. C. W. Hicks, E. Ont., have ceased to be seconded to the 3rd C.C.D. and H.Q., Seaford, respectively. Lt. (A/Capt.) C. H. J. James, C.M.G.C., has been seconded for duty with the C.A.F. Major (A/Lt.-Col.) W. F. Kemp, D.S.O., Man., Capt. E. G. Hudgin and Hon. Capt. and Q.-Mr. J. N. McGill, E. Ont., and Lt. (A/Capt.) W. M. Ferguson, Que., have ceased to be seconded to the 3rd C.C.D.

TORONTO SOLDIERS' INSURANCE SCHEME.

So many letters have reached Canada from readers expressing dissatisfaction with the results of the life insurance scheme organised by the City of Toronto for soldiers enlisted there that we addressed a letter of enquiry to the City Treasurer of Toronto asking for information regarding the operation of the scheme.

The following letter has been received this week:—

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 18th ultimo, I would advise that the life insurance under the scheme of the City of Toronto is payable only to:

- (1) Widows or children.
 - (2) Parents or persons acting in loco parentis, residing in Toronto at the time of the death of the soldier.
 - (3) Brothers, sisters and non-resident parents or persons acting in loco parentis who can prove to the satisfaction of the Insurance Committee that they were dependent on the deceased soldier.
- Only those claims are considered where it is established that the deceased soldier was a bona-fide resident of the City of Toronto in August, 1914, to the date of his enlistment.

I trust I have made the conditions clear to you.

Yours truly,
J. HEADSHAW,
Commissioner

Canadian athletes of the 1st Reserve Bn. did well at the Eastbourne Festival on Easter Monday, G. L. Blados (16 yds.) won the open quarter-mile in 52 sec.; Cpl. J. B. Keeper (90 yds.) was third in the mile handicap; and O. P. Johnson (8 yds.) was third in the 220 yds. handicap. The 1st Reserve team was third in the mile relay, and in the two miles team race the C.M.G. Depot took second place.

WINNERS OF THE D.C.M.

("London Gazette" Supplement, April 17.)

Bar to the D.C.M.

781338 C./S.M. P. D. Gibbons, D.C.M., 46th Bn.; 109399 C./S.M. W. R. Goodchild, D.C.M., 4th C.M.R.; 138802 Sgt. (A.C./S.M.) W. H. Knowles, D.C.M., 25th; 460196 Pte. P. Thompson, D.C.M., M.M., R.C.B.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

51752 Sgt. P. A. Ashman, M.M., 20th Bn.; 161077 Sgt. G. Bell, 31st; 629507 Sgt. A. B. Boggiss, M.M., 44th; 426346 A.C./S.M. N. Bretherton, M.M., 46th; 219019 Pte. J. B. Bretherton, 44th, att'd. 10th Inf. Bde.; 156840 Sgt. C. G. Carson, 1st C.M.B.; 305390 Spr. C. H. Crowder, 10th Eng. Bn.; 126049 A.S. Sgt. E. L. Fawcett, Ord. Corps; 891713 Sgt. C. A. Foster, M.M., 44th; 504039 2nd Cpl. F. Powrie, 10th Eng. Bn.; 790103 Pte. P. S. T. Grayson, 19th; 112124 1st Sgt. W. M. Hanlon, 5th C.M.R.; 541779 Cpl. (A/Sgt.) R. W. Harly, M.M., 4th Div. Sig. Coy. att'd. H.Q., 13th Inf. Bde.; 7 B.S.M. F. O. M. Himm, 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 622712 Cpl. R. James, 27th; 31377 B.S.M. J. D. Keay, 3rd Div. Amm. Col.; 460344 Sgt. W. H. Lennox, M.M., 44th; 244 Cpl. A. K. McIntosh, 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 1003044 Sgt. R. K. McIntosh, 102nd; 109498 Sgt. W. McMullan, M.M., 47th; 207924 Pte. S. Mathison, 38th; 110 Cpl. P. Miller, 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 540031 Sgt. J. Murphy, M.M., General Depot, 1st C.M.G.C.; 514400 Cpl. E. Nugent, R.C.B.; 770505 Pte. B. Pattison, 29th; 124244 Sgt. J. C. Powers, M.M., 5th C.M.B.; 246691 Pte. J. Randall, P.P.C.L.I.; 75474 Sgt. L. J. Rhoderson, M.M., 25th; 834145 Pte. C. O. Senabough, 4th C.M.R.; 1015829 Cpl. F. W. Spooner, M.M., 72nd; 71761 1st Sgt. W. W. Thibault, 26th; 913761 Sgt. W. E. Turner, M.M., 27th; 228281 Pte. E. D. Vanzile, 102nd; 772804 Lt.-Cpl. W. T. Verral, 38th; 116771 Lt.-Cpl. E. Williamson, M.M., 29th Bn.

Note.—The acts of gallantry for which the decorations have been awarded will be announced as early as practicable.

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R.C.D. MEMORIAL TABLET

Unveiled in Historic Cathedral of Amiens.

Before the Royal Canadian Dragoons left France, a delegation of the regiment attended a special service in Amiens Cathedral, where has been erected a memorial tablet to the officers, N.C.O.s and men of the R.C.D.s who have fallen in the war.

Although a majority of the fallen soldiers were of the Protestant faith, it was felt fitting that a memorial should be erected in France before the regiment sailed for England, and no more appropriate place could be found than the beautiful and famous cathedral church in the city of Amiens. The choice of Amiens Cathedral was particularly fitting because of the fact that it was at Bois de Morcuil, on March 30, 1918, in the defence of the city of Amiens, that the regiment lost so many of its men.

Before the memorial could be erected it had to be sanctioned by the Ministre des Beaux Arts, and it takes on added importance because only one other memorial—that to a French poet—has been permitted to be placed in the historic building.

Dedicatory Service.

The dedicatory service was held on April 12, at 11 o'clock, the Archbishop of Amiens (Mgr. de la Villorbel) officiating. Owing to the R.C.D.s being then on the move to the French seaboard, the regiment was unable to attend in full strength, but a delegation of nine officers and 50 N.C.O.s and men, together with a Colour Party, were present. The officers included:—Lt.-Col. W. H. Walker-Bell and Lt.-Col. T. Newcomen, M.C.; Major D. Bowie, D.S.O.; Capt. W. Whitehead, and Lts. A. J. Grear, M.C., M. H. A. Drury, C. A. Rheault and T. Atkins.

Brig.-Gen. R. W. Paterson, D.S.O., of Winnipeg (G.O.C. Canadian Cavalry Brigade), and his Staff were present, as were also two French Generals and their Staffs. The Mayor and civic officials of Amiens, many British and American officers and men, and a large body of the general public attended, the great church being packed to the doors.

A Low Mass was celebrated, and at the elevation of the Host the Colours were dipped in salute and the trumpeters of the regiment sounded the General Salute. After Mass, the Archbishop addressed the R.C.D.s, detailing their record and the purposes of the memorial. A procession was formed to the tablet, where the "De Profundis" was sung, after which the trumpets sounded the "Last Post." The unveiling and dedication of the tablet was performed by the Archbishop, and the service was concluded by the singing of the "Magnificat." A wreath of natural flowers—in the regimental colours of red, gold and blue—was placed on the tablet on behalf of the officers and men of the unit.

It is proposed to print the Archbishop's address, and this, with a photographic copy of the memorial tablet, will be sent to the next-of-kin of each fallen soldier and also to every serving member of the regiment.

—*—

The St. Lawrence is now open to navigation from Montreal to the sea, says a Quebec cablegram.

Canadian quarantine regulations require that all third-class passengers arriving in Canada must show good marks of vaccination. Otherwise they ought to be vaccinated before leaving these shores, or they will be vaccinated on board ship.

The Balmoral Hotel, Buxton, has been taken over by the Canadian Red Cross, and is being fitted up as a hotel for soldiers' dependents awaiting repatriation to Canada. Accommodation is provided for close on 100 women and children. Meals can be obtained at a minimum charge, and there is a canteen and a tea-room where the women can meet their husbands.

TO FOSTER ANGLO-CANADIAN TRADE.

Canada Club Luncheon to Members of the Canadian Mission.

On Tuesday of last week, at the Savoy Hotel, the Canada Club entertained a large and representative gathering at a luncheon at which Mr. Lloyd Harris and his colleagues of the Canadian Mission in London were the guests of honour. The president of the Club, Sir George H. Perley, was in the chair, and among the company, in addition to the speakers, were

The Bishop of Athabasca, Sir James Ball, Bt., Sir A. Bannerman, Brig-General A. H. Bell, Sir A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Capt. Hamilton Benn, M.P., Capt. F. Blackwell, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P. (Board of Trade), Col. Sir G. McLaren Brown, Major the Hon. Arthur Crofton, Lord Downham, Sir T. W. Goulding, Sir C. Hanson, Bt., M.P., Mr. C. E. Hucham, M.P., Mr. A. H. Hingworth (Postmaster-General), Lord Interforth (Minister of Munitions), Col. F. S. Morrison, Sir Robert Nysson, Bt., Lord Erle (Board of Agriculture), Col. Folger, Mr. W. C. Noxon, Mr. R. J. Young (Secretary of the Canadian Mission), Mr. J. G. Colmer (Hon. Secretary), Brig-General E. G. St. Aubyn, Sir St. Clair Thomson, Major-General P. G. Twining, Mr. A. W. Smithers, M.P., Col. W. R. Ward, Lt.-Col. M. A. Wolf, Brig-General J. H. MacBrien, Col. A. C. Macdonald, Capt. C. G. Mackinnon, Lt.-Col. Donald Armour, Lt.-Col. G. W. Badgerow, Brig-General H. S. Birkett, Col. H. W. Blaylock, Lt.-Col. Claude Bryan, Mr. C. Cambie, Mr. G. C. Casseis, Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, Maj.-General G. L. Foster, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Col. G. S. Harrington, Col. J. Hayes, Brig-General D. M.

General Burstall

Major-General Sir Henry Burstall, commanding the Second Division, who had a hearty reception, said he felt he could not do justice to the tribute that had been paid the Canadian troops who had been taking part in the war. They had had many vicissitudes, good luck, and occasionally streaks of bad luck, but throughout it all the spirit of the men never faltered. Sir Auckland Geddes had spoken in warm terms of the gallantry of the men, perhaps they were more the instrument and not the whole show by any means, for it was the people of Canada who provided the soldiers and the magnificent spirit of the Dominion which kept all happy during the war. They felt also that a large part of the tribute which had been paid to Canada was due to those who would never return. They could not over-estimate the feeling of inspiration which they derived from the conduct of the men who so eagerly led the way over the top and of those who jumped into their places as they fell on the field. During the later stages of the war the Canadians, said Gen. Burstall, had felt invincible and he thought he could say that they were invincible. A war Overseas soldier, he expressed his appreciation of the excellent arrangements which had so far been made for the repatriation of the Canadian troops.

Sir George Perley.

Sir George Perley, in toasting Mr. Lloyd Harris and the guests of the Club, remarked that it was especially fitting that the first luncheon given since the Armistice should be in honour of the Canadian Trade Mission. At the same time, it was only natural that they should acknowledge with pride the work that had been done by the returning Canadian divisions. Sir Auckland Geddes had expressed in kind words the great service they had rendered and the debt they owed to the boys who had gone beyond. Nothing was too good for them; at the same time, they must remember that the work that had been accomplished could not have been done except by the assistance of those at the head of affairs. General Currie had made for himself a name second to none. There also had been complete co-operation in the work of organisation in England and in France, and great credit was due to General Turner, and those who had to do with the training of the men and to provide the necessary reinforcements to keep up the fighting divisions in France. Their record would stand the test of examination. He was proud of the military organisation as it existed both here and in France. He knew a few dissatisfied officers had gone back to Canada without waiting for the return of those who had borne a greater part of the burden and heat of the day, and offering criticism which, to his mind, ought not to be taken too seriously. He believed when history came to be written it would show that the Canadian organisation had been very fine, and that they had made a record both in efficiency and in co-operation which would be a proud heritage to all Canadians in years to come.

Canada's Resources.

Canada, continued Sir George, had done other things. She had been of great assistance in providing the different munitions of war, and the industrial development in that country had been so great that they had been able to help the Allies very largely. The resources of the country had never been shown more clearly than in the production of war material. Another thing which had been a surprise to everyone was in regard to finance. Before the war Canada borrowed large sums of money from England, but during the war they had been able to finance themselves from their own resources. It was true that the British Government had lent them money in connection with the war; but, on the other hand, Canada had lent to the British Government a larger sum for the purpose of paying for the wheat and other things which had been bought in Canada, so that to-day the net balance was in favour of the Dominion. Mr. Lloyd Harris had been sent to this country by the Canadian Government for the purpose of finding a suitable outlet for the greatly increased powers of production which had been developed under the war stress, and no one was more suitable for the position of chairman of the Mission than their guest, who was one of the captains of industry in Canada. He had carried out a similar Mission in Washington with great success, and he (Sir George Perley) was sure Mr. Lloyd Harris would be equally successful in this country.

Sir George Perley concluded by paying a well-deserved compliment to Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., the hon. secretary of the Canada Club, upon the success of the gathering and the excellence of the arrangements he had made.

Mr. Lloyd Harris

Mr. Lloyd Harris, in responding, said as this was his first public appearance in England he might say that the work he was trying to do, as head of the Canadian Trade Mission, was not alone for the benefit of Canada, but for the whole Empire. Though he felt quite at home, he would like to make



THE GATEWAY OF THE CHATEAU OF BOURLON, WHERE THERE WAS BITTER CANADIAN FIGHTING.

Hogarth, Mr. Stephen Jones, Mr. W. Lefroy, Mr. Dudley Oliver, Mr. J. H. Plummer, Col. J. L. Ralston, Brig-General J. G. Ross, General Seely, Maj.-General P. E. Thacker, Mr. W. J. Thorold, Mr. T. R. Whitley, and the Agents-General for Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and Quebec.

Sir Auckland Geddes.

Following the toast of the King, Sir Auckland Geddes, M.P., proposed the toast of "The Returning Canadian Divisions," to whom he paid an eloquent and much appreciated tribute. "They all," he said, "knew how gallantly, nobly, and successfully the Canadian Divisions performed their allotted part in the great campaign which concluded the war against Germany. He knew of no record more wonderful than that of the Canadian Divisions during the last hundred days of the war, and it was a record of which any nation might be proud. Canada through the work of her divisions on the battlefields of Europe, if by no other claim, had found herself no longer a subordinate partner in the British Empire, but one of the great world Powers, one of the great world nations. War was a great education; it had been the greatest graduation for Canada since the momentous struggle on the Plains of Abraham, since when she had, almost unknown to the world at large, been steadily attaining an unseen finish. By most Europeans in the past she had been regarded only as acres of snow, but in the storms and stress of the war had suddenly blossomed in spirit and in manhood like the daffodils in the storms of spring. And might it be, continued Sir Auckland, that the simile he had given would prove true, and that the storms and shocks of the world war, in which Canada had blossomed through the glory of her Divisions, would really mark the coming of the summer of mankind.

Sir Edward Kemp.

Sir Edward Kemp, speaking as Overseas Minister of Militia, in reply, said that the Canadian soldiers, who had done even better than it was thought they would do, were now as anxious to get home as during the war they had been eager to get to this side. At the end of this month they would have repatriated to Canada more than half the 274,000 troops who were here at the time of the armistice. The Third Division was now in Canada, the First Division was on the way or about to proceed, and the Second Division would embark during May, and he hoped that by July most of the Canadian troops would have returned.

the criticism of the people of the Mother Country. They did not talk about themselves enough. He wished to say, having spent the last four or five months in this country, that the efforts and the sacrifices they had made and the wonderful things they had done had been the deciding factors of the war. Great Britain at the moment seemed to him like an old man who had gone through a long stage of illness—worn, and ravaged with disease. They did not seem to be able to get started again. Of course, there was still life in the old man, and he was going to be all right. It was going to take a long time, but he hoped Canada, coming in, was going to bring her vigorous youth and optimism, which would give assistance to this country and help her to recover more quickly. That was Canada's desire.

He was proud, continued Mr. Lloyd Harris, of the fact that he was a trader, because trade was the most important thing in the British Empire. Canada had co-operated with Great Britain to help to win the war; and the next thing of importance was to help to win the trade of the world. Canada had marvelously developed during the war. She was called upon to furnish Great Britain, the United States, and other Allies with enormous quantities of materials of various kinds, consequently within two years after the outbreak of war practically all her industries were converted into war factories, and she had had a wonderful success. Everyone who had come from Canada hitherto had talked about her wonderful agri-

to see established some kind of a department—not a Government Department—to be used as a clearing house, so that they would know what the requirements were in different parts of the Empire. "Let us," he concluded, "have our own League of Nations. We have the only League of Nations that will ever be worth anything; only let us make it a real League of Nations, and we can do it."

Lord Burnham.

Lord Burnham, in proposing the toast of "The President," said just as the war was won by our man-power in the field, so it was won by our man-power in the Council Chamber, and in that Chamber Sir George Perley played his part, and played it pre-eminently well, displaying tact and sympathy. He always found Sir George Perley unperturbed and imperturbable, and he faced everything with courage and efficiency. He (Lord Burnham) believed that as soon as the shipping was available there would be a push and a press of our best blood and fibre to find its way to the great land across the sea. He was certain it was coming, and he hoped they would receive it and make the best use of it by careful organisation and preparation. The Government were going to pay the passages of all who had served this country in the war to enable them to work out their destinies in any part of the British Dominions. It was an important opportunity for Canada and the whole of our far-flung Empire. He believed Sir George Perley would be equal to the demands upon him. It was a great thing for Canada and the Empire to have a man who had proved himself so worthy to represent the interests of the Dominion, and he expressed the hope—almost the assurance—that he would solve the difficulties and problems of peace as successfully as he had dealt with the difficulties and problems of war.

Sir George Perley, briefly responding, assured them that the people of Canada would be glad to give a warm welcome to any British ex-soldiers who emigrated to the Dominion.

CANADIAN DELEGATES IN PARIS.

The Canadian Ministers have practically completed their work in Committee (writes Mr. L. P. Trepanier from Paris), but they are in almost daily attendance at meetings of the British Empire Delegations, which are held for the purpose of reviewing the work of the various Allied Commissions, so far as it touches the interests of the British Empire.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week Sir Robert Borden presided at three important meetings of the British Empire Delegations, at which the reports of the Commission on Economic Questions, the Inter-Allied Commission on the International Regime of Ports, Waterways and Railways, and the Inter-Allied Commission on Aviation were under consideration. Certain questions in connection with the Labour Convention were also discussed.

On Thursday afternoon, Sir Robert Borden attended as the Chief British Representative at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers, held at the Quai d'Orsay.

At meetings held on April 17 and 18 Mr. Lloyd Harris and Dr. Robertson were in conference with the Canadian Ministers respecting the disposal of and payment for Canada's surplus food products.

RUMANIA'S APPEAL TO CANADA.

M. Take Jonecou, the Rumanian statesman, has, Reuter's agency is informed, addressed an appeal to the people of Canada, in the course of which he says:—

"The great Canadian nation, great in spirit, in awaiting the day soon approaching when, on its immense territory, it will also be great in number, is one of those nations who are always ready to come to the aid of those who suffer, and who have not deserved their sufferings.

"Nowhere else could the great heart of Canada better place its kindness than in Rumania. Everything is wanting in Rumania, and the greater part of the things wanting in Rumania Canada produces, and can send them; engines, wagons, rails, agricultural machinery, seeds, shoes and stockings, clothing, linen, all are in abundance in Canada, and so rare in Rumania that literally the people are dead with hunger and cold.

"And all that which the noble heart of the greatest British Dominion beyond the seas would do for Rumania would cement for the future the relations between the two countries.

"Canada, like every great community, is destined to become a large centre of exportation. Rumania, with its seventeen millions of inhabitants on its two hundred and eighty thousand square kilometres, is destined to be, before long, a rich country and capable of becoming a large market for Canadian industry."

Mrs. Guy Drummond and her infant son have left Montreal for London on a visit to Lady Drummond.

During the Easter recess there was not a vacant bed at the various Canadian Maple Leaf Clubs. A very large number of applications from officers for hospitality was met by country hosts and hostesses through the Canadian Red Cross Society. The C.R.C. Rest Home, Moor Court, Sidmouth, also accommo-



ROOMING THE VICTORY LOAN.

This machine did good advertising by "stunting" over the city of Quebec.
Photograph: T. W. Owen.

cultural resources. Now we should have to listen to men who would tell us of the wonderful adaptability and resources of Canada for the development of industry. The export of Canadian manufactured goods for the year ended March 31, 1914, was to the value of \$11,500,000. By March 31, 1918, the value of these exports had risen to \$127,200,000. In the same period the value of the agricultural and animal exports had risen from \$39,600,000 to \$113,400,000.

The Canadian Mission.

The Canadian Mission, Mr. Harris continued, was an experiment inasmuch as it was the first time that any Government had chosen a business man to do a business job. It might be unsuccessful, but they would have to do the best they could. They were badly equipped for foreign trade. They would have to rely on the old British Mercantile Marine, which had always been the marvel of this country, and they lacked also financial arrangements. It had been decided that if necessary they would go to the Canadian people for more money, and this would be used to secure new markets by lending European countries sufficient money to purchase certain of their needed requirements in Canada; in exchange for supplies they would take these countries' national Treasury Bills as security. They had made arrangements up to the present time with the Governments of Belgium, Greece, and Rumania, and they had negotiations proceeding with the French Government—in each case for \$5,000,000 each. About 100 millions of people in Europe—those of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Serbia, and Greece—were formerly very much under the domination of the Germans, who had the bulk of the trade. They all wanted to expand and develop, and they wanted the British Empire to give them a helping hand.

He had approached the officials of this country with a view of trying to make this an Empire effort rather than a purely Canadian effort. It was an Empire job. The British Empire could find the only people in the world who could do it; they were the only people whom those nations wanted to do it. Canada wanted to come into this country to get the trade that was formerly taken by Germany without interfering with this country's trade or her economic condition. What they had to offer in return was the best market of the world in Canada. This business was this country's if it went for it. Canada wanted that business done in the British Empire, and they saw no reason why Great Britain should not have it because Great Britain had preference over the United States in the Canadian market, but that trade could not be brought to Great Britain on a silver platter. He was anxious

GREAT CANADIAN AIRMEN.

Major RAYMOND COLLISHAW, D.S.O. and Bar, D.F.C. D.F.C. Croix de Guerre.

By ARTHUR BEVIRLEY BAXTER

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Among airmen and those who study their records a constant theme of discussion is, "Who is the outstanding Canadian aviator?"

Lt. Claxton, of Toronto, brought down 24 machines in one month; Lt.-Col. Bishop, V.C., holds the highest record. Major Barker, V.C., fought the greatest battle of them all and was looked upon as the finest tactician among the airmen on the Italian front; Major McKeever has the world's record as a two-seater pilot; Capt. MacLaren should have had the V.C. for his 57 machines; Capt. McCall, of Calgary, has a tremendous record; and if Major Carter hadn't shot his propeller off and had to descend in German territory he would have been chasing the leaders very close.

But whatever name comes up before these impromptu tribunals, that of Major Collishaw is invariably mentioned among the very first.

Collishaw is now 24 years of age, but I venture the opinion that in the matter of adventure he could give almost any octogenarian a decent start and still come out ahead.

He started his career by being born in Victoria, B.C., and at the age of four he had been to Alaska and back. He was



MAJOR R. COLLISHAW (STANDING).
Canadian War Records Photograph.

educated in Victoria, but the proximity to the sea and a personality that has something of a hurricane about it were urging him to seek new experiences. Accordingly, when Stefansson went to the Antarctic one of his ship's officers was young Raymond Collishaw, for which the latter received his first decoration—a habit that grew on him in later years.

His next venture of consequence was to join that formidable service the Canadian Navy, sailing on the good ship *Niobe*.

When war broke out he was in the fishery patrol vessel *Fispi*, operating off the B.C. coast, and he conceived the idea of joining the Air Service, as that element of Nature seemed to promise more excitement than the sea. He was one of the very first to try and fight in the air, and had the honour of being described by a (then) powerful person as "one of those fool would-be aviators."

However, he was granted the privilege of paying the Curtis Company for his tuition, and with a dozen other air pioneers was taken to England and lost track of in the Naval Air Service. They were kept for months doing training more or less in connection with flying, and France seemed an unattainable goal. At last they were sent out as an experiment, followed by the hearty doubts of everyone.

Of the eight greatest British pilots living to-day, seven are "would-be" Canadian aviators.

When the time comes to apportion credit for the tremendous prestige Canada has attained through her airmen, let it be remembered that those first few pilots fought without encouragement or recognition, but they blazed the trail for the thousands who followed, until the Canadians dominated the whole British Air Force.

Collishaw shot down sixty Huns.

At different periods he paused long enough to hoist a D.S.O., then a D.S.O., followed by a D.F.C., and then a Bar to his D.S.O. These, added to his Antarctic ribbon, made an imposing array which grew with a Croix de Guerre (two palms) and the 1914-1915 ribbon.

He has an extraordinary record, considering and showing very little strain from his three years and two months flying service. True to his globe-traveling instincts, he fought in Mesopotamia as well as in France. In the latter theatre, in war he commanded No. 3 Naval Air Squadron, composed entirely of Canadians. In one year they shot down 60 hostile aircraft.

I ran into him the other day, when he had just landed from Canada. He is heavily built, with a broad face and forehead and one gets a distinct impression of power from the pose of his head.

He told me many interesting things about the enthusiasm of Canadians at home for their own Air Service, and when Collishaw talks one listens. He is full of ideas, and utters them with a rapidity that gives an impression of ultimate energy rather than nervousness.

"Are you going to fly the Atlantic?" I asked once when he paused.

"If I can get a machine I will," he said, "and it got I want to go to Russia. Say, listen!"

I inclined my ear.

"Australia had her own Air Force of six squadrons during the war, and now she's going to maintain twelve. What's Canada going to do about it?"

The question was one of those that did not demand an answer (like the queries put by clergymen to their congregations during a sermon).

However, there is no harm in passing the question on. I know we have a Canadian Air Force in England composed of two squadrons, but what will happen when they go home?

As that volcano of airmen, Major Collishaw, puts it, "What is Canada going to do about it?"

THE CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM.

Preparations for Selection of Candidates Well Advanced.

The task of selecting Canada's 1919 Bisley Team is proving no light task. The idea is that every member of the team representing the Dominion shall have served Overseas, and to make a selection of candidates from the 150,000 Canadian soldiers now in Great Britain and France necessarily entails energy and care.

There are hundreds of would-be Bisley marksmen among the troops at the various Canadian camps. Not all of these are of Bisley calibre, and it is the job—"some" job, it is, too!—of Lt.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O., and his assistants to sort the wheat from the chaff ere the elimination tests proper begin. At Ripon, for example, there are about 200 marksmen who have fond hopes of reaching Bisley, but in all probability only a fair proportion of these will survive the preliminary tests. Equal enthusiasm prevails at other training centres, and enthusiasts are tramping daily to the butts to indulge in practice.

Meanwhile, July 9—the opening day of the Bisley meeting—is rapidly approaching, and it is hoped that the number of possible candidates will by May 15 be reduced to something like 150. The "possibles" will then be mustered at one camp for consistent practice, say of two weeks' duration, after which there will be staged a series of elimination matches from which will finally emerge the official team to represent Canada.

It is hoped that the practice area decided upon will be Bisley itself, as there is ample hut accommodation there for a large number of men. Care will be taken to provide means to keep the men fit, and to this end athletic facilities will be given to the candidates.

The Bisley meeting covers a period of ten days, from July 9 to July 19, inclusive. Then there is the possibility that the Empire Match will also be decided at Bisley, probably on July 24, and in that event it is expected the Canadian team will remain on the spot for the event.

Canada's coastal patrol fleet increased from 11 vessels in 1913 to 133 at the end of 1918.

In order to aid St. Dunstan's Fund for the Permanent After-care of Soldiers and Sailors Blinded in the War, King of Italy, President Poincaré, President Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Mr. Lloyd, Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Lord Jellicoe, Sir David Sir Douglas Haig, Admiral Sims, General Diaz, Admiral of the Red and others who helped to lead the Allies to victory have specially posed for the cinematograph camera. The remarkable film in existence is the result, and these living pictures, to be known as "The Victory Leaders," will be shown all over the world to aid the most notable and necessary of post-war appeal.

A CANADIAN LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, April 3.

The warning uttered by Mr. J. R. Clynes to Labour that it has reached the parting of the way between the sanity of the old free institutions and the insanity of Bolshevik anarchy, has aroused much interest here, for though so far there has not been any very serious development of the extremists, there is sufficient underground movement to perturb those who keep their ear to the ground. At present the Labour leaders invariably have a difficult time when they speak in public, owing to the gathering of a small but aggressive extremist group, which for the most part is made up of people of foreign birth and of the Jewish race.

When, for instance, the Hon. Mackenzie King addressed a meeting a few days ago in Montreal, in which he tried to show the need for four parties to industry—Labour, Capital, Management, and the Community—there were several interruptions and cries that Labour was the only factor necessary. Now from Ottawa there comes the announcement by the Minister of Labour, the Hon. Gideon Robertson, of the appointment of a Commission which is to make a Dominion survey of the industrial situation as regards the relations of labour and capital, with a view to adoption of the Whitley principles. Unionism in this country is spreading, as elsewhere, to every occupation, and the latest trade union formed is that of newspaper writers, which takes in sub-editors and reporters, and which has allied itself with the Typographical Union of North America.

G.W.V.A. and Labour Party.

There has been some talk in the West of a fusion of the Great War Veterans' Association and the Labour Party, and even of the Farmers' Party. Whether it would be possible to merge in a political group all the conflicting interests that such a combination would include seems very doubtful; but the suggestion indicates the tendency to form new political parties on the lines of material interests rather than of theoretical and intellectual attitude towards Government policies. The G.W.V.A. officials in Montreal strongly repudiate insinuations recently heard that that organisation has been "captured" by the Federal Government, and they boast that their organ *The Veteran* is one of the most outspoken publications of the Dominion.

The members of the New Westminster branch of the G.W.V.A., dissatisfied with the treatment accorded returned men at the hands of the Provincial Government, particularly with the appointment of a civilian as superintendent of the Labour Bureau, have requested the member for the city—Mr. David Whiteside—to resign in order to allow a returned soldier to contest the seat. The same Association has also gone on record as calling on the Government to legislate in regard to the prohibition of aliens' ownership of land in British Columbia, or leasing it for more than twelve months.

Canada at Washington.

The announcement made in Parliament that the Government intends to have a permanent representative at Washington has been well received throughout the Dominion. For some time past it has been realised that it was *infra dig.* that Canada should be obliged to handle all its negotiations with our neighbours to the South through the medium of the British Ambassador. That diplomat might be entirely sympathetic, but he would not necessarily understand Canada, and even if he did, he might at times be in a position of having to serve two masters. Direct representation tends necessarily to greater despatch of business, and the departure in this respect might well be followed up by developments in the representation in Great Britain which would lead to more direct and powerful representation such as would cut out a good deal of red-tape, misunderstanding and vexatious incidents.

Recriminations in Parliament.

APRIL 11.

An unsatisfactory feature about the proceedings of Parliament is that very little progress is being made with really progressive legislation, while, on the other hand, recriminations on old issues are being heard, which cannot fail to retard the process of getting down to a settled policy in the national interests. The second anniversary of the capture of Vimy Ridge was marked in the House of Commons by a bitter debate precipitated by Lucien Cannon, member for Dorchester, Que., who, in taking part in a debate on a motion by Sir Sam Hughes to make uniform the treatment and penalties accorded to deserters and defaulters under the Military Service Act, roundly denounced Cabinet Ministers, including the late Minister of Militia himself.

The plan of the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mackenzie, that the defaulters should be relieved of the uncertainty in regard to their position, and that it would be wise for the Government to consider what scars they are going to leave on the country, fits in with the ideas of many thoughtful people in Quebec, at least, who feel that it is much more important to face the future with a constructive rather than

a destructive programme. At a time when men are wanted, it seems a pity that healthy young men should be converted into jailbirds, for even if they lacked the vision of the wider Empire patriotism, they will at least make good farmers or workers in their own country. The breach between Quebec and the rest of the Dominion is quite wide enough, for on top of the military differences there has come the cleavage on the prohibition issue.

Quebec and Prohibition.

Twenty-one years ago a Dominion-wide *plébiscite* on the prohibition issue was taken by the Laurier Government of that day. In all the Provinces there was a substantial majority in its favour, with the exception of Quebec, and not wishing to coerce the oldest Province, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to further consider the matter. Quebec is unrepentant. Once again the issue has been submitted to the people, though in this case of the Province only, and the answer has come back with almost double force in the negative. The only difference is that, whereas last time the question at stake was straight prohibition, this time partial prohibition was already decided upon, but its modification by allowing the use of beer and wine was proposed, and accepted with a heartiness which must have made old Bacchus thrill with pleasure.

Three Vital Issues.

There are three vital issues that have to be handled by Parliament this session—the railway problem, the tariff question, and the franchise. It is expected that the Budget will be introduced early in May, which occasion will offer the opportunity for a demonstration in regard to tariff. Feeling is that this issue is bound to protrude itself on the House sooner or later, and that any possible disruption may as well come on soon if at all. Men who are friendly to the Union Government admit that the low tariff sentiment is overwhelming in the West, and that if the present tariff is maintained there will be a break on the part of many of the Prairie Province members from the Government's ranks. It is unlikely that any radical changes will be offered in the Budget, so far as can be judged at present.

The Railway Problem.

Feeling is more hopeful now with regard to a satisfactory adjustment of the railway problem. Sir Thomas White's announcement that negotiations with the Grand Trunk have been resumed has restored confidence, though the outcome is as yet uncertain. As regards the Government ownership of railways, it is an open secret that members of the Cabinet hold divergent views as to the measure of control which the Government should exercise on the administration of the Canadian National Railways, and some of them appear to think the Government will be well advised to leave the operation of the system entirely to the Directors' Board, the Government only directing the national policy. The political favour attaching to the old Intercolonial still dwells in the nostrils of experienced politicians.

The Franchise Act has been drafted, but not finally revised. It is believed that the main point of difference relates to the method of preparing the electoral lists rather than the question of the enfranchisement of aliens.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Sir A. R. Angers, K.C., LL.D., who died last week in Montreal, aged 81, was Judge in the Superior Court, Quebec, 1880-1887, and formerly Attorney-General of the Province. He was Lt.-Governor 1887-1891, and Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Cabinet in 1892. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1896, and entered the short Administration of Sir Charles Tupper, but lost his seat as M.P. for Quebec Centre at the General Election. He was knighted on January 1, 1918.

At Newcastle, N.B., Mr. John S. Troy (80), the Mayor. At Toronto, Rev. James H. Hazlewood (62).

Mr. Allen T. Fraser (45), Chief Engineer of the C.N.R., of Winnipeg (a former resident of Edmonton), was killed by a snowslide in the Yellowhead Pass recently.

Mr. Hugh W. Blackadar, who was for 40 years postmaster of Halifax, died at Denver, Col., on April 7.

A new fur company has been organised at Quebec for sealing and hunting in the northern waters and the hinterland.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is applying to Parliament for authority to establish air services between points within or without Canada.

A resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider scientific research has been adopted by the Dominion House of Commons.

A Bill introduced in the Ontario Legislature disfranchises military defaulters and all persons convicted of treasonable or seditious offences.

At the present rate of progress the new Dominion Parliament Buildings will be ready for occupation next session (says the *Record*). The interior work is progressing rapidly, and sufficient progress will be made to permit occupation next year.

THE CANADIAN RECORD OFFICE.

Its Important Functions—Work in Connection With Demobilisation

THE importance of the work undertaken by any public office is frequently only recognised when some special call is made on its services. The demobilisation of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada has thrown such an immense amount of responsibility and work in the direction of the Canadian Record Office as to bring this establishment more prominently than ever before the general public. Little is known, however, outside military circles, of the inner working of this office, which, since its inception, has grown with almost unprecedented rapidity into a vast organisation, the functions of which extend over a very wide field. It would not be possible in the limited amount of space at our disposal to deal in detail with the many services which this office has so efficiently rendered throughout the period of hostilities, and it is accordingly proposed to give only a brief summary of the work with which it is confronted, and which has now become a matter of daily routine.

The Beginnings.

Previously there had been no necessity for such a Department as a Record Office, conducted on existing lines, in the Dominion of Canada, but it soon became evident that on the mobilisation of Canada's Overseas Forces in 1914, a central organisation in London was essential in order to maintain a complete record of every member of the Overseas Forces, and at the same time ensure close contact with the War Office and other central administrative establishments. A small



LT.-COL. M. A. WOLFF, OFFICER I/C RECORDS.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

suite of offices was accordingly established at 36, Victoria Street, where the Pay and Record Services were jointly carried on under Lt.-Col. W. R. Ward, now Accountant-General. More spacious accommodation was subsequently secured at 7, Millbank, where the work of the two services continued to be undertaken until such time as the heavy flow of reinforcements from Canada necessitated a division, and the inauguration of the Canadian Record Office as a separate establishment. A temporary habitation was secured at the Horseferry Road Schools, Westminster, and subsequently permanent premises were taken at Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, in August, 1916, Lt.-Col. H. Kemmis-Betty, D.S.O., being appointed Officer in Charge of Records.

The benefits of this separation soon became apparent, and after a period of active re-organisation, the desired standard of perfection in administration was arrived at. In succession to Lt.-Col. H. Kemmis-Betty, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. F. Logie Armstrong, O.B.E., was appointed Officer in Charge of Records, and on the latter's return to Canada to fill the appointment of Director of Records, Ottawa, he was in turn succeeded by Lt.-Col. M. A. Wolff, who retains command of the Canadian Record Office at the present day, and to whom every credit is due for the smooth working of the organisation which it was necessary to introduce in connection with demobilisation.

Military Records.

A tour of the Canadian Record Office, if this were possible, would present many interesting features to the general public, for a complete military record is maintained of every member of the Overseas Forces of Canada. Quite apart from this, the establishment has assumed a position of paramount importance as a connecting link between the Dominion and its Overseas representatives, not only officially but also from the standpoint of the general public.

The custody and maintenance of regimental documents and records of service is undertaken on behalf of officers by the

Assistant Military Secretary and all other orders by a member of the Record Office personnel. The office is open to any Canadian soldier who lands in the country, and is maintained until, by reason of death, discharge, or return to Canada, he ceases to be on the official strength of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. On it is kept a record of all his movements, both in England and in France, whether to another unit or to a school of instruction, to a hospital, depot or convalescent camp. All awards, medals and mentions in despatches are also recorded. The sheets are kept in binders, and will eventually be forwarded to Ottawa, where they will be preserved as a permanent record of the soldier's military history.

The process of demobilisation demands the complete documentation of every man before returning to Canada, and it is mainly in this direction that the energies of the office are directed at the present time. Many difficulties have necessarily had to be overcome in this connection in consequence of the large movement of troops to various areas, but the introduction of a service of special messengers not only between France and the Canadian Record Office, but also to and from the different areas in England, has resulted in the speedy documentation of all drafts returning to Canada. The problems with which the present Officer Commanding, Lt.-Col. Wolff, was confronted were many, but his untiring efforts combined with an intimate personal knowledge of the smallest detail connected with the work involved, have been directly instrumental in achieving such eminently satisfactory work.

Valuable Services.

Apart from the documentary side of the Canadian Record Office, this office fulfils many valuable and interesting services both officially and also to the general public. Complete statistics are maintained of all troops despatched from Canada to England, those remaining in England, those drafted Overseas, and those returned to Canada. A daily casualty list is compiled, and all casualties and progress reports in connection therewith are daily cabled to Canada. The immense amount of work involved in this is amply illustrated by the fact that over 72,000 words of cable matter were transmitted to Headquarters, Militia and Defence, Ottawa, in one week. In addition to this, all casualties are promptly notified by telegram to relatives resident in Great Britain. An enquiry section is also available for reference by the general public, from which department the latest information concerning any member of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada is readily available. A complete register of all grave locations is maintained, and the circumstances surrounding the death of any man are carefully recorded and available for the information of interested parties. A register of honours and awards has been carefully compiled, and the custody and despatch of all medals to recipients or their nominees is undertaken. Copies of war diaries of units of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada are carefully preserved and filed, whilst all documents of historical and other value are held in custody for units as they become surplus to current requirements.

The interests of discharged men are not overlooked, and apart from the custody of their documents, their claims for War Service Badges and King's Certificate on Discharge are duly investigated and satisfied.

Undelivered Mail.

The cessation of hostilities threw a considerable amount of extra work on the Postal Department, as with the evacuation of troops from France, undelivered mail was forwarded to the Canadian Record Office to be dealt with. Hitherto this Department was entrusted with the re-direction of all parcels and mail for members of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, as they became casualties, which necessitated the re-direction of over 15,000,000 letters during hostilities.

Another important branch of the Canadian Record Office is that connected with the discipline of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, which is responsible for the legality of all punishments awarded and for the completion of the documentation of men on suspended sentence and cases of self-inflicted wounds and with the apprehension and disposal of all absentees and deserters and men in civil and military prisons.

The many duties vested in the Officer in Charge of Records are further augmented as Commanding Officer of all men abroad on leave in England: in fact, it would necessitate a close personal study to fully appreciate the multiple matters connected with the Overseas Military Forces of Canada which form the daily round of duties of the Officer in Charge of Records and his staff.

By the award of the Canadian Railway Board, employees of the Canadian Express Company are to have an eight-hour day and an increase of \$25 a month in wages, with overtime excess mileage.

A FAREWELL AT WITLEY.

N.A.C.B. Workers and Canadians.

A pleasant party was held at the Regimental Depot Group, Witley Camp, being one of a series of bi-weekly dances and tea parties arranged by the C.O. and officers of the Depot, with the cordial assistance of the Navy and Army Canteen Board's ladies and officials (writes a correspondent). This particular party was in the nature of a farewell gathering, as the Witley Regimental Depot Group moved the following week to Ripon Camp, Yorkshire, where it will be known as No. 2 R.D.G. The General Depot becomes detached from the Group and goes to Seaford as a unit under Major Cosgrove, D.S.O., M.C.

The relations between all ranks of the Witley Depot have always been of a particularly pleasant character, to which no doubt these parties and similar happy functions, together with the great interest shown by the C.O., Major Fraser, and everyone concerned in the men passing through the Depot, have in no small measure contributed.

Capt. Peacock, the Padre (sometime with 18th Bn. in France), not entirely unknown to fame for his sterling quali-



"A FINE SPREAD."

ties and happy personality, was the leading spirit in these ventures, being ably supported by Major Fraser and his officers. Then the ladies! An outstanding feature at Witley has been the anxiety of the N.A.C.B. staffs to help in any way to entertain the boys, and since the Armistice to beguile the sometimes irksome period of waiting for the start for home.

At this particular function Miss Hale, the Lady Superintendent, Aldershot Area, N.A.C.B., with her assistants, Miss Tyler and Miss Carter, together with the Witley ladies, Miss Holloway and Mrs. Booker, turned up in full force, and with their assistants worked right loyally, and had the satisfaction of knowing the men enjoyed and appreciated very highly their efforts.

A pleasant afternoon was spent with a concert and dancing, ending up with a fine spread, which was convincing evidence the war was over, and in fact made one doubt if there had been one.

The Commanding Officer, Major Fraser, a Scotsman little given to unnecessary words, of fulsome adulation, made a felicitous little speech of thanks to all concerned for their efforts and to the men for their soldierly attitude while with the Depot.

Miss Hale, Area Superintendent, N.A.C.B., in acknowledgment, expressed her unqualified appreciation of and thanks to the men for their exemplary attitude and uniform consideration towards herself and her assistants of the Navy and Army Canteen Board in the Witley Area.

**

OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

The Government have decided that the Government Emigration Committee, which was established last January, shall in future be known as "The Overseas Settlement Committee." This change has been made with a view to emphasising the distinction between settlement overseas within the Empire, with which the Committee is principally concerned, and emigration to foreign countries.

The staff of the Committee has been transferred from their present office, Horse Guards' Parade, Westminster, S.W.1, to 57-59, Victoria Street, S.W.1. The new office will be known as the Overseas Settlement Office.

"CANADA'S GOLGOTHA."

Reply to Hun Protest Against Bas-Relief.

The German Government having complained that the bas-relief by Captain Derwent Wood, A.R.A., representing a crucified Canadian soldier, and recently exhibited at Burlington House, London, is an "invented outrage" to which the Canadian Government has lent official sanction, the Ministry of Overseas Military Forces of Canada state:—

"The bas-relief was executed entirely on his own initiative by Captain Derwent Wood. Although the Canadian Government have not signified their intention of accepting it for any national purpose, certain investigations have been made as to the truth of the incident it purports to portray, and a considerable amount of evidence has been, and is being, collected with regard to this question.

"Included in the evidence so far in the possession of the Canadian Government are sworn statements by soldiers of the best character, serving both with the Canadian and Imperial Forces, who were unknown to one another and between whom there was no possibility of collusion, the effect of which is identical—namely, that on or about April 23, 1915, in passing along a road near St. Julien (near Ypres) they saw a soldier pinned to a barn door by means of bayonets through the hands and wrists, and that this soldier wore a uniform and identification badges which led them to the belief that he was a Canadian soldier."

CANADA LODGE.

The regular April meeting of Canada Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday, and was attended by some seventy members and guests. The brethren met together on this occasion under circumstances of deep sorrow, owing to the recent death of W. B. Capt. W. MacLeod Moore, M.C., a past Master of the Lodge, and practically its founder. Sincere tributes were paid to the memory of this gallant officer, many brethren giving testimony to the active interest he showed in all matters affecting Canada Lodge and Freemasonry generally, not only when in London but even when on active service at the Front.

At the subsequent proceedings many interesting speeches were made. The W.M. was congratulated by visiting brethren on the high excellence of the work in lodge, and many cordial invitations were given by brethren from the Dominion to visit their lodges in Canada.

A suggestion was made during the course of the evening, that to commemorate the strong ties of brotherhood which have been established by Canada Lodge during the years of war with so many brethren in Canada, an annual meeting should be arranged in London, which in time might become an event of outstanding importance in the Masonic life of Canada.

The next regular meeting of the lodge takes place on May 27.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

LT. ALFRED HENRY THIRING, P.P.C.L.I., attached Canadian Siberian Force, who died in Siberia on March 18 as the result of wounds, was the son of the late Mr. Henry Thiring, of Tamworth, Staffs., and of Mrs. Thiring. The deceased officer was 40 years old.

Imperial Forces.

SEC. LT. WILLIAM KENNEDY, R.A.F. (killed while flying in Germany on March 12, at the age of 19), was the son of Mr. David Kennedy, of Uddington, Scotland, and brother of Mrs. A. M. Edington, of 1706A, St. Urbain Street, Montreal. One brother, Sgt. David Kennedy, of the H.L.I., was killed in the battle of the Somme; another, Pte. John Kennedy, was badly wounded whilst serving with an Edmonton unit; and a third, Gnr. James Kennedy, served in Palestine with the R.I.L.A.

LT. ARTHUR BARLOW WHITEHEAD, M.C. and Bar, R.A.F., was a member of the crew of the Handley Page machine which was wrecked whilst starting on a flight early on Tuesday morning last. Deceased was the son of the Rev. Arthur Whitehead, of Palestine, New Brunswick. He came overseas with the First Contingent, and was wounded whilst serving with the P.P.C.L.I. He transferred to the R.A.F. in 1917, and took his flying training at Shoreham.

Branches of the Great War Veterans' Association in the Prairie Provinces are asking the Government to give money instead of land to returned soldiers.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Following his visit to Egypt and the Riviera, the Duke of Connaught spent Easter at Bagshot.

At Ottawa, on April 1, the Duke of Devonshire was present at Mr. Philip Gibbs' lecture. Accompanying his Excellency were Lady Rachel Cavendish, Lord Richard Nevill, Miss Walton, Mr. Fortescue, and Capt. Cato.

Sir Edward Kemp has left London for France and Belgium, where he will visit the Fourth Division and Ypres, and other places of historic interest to the Canadians.

Sir Charles Gordon, K.B.E., arrived by the Cunard liner *Mauretania* on Good Friday.

Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell are to spend about ten days in Canada, en route from the United States to England.

Sir Harry McGowan, K.B.E., chairman of the Explosives Trades, Ltd., England, and Mr. H. J. Mitchell, the general manager of the company, have been staying at the Ritz-Carlton, Montreal.

Sir Montagu Allan is returning to Montreal at an early date. He has been engaged in war work during the past two years.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels have left 61, Eaton Square for Knowlewood, Sunningdale, for the summer.

Sir George Perley has been renominated by the Privy Council as a member of the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute, London.

Lt.-Col. J. K. Mackay, D.S.O., C.F.A., has left for Canada. Col. Mackay was severely wounded in the left arm in August last, and has recently been at the Granville Special Hospital at Buxton.

At the Overseas Club luncheon to Major-General Seely on May 7, Lord Milner will preside, and Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario, will speak.

Mr. Harold Buck, M.B., Toronto University and University College Hospital, has received the diploma of M.R.C.S.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ryde and Miss Doris Ryde are sailing by the *Melita* for Montreal to-day (Saturday).

Mr. Duncan Graham, now senior officer of the medical staff of Toronto University Hospital, No. 4, Basingstoke, England, has been offered the first professorship of Clinical Medicine at the University of Toronto. This has been endowed by Sir John Eaton, who is giving the medical department \$25,000 for 20 years.

Mr. F. Gerald Robinson, who has succeeded Lt.-Col. F. P. Healey as Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, has been associated with the work of rehabilitating returned Canadian soldiers since early in 1917. He first joined the staff of the Military Hospitals Commission as First Assistant to Mr. S. A. Armstrong, who was then



MR. F. GERALD ROBINSON.

Director of that Commission, and who later became Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment when this Department took over the responsibilities of the Military Hospitals Commission. Mr. Robinson was educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and is a graduate of McGill University. During his business experience he has become familiar with conditions in every Province of Canada. At the time he undertook war work with the Military Hospitals Commission he resigned the assistant sales managership for Western Canada of the Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Ltd., whose Western headquarters are at Winnipeg.

Capt. H. MacMillan, Grenadier Guards, has arrived at Ottawa to take up the post of A.D.C. to the Governor-General. The Earl of Minto and Viscount Molyneux, who have been on his Excellency's staff for some time, are returning to England.

Col. J. S. Dennis, President of the Canadian Economic Mission in Siberia, and head of the Red Cross Mission, has returned to Canada.

Mr. Louis Gouin, Chief Inspector of Industrial Plants in Quebec, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province.

Lt. Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C. (who is returning from his recent operations) and Mr. Bishop are to reside their home in

The Rev. George Stanton Provis, M.A., lately Chaplain to the Forces, and formerly serving in the Archbishop's Mission to Western Canada, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Vicarage of Cranbrook, Kent.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced between Gavin Hutchison Greave, Lieutenant, R.A.F., son of Mr. R. E. Greave, Guelph, Ont., and Sophie Cecelia Yorke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yorke, Langton Penn-brookshire.

Mr. H. A. Bishop, Vancouver, announces the engagement of his only daughter, Eleanor A. G., to Capt. E. H. Snider, younger son of the late J. E. and of Mrs. Snider, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cook, of Ottawa, announce the engagement of their daughter Gladys to Mr. Donald Blair, son of the late Hon. A. G. Blair. The marriage will take place shortly after Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Tancred Bienvenu, Mount Pleasant Avenue, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Juliette, to Mr. Henri Geoffrion, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Geoffrion, of Montreal.

The engagement is announced of Miss Yvonne Marchand, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Marchand, of Ottawa, and niece of the late Hon. P. G. Marchand, ex-Premier of Quebec, to Lieut. R. Roger de Puyjalon, of the 22nd Bn., son of the late Count and Countess H. L. de Puyjalon, and grandson of the late Hon. G. Ouimet, ex-Premier of Quebec.

A marriage has been arranged to take place shortly between Madeline Agnes Grant, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Grant, of 41, McLeod Street, Ottawa, granddaughter of the late Lt.-Col. C. Stuart, formerly of the Governor-General's office, and Lt. G. Havelock Foy, Fort Garry Horse, and lately attached to the R.A.F., son of the Rev. E. A. Foy, Lisnadel Rectory, Armagh, Ireland.

At the residence of Mrs. James Paton, Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount, P.Q., her daughter, Edith Annie, was married to Capt. Harold Burke Wood, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Jeffrey N. Wood, of Toronto.

The wedding took place at Halifax, on April 9, of Helen, daughter of the late George Stairs, and Lt. Eric Grant, eldest son of his Honour Lt.-Governor and Mrs. Grant. The groom was accompanied by Lt. John Grant, R.C.R., and the bride by Miss Jane Roscoe.

At St. Matthias' Church, Westmount, Miss Helen Earle Popham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell Popham, Westmount, was married to Lt. Charles Norman LeMercier, R.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. LeMercier, of Streatham, London.

The marriage took place at the Cathedral, Viborg, Denmark, on April 6, of Capt. Harry E. Balfour, 48th Bn. of Edmonton, Alta., and Gerda, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valdemar Wolff, of Viborg.



Canadian War Records] [Photograph.
OFFICERS OF THE 1ST HEAVY BATTERY, PHOTOGRAPHED IN BELGIUM.



CANADIAN CORPS
The 38th Battalion team won the Corps championship on March 17, by 28 points, and the Brigade championship on ever coming



4TH BRIGADE OFFICERS.
Brigadier-General J. M. Ross and Major G. R. Geary.
Photo. Capt. A. W. Wakefield.



Canadian War Records] OFFICERS OF THE 24



1ST AND 2ND BATTALION COMMANDERS, NO. 1 DIVISION, C.F.C., INVERNESS
1st Battalion: Major D. G. Blackadar, Major A. C. McDougal, Capt. F. E. Ekins, Major S. Burnham, Major A. W. Sanderson. 2nd Battalion: Major E. M. Gardner, Lt-Col G. E. Reynolds, D.S.O., M.C., Major W. H. Sinclair



N.A.C.W. WORKERS AND C.A.



BY CHAMPIONS.
 arch 22, by 73 points; the Divisional championship on
 previous to these events only one member of the team had
 entry race.



(Photograph)

SERGEANTS MESS STAFF, C.M.G.C., SEAFORD

[C. R. A. Ward]



PHOTOGRAPHED IN BELGIUM.

(Photograph.



MEMORIAL TO A HUN CRIME.

Cross on Tamines Grand Place, marking the
 site where 633 civilians, including women,
 were shot by the Huns on August 2, 1914.

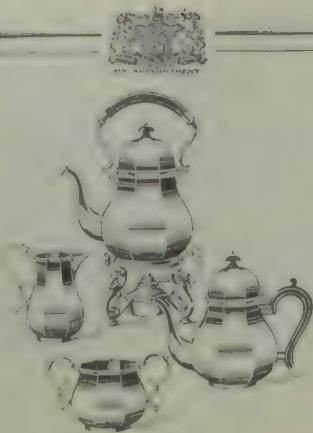
Photo: Capt. A. W. Wakefield.



WITLEY (SEE PAGE 102).



OFFICERS, 4TH BATT



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Kettle to hold 2 pints, £42 0 0

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CANADA'S WAR COSTS.

Another Domestic Loan This Year.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, stated in the House of Commons that Canada's war expenditure to the end of March, 1920, would reach a total of \$1,574,000,000. The estimated war expenditure during the current fiscal year would be \$296,000,000, of which \$91,000,000 would be spent overseas. War service gratuities would absorb \$92,000,000, and the maintenance of troops overseas \$61,000,000. The Overseas Minister of Militia asked for \$45,000,000 to cover the increase in the allowance to the British Government on account of rations, ammunition, etc., furnished to the Canadian forces in the field. Major Sutherland, the Canadian Auditor-General, was at present en route for England in this connection. Sir Thomas White said that there were still \$200,000,000 in the Treasury, but it might be necessary to raise another domestic loan later in the year in order to establish credits for countries purchasing Canadian products. Credits of \$25,000,000 had been already arranged for Belgium, Rumania, and Greece.

A resolution was passed (says Reuter) appropriating \$350,000,000 for war purposes, and to promote Canadian foreign trade and its means of transportation during this year.

Details of Military Expenses.

Canada's military expenses to September 30, 1918, aggregated \$962,702,048, according to a statement prepared by Mr. R. P. Brown, chief accountant in the Militia and Defence Department, and tabled in the Dominion House of Commons (says the *Daily Record*).

Slightly more than one-half of this amount was expended in Canada. Of the total, \$552,084,569 was required for pay and allowances of soldiers, including billeting, rations and assigned pay. The maintenance of troops in France to that date required \$114,336,690, while clothing cost \$78,965,979, boots and repairs \$11,107,239, and motor trucks, ambulances and other vehicles \$10,215,220.

The carriage of troops by sea called for an expenditure of \$17,448,495, and by land \$18,761,564. The Ross Rifle Co. were paid \$8,911,634 for rifles and bayonets to December 31, 1917. Machine guns cost \$1,233,178, and other arms and accoutrements \$8,599,135, saddlery and horse equipment \$3,145,974, and forage and stabling \$4,456,120.

The balance is made up of miscellaneous items, including the expenses of the Lindsay Arsenal and the British Recruiting Mission in the United States.

INFORMATION SERVICE.

Official information on all matters of interest to returning Canadian soldiers and their dependents may be obtained through the INFORMATION BUREAU established at the KHAKI COLLEGE CENTRES at BUXTON, BRAMSHOTT, RHYL, RIPON, SUNNINGDALE, SEAFORD, WITLEY, and THE BEAVER HUT, STRAND.

Enquiries made by letter or in person to the CENTRAL BUREAU OF INFORMATION, 31, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1., will receive prompt attention.

Every question asked will be given the fullest information.

April 25, 1919

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. "London Gazette"

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS—Cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lieut. 1st Cl. and cease to be used on vacating their appointments as P.H. Officers: Temp. Maj. J. Mack Hughes, A.M. (March 25); Temp. Lt. Col. E. C. J. L. Heintz, B.C. (Feb. 25).

ARTILLERY—Temp. Capt. to be temp. Maj.: W. G. Wright, M.C. (Nov. 11, 1918); A. L. Mettke, M.C. (Nov. 19, 1918); C. A. Gordon (Nov. 22, 1918); B. Steel, M.C. (Nov. 26, 1918); J. E. Eastlake, M.C., and to remain secd. to be actg. Maj. (Jan. 5, 1919); Temp. Capt. to be Temp. Capt.: H. H. Sparling, M.C. (Nov. 19, 1918); E. D. Johnston (Nov. 26, 1918).

ENGINEERS—Temp. Capt. to be actg. Lt. Col.: A. W. Price, R. B. Gibson, R. D. Hargrave, Maj. 24, 1918; Temp. Capt. T. H. Parker to be Qr.-Mstr. (May 24, 1918); Hon. Capt. J. J. Hartley to be Qr.-Mstr. (May 24, 1918).

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT—Temp. Lt. Col. C. H. Hill, D.S.O., to be absorbed into the 2nd Bn. of the R.C.R. and to comd. the Bn. (Jan. 29).

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT—Temp. Lt. J. G. Nicholson, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (Jan. 8).

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT—Temp. Maj. D. H. C. Mason, D.S.O., to be actg. Lt.-Col. while comd. a Bn. (Jan. 18).

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT—Temp. Lt.-Col. W. J. H. Holmes, D.S.O., to be temp. Col. (Feb. 27).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Lt.-Col. C. P. Templeton, D.S.O., to be actg. Col. while holding appt. of A.P.M.S. (Dec. 18, 1918); Temp. Capt. F. T. Campbell, M.C., to be actg. Maj. (Aug. 14, 1918); Temp. Lt.-Col. J. Hayes, D.S.O., to comd. No. 2 Can. Stationary Hosp. (Jan. 15).

ARTILLERY—Temp. Lt.-Col. J. E. Mills, D.S.O., to comd. 1st Can. Tank Bn. (Nov. 7, 1918).

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT—Temp. Lt. M. W. Marsh to be actg. Capt. while comd. as Adj. (Jan. 25).

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT—Temp. Lts. to be actg. Capt.: A. C. McCall, while comd. as Adj. M.D.C. Wing No. 1, Kimmel Camp; T. Weir, while comd. a Co., M.D.C. Wing No. 1, Kimmel Camp (Jan. 16).

MANITOBA REGIMENT—Temp. Maj. G. C. MacLean to be temp. Lt.-Col. (Dec. 10, 1918).

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT—Temp. Capt. T. V. Scudamore to be temp. Maj. (March 14, 1918); Temp. Lt. T. N. MacReynolds to be actg. Capt. while comd. as Adj., M.D.C. Wing No. 13 (Dec. 8, 1918).

TANK CORPS—Temp. Lt.-Col. R. L. Denison ceases to comd. 1st Can. Tank Bn. (Nov. 6, 1918); Temp. Lt. F. P. Dawson to be actg. Capt. while comd. a Co., M.D.C. Wing No. 1, Kimmel Camp (Jan. 16).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) G. Bouthellier retains the actg. rank of Maj. while comd. at Can. Spec. Hospital, Witley (Jan. 28).

ARMY DENTAL CORPS—Temp. Capt. E. Kelly to be temp. Maj. (Jan. 19).

ARMY POSTAL CORPS—Temp. Lt. E. A. Harting to be Temp. Capt. (Dec. 2, 1918).

POST GARRY HORSE—Temp. Capt. W. J. Cowen, M.C., to be Adj. (Oct. 25, 1918).

LIGHT HORSE—Temp. Lt.-Col. S. F. Smith to comd. Regt. (Nov. 8, 1918).

MANITOBA REGIMENT—Temp. Lt.-Col. (actg. Col.) P. J. Daly, C.M.G., D.S.O., relinquishes the appt. of O.C. Inf., Base Depot (Jan. 27); Temp. Qr.-Mstr. relinquishes the appt. of O.C. Inf., Base Depot (Jan. 27); Temp. Lt. W. J. Gordon relinquishes the appt. as Adj., Inf. Base Depot (Jan. 27).

QUEBEC REGIMENT—Temp. Lt. C. J. Tidmarsh to be Adj., Embarkation Camp, Havre (Jan. 9).

FORESTRY CORPS—Temp. Lt. (now temp. Capt.) M. C. Cockshott to be Adj. (Feb. 4, 1918).

CANADIAN RAILWAY TROOPS—Temp. Capt. (now actg. Maj.) D. A. McDonald to be Adj. (June 10, 1917, to Nov. 28, 1918).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. T. K. Wade to be Adj., vice temp. Capt. J. E. Gobeil (Dec. 2, 1918).

ARTILLERY—Temp. Lt. W. H. Clarkson to be actg. Capt. (Aug. 25, 1918).

2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT—Temp. Maj. D. Carmichael, M.C., to be actg. Lt.-Col. (Oct. 2, 1918); Temp. Maj. R. E. Smythe, D.S.O., M.C., to be actg. Lt.-Col. (Oct. 2, 1918); Temp. Maj. A. H. Jucksch, D.S.O., M.C., to be actg. Maj. (Oct. 23, 1918); Temp. Lt. N. K. McKelvie to be actg. Capt. (Oct. 23, 1918); Temp. Lt. M. F. Verity, M.C., to be actg. Capt. (Oct. 15, 1918).

ARTILLERY—Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) E. C. Johnston ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (March 27).

THE FOLLOWING TEMP. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.—F. C. Higgins (Jan. 1); F. H. Allwood (March 28); Temp. Lt. B. K. Johnston is secd. for duty with the War Office, with pay and allowances (Dec. 3, 1918).

ENGINEERS—Temp. Brig.-Gen. C. J. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (March 7).

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT—Temp. Maj. A. H. Mason ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (April 19); Temp. Capt. E. W. P. Howells ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (March 35).

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT—Temp. Lt. R. A. Sellwood to be actg. Capt. while empd. as Insp. of Printing, Stationery, and Typewriting Services (Nov. 10, 1918).

2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT—Temp. Col. F. M. Caudet, C.M.G., ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (March 15). The following temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—T. Pitkethly, M.M. (March 20); G. Le R. Warner (March 24); G. W. Blacklock (March 31).

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT—The following cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Maj. A. G. Lincoln (March 31); Temp. Lt. H. R. Herbert (Feb. 22); Temp. Lt. C. Malloch (March 9); Temp. Lt. G. A. F. Riley, M.M. (March 24); Temp. Lt. O. Denman, D.C.M., M.M. (March 31).

ARTILLERY—Temp. Maj. (actg. Lt.-Col.) W. Simpson to be temp. Lt.-Col. (Jan. 26).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) G. Bouthellier retains the act. rank of Maj. while empd. at Can. Spec. Hosp., Witley (Jan. 28).

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT—Temp. Capt. C. J. Lewis ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (Nov. 2, 1918). The following temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—E. A. Coapman (March 27); G. B. Dixon, A.M. (March 30); H. G. Kent, G. E. Leishman (March 35).

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT—Temp. Lt.-Col. H. E. Lordy ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (Feb. 27); Temp. Lt. G. B. Stewart-Jones ceases to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry (March 7).

MANITOBA REGIMENT—Temp. Capt. T. C. Floyd, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (Sept. 8, 1918); Temp. Capt. T. C. Floyd, M.C., resumes the rank of act. Maj. (Oct. 22, 1918); Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) K. B. Forster, D.F.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 22).

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT—Temp. Capt. G. R. Colville ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (Feb. 28).

ALBERTA REGIMENT—Temp. Maj. W. A. Lyndon ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (Feb. 24). The following cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. N. L. Sheppard (March 31); Temp. Lt. M. E. Patterson (March 21).

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT—Temp. Lt.-Col. J. W. Warden, D.S.O., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (Jan. 5); Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. H. Lloyd to be act. Maj. while empd. as A.P.M. (Feb. 11). The following cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. A. R. C. Morton (March 20); Temp. Lt. H. M. Thomas (March 19); Temp. Lt. W. Ridley, D.F.C. (March 25).

C.M.G.C.—The following temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—C. M. McCann (March 16); (act. Capt.) C. H. J. James (March 16); Temp. Lt. W. W. B. E. Lordy ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 31).

CYCLIST CORPS—Temp. Lt. G. A. Mercer ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (March 20).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. B. B. Bishop ceases to be secd. for duty with the

R.A.F. (March 9); Temp. Lt. J. C. Condon ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (March 14).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) G. Bouthellier relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be empd. at Can. Spec. Hospital, Witley (March 29).

GENERAL LISTS—Hon. Lt. R. D. Scott ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (Jan. 10).

RETIREMENTS—The following retirements have taken place in the British Isles: Lts. F. Murray and P. Southurst; Art. Capt. (actg. Maj.) C. H. Harrett, Engng.; Lt. A. W. Highet, N.S.; Maj. R. R. Barber, 1st Cl. Ont.; Lt. G. H. Hunt, Snak.; Lt. L. A. C. Herbert, Alta.; Qr. Mtr. and Hon. Capt. S. H. Horton, H.A.; Lt. A. Macdonald, Corps. Can. Mly. Troops; Maj. G. B. Ginner, For. Corps; Capt. R. D. Moyle, M.C., C.A.M.C.; Capt. R. W. Atkinson, C.A.P.C.

Imperial Forces

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY—Lt. G. A. Worth is apptd. to *Cataraugus*.

R.A.F. Flying Branch—Lts. (act. Capt.) to be Lts. (Act.) and relinquish act. rank of Capt. on reduction of establishment: E. S. Meek, R. E. Dobbie, D.F.C., Lt. (act. Capt.) relinquishes act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empd. as Capt. (Act.); (Hon. Capt.) H. S. Quigley, M.C. Lts. relinquish their comms. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and are permitted to retain their rank: J. J. Lancelotti, O. A. Moore, Lt. P. D. McIntosh (Que. Regt.) relinquishes his comm. on account of wound.

Sec. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. G. Chapman relinquishes his comm. on account of ill-health, and is permitted to retain the rank of Capt.



MATRON J. CAMERON SMITH, No. 13
C.G.H., HASTINGS.
Awarded Royal Red Cross.

MRS. E. N. SOPEH (OF OTTAWA).
Deputy Administrator, No. 1 M.T. Depot,
R.A.F., June, 1918, to January, 1919.

R.H. and R.F.A.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) T. L. McEvoy to be act. Maj. whilst comd. A. A. Batts, Lt. R. E. G. Roope, Spec. Res., to be act. Capt. while 2nd in Comd. of Batte.

R.G.A.—Temp. Capt. G. M. Brew to be act. Maj. whilst comd. Siege Batts., Feb. 23.

7TH HUSSARS—Lt. (act. Capt.) L. P. Payne-Galloway to be act. Maj. whilst serving as Maj. on Hd.Qrs. of Regt., to Jan. 10.

WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT—Temp. Lt. E. H. Matheson, M.C., Serv. Bn., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT, 7TH Bn. (T.F.)—Lt. (act. Capt.) R. D. Plunder relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Co.

MEMORANDUM—Capt. G. L. Ord, D.S.O. Can. Engrs., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be empd. as Supt. of Rlys.

Newfoundland.

ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT—Maj. G. T. Carly to be a Staff Officer and posted to the Dept. of the Dist. O.C. (Newfoundland) (Jan. 23, seniority Oct. 1, 1916). Sec. Lt. W. L. G. Munn to be Lt. (Feb. 25); Capt. S. Robertson is retired with effect from Feb. 25.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Thursday, April 17.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Hopkins, 22305 Cpl. R. W. E.

Died.

AIR FORCE.—Mitchell, 26230 2nd Air Mechanic W.

ARTILLERY.—Bayers, 24862 Dvr. R. E.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Poisson, 405498 L.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Kenedy, 3232290 W. H.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Doyle, 259264 W. W.

List of Wednesday, April 23.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Bonallo, 696465 H.

Died.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Armstrong, 3036634 W. N.

FORESTRY CORPS.—Brühich, 2203576 B.; Melheimer, 268

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.—King, 522105 T. J.

ORDNANCE CORPS.—Phillips, 433 Arm. Q. M.-Sgt. H.

In the Bristol Channel on Friday night of last week during a fog the American steamer *Luella* came into collision with and sank the steamship *Rosedale*, of Hamilton, Ont.

The Court-Martial detailed to enquire into the Kimmel Park disturbances of March 4 and 5 last, held its first sitting on Wednesday of last week, at Liverpool. Fourteen cases were down for hearing, and in two instances the men were acquitted.

Pte. Raymond A. Ingalls, 12th Reserve, and Gun. Burton.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LTD.,

MONTREAL.

Summary of the Report of the President and Directors for the Year Ending December 31st, 1918

LONDON ADVISORY COMMITTEE—

Commander Sir A. TREVOR DAWSON, R.N., Chairman.
Sir VINCENT CAILLARD.
Lt.-Col. C. G. BRYAN.

Lt.-Col. W. GRANT MORDEN, M.P., Vice-Chairman.
ALBERT VICKERS.
F. ORR LEWIS.

Lt.-Col. Sir H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O.
T. J. FELLOWES BROWN, Secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED.

Your Directors beg to submit herewith their Fifth Annual Report and Statement of Accounts showing net earnings for the year of \$4,338,079 88, leaving \$2,324,098.15, after deduction of all fixed charges, including depreciation and making provision for war tax.

The Company's general freight earnings, admittedly, have benefited by war conditions, but, on the other hand, your passenger and packet freight business has suffered and your operating costs have been abnormally high.

Balancing one thing against the other, your Directors on the whole, without being unduly sanguine, and keeping well in sight the necessity for ample provision against temporary setbacks, look forward to the future with confidence.

Canada, which has made giant strides during the last few years and months in world politics, is still a very young country from the point of view of its development, and its Shipping, both inland and on the high seas, is in its infancy. Our practically unlimited natural resources are increasingly required in the markets of the world and our Government is awake to the fact that they must be carried there. The dangers ahead are not of nature's making. With wise leadership and sane legislation the contrast between living conditions on this side and those on the other side of the Atlantic should be such as to cause a flow of immigration here that will insure the country's prosperity and the prosperity of your Company for years to come.

You will be asked to confirm an amendment to "By-law" No. 22 of the Company, changing the number of its Executive Committee from "Five" to "Six."

There are two vacancies on the Board, caused by the resignation of Messrs. James Carruthers and J. E. Newman.

The physical assets of the Company have been thoroughly maintained and are in good condition.

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. W. NORCROSS, President.

OPERATING ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1918.

Operating Revenue:		
Vessels	\$13,481,238.63	
Docks and Wharves	222,310.11	
Miscellaneous	174,674.66	
	\$13,878,223.40	
Other Revenue	216,169.68	
Total Revenue	\$14,094,393.08	
Expenses	9,766,313.20	
Net Earnings	4,338,079.88	
From which Deduct:		
Interest on Mortgage Bonds	\$58,303.02	
Interest on Debenture Stock	201,219.57	
Other Interest	25,865.31	
Special Bonus to Employees	37,063.48	
Reserve for Depreciation	1,146,750.34	
Reserve for Doubtful Debts and Claims	20,000.00	
Directors' Fees	25,000.00	
Reserve for Business Profits War Tax	400,000.00	
	2,013,981.73	
Profit for Year	\$2,324,098.15	

SURPLUS ACCOUNT as at 31st December, 1918.

Balance as at 31st December, 1917	\$2,374,754.12	
Add:		
Profit for year ended 31st December, 1918, as per Operating Accounts	\$2,324,098.15	
Net Profit on Sales, &c., of Fixed Assets	1,276,136.38	
	3,600,958.65	
Deduct:		
Balance of Organization Expenses charged off	90,358.01	
Dividends on Preference Stock 7 per cent. for the year ended 31st Dec. 1918	87,400.00	
	965,358.01	
Surplus as per Balance Sheet	\$5,009,630.44	

Copies of the Full Report may be obtained at the Company's London Agency, 29, Great St. Helens, E.C. 4

ROUND THE CANADIAN HOSPITALS.

Kingswood, Dulwich (Massey-Harris Convalescent Home)

KINGSWOOD, the beautiful Massey-Harris Convalescent Home for Canadian soldiers at Dulwich has closed its hospitable doors, there being no longer any necessity for the continuance of the institution.

This news will be read with deep interest by all who were at one time patients at Kingswood. These men have, in the majority of cases, returned home, and now follow their civil vocations. Wherever they are, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific slopes, and in whatever circumstances demobilisation has placed them, there are none but will, on reading this announcement, cast back to the happy, care-free days they spent in the Massey-Harris convalescent home at Dulwich.

It is just three years since Kingswood opened its doors for the reception of soldier-patients. In that period it has earned the undying gratitude of every man who has partaken of its hospitality. Here, where the air is "filled with ghostly figures of the past," Maple Leaf boys in blue have learned

A Patriotic scheme Realized

At the close of 1915, when "casualties" of the First and Second Divisions were beginning to drift from the Canadian hospitals in England, the Massey-Harris Company decided upon the realisation of a patriotic scheme in connection with a half-formed idea. Mr. C. W. Dawkins, the London agent of the company, was entrusted by the directors with the execution of a suitable property. He had already chosen Kingswood. In February, 1916, it was taken over for its high purpose and Mr. W. B. Jamieson was made resident secretary. The home was placed under the military and technical administration of the Canadian Army Medical authorities, but the civilian nurses and staff remained always under the control of the Massey-Harris management. At its opening it had provision for 95 beds, these being distributed in such a manner as to give the patients a sense of being in their own homes. The accommodation was later increased to 110 beds, the large huts being set up in the grounds.



THE MASSEY-HARRIS CONVALESCENT HOME FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS, KINGSWOOD, DULWICH, LONDON, S.E.

to appreciate and love the English scenery, of which Kingswood and its surrounding acres are so typical.

Why Kingswood Was Popular.

To all who have dwelt therein and to those who knew it by repute as a prize to be striven for if only their dream of a "Blightie" were realised, Kingswood meant something more than a convalescent hospital. Woodcote Park (Epsom), Bushey Park, and similar places fulfil faithfully the description of convalescent hospitals, but Kingswood went beyond the ordinary meaning of the phrase. It was, in truth, a "home," where comfort was the corner-stone, and the sunshine of good works vied with the uplifting joys of a May morning. One of the patients—perhaps once more back on his prairie farm—when about to leave, said:—"Before coming to Kingswood 'Massey-Harris' meant to me and many others a first-rate agricultural implement. Now it means much more; it means a real home from home for us Canadian boys in England."

Kingswood was formally opened by the Lord Mayor of London on June 1, 1916, but actually received its first batch of patients on April 5 of that year. Since that date it has been run without untoward incident, but few people, here or in Canada, realise that it has not cost the Canadian Government one cent for upkeep. It was wholly equipped and has been maintained solely by the Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., its associate companies and their agents and employees. No Canadian firm can look back on a prouder and more undemonstrative record of war philanthropy.

The mansion was originally built by Mr. John Tapling, a wealthy London merchant, and in 1890 the property was purchased by Mr. J. Lawson Johnston, founder of the Bovril Company, who spent \$500,000 on additions to the house and improvements to the grounds. Subsequently the house was for two years tenanted by a Russian princess, who had a large retinue of servants and lived in expensive style.

A glance at the accompanying front view of the mansion gives one an idea of its architectural beauty, but one has really to visit Kingswood to be able to fully appreciate the magnificence of the house and its surroundings. The house and grounds are remarkable for the unique art treasures and historic properties they contain. The hall, used as a recreation room, possesses a bronze mantelpiece representing the Field of the Cloth of Gold. This beautiful work, which was brought from the Palace of the French Kings at St. Cloud, near Paris, is one of the only two in existence. The other is in a private room in the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. The bronze mantelpiece, though not the only art treasure in the recreation room, is the most striking. The walls are adorned with beautiful and costly tapestries.

A Treasure House of Art

The drawing-room—used as Ward No. 1—has a wonderful fireplace of Algerian marble, whilst the apartment used as Ward No. 2 is an exact duplicate of Bonnie Prince Charlie's bedroom at Holyrood Palace. Here all the panelling is of old oak, a stained-glass window pictures outstanding incidents in the Prince's brief and stormy career, and over the mantelpiece is an oil painting of the Young Pretender. Over the fireplace in Ward No. 8 is the Royal coat-of-arms of the Kings of France—another bit of "salvage" from St. Cloud. The Oak Room possesses a carved mantel representing a scene from "Hamlet," and the Twelve Apostles carved out of solid oak is another of the priceless art treasures with which Kingswood abounds. The fireplace in the dining-room has a massive oak carving, while the ceiling paintings, representative of the months and seasons, are reminiscent of fashion brought to perfection by our Gallic cousins.

The ancient and modern are harmoniously blended in this beautiful home. Shower baths and hospital beds, the latter with their beautiful white bed-linen—it is remarkable what a restful effect white sheets have upon the trench-weary

R. W. T.

ONLY OF THEM.

DEAR SIR, Since the Canadians took Valenciennes I have had the honor of being the first of the army, first with the Canadian Corps then with the First Army. I had the honor of being the first to enter the city and to be the first to be received by the officers and men of the army.

RANCH IN LOWER FOOTHILLS, ALBERTA, CANADA, about 2,650 acres for sale freehold, railway now under construction runs through property from Calgary (20 miles); station near; excellent horse, cattle and dairy farming. Sport. On River. Favorable report for oil by expert. Large ranch house and two barn buildings. Very close to the shore of the Bow River. Price, \$41,000.00. For particulars apply to Mr. J. H. G. Brown, Box 104, Craven House, 112, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

TORONTO.—In this Province, since September, 1916, over 1,000,000 quarts of liquor have been supplied under doctors' prescriptions.

—There have been 8,500 commitments to prison under the Temperance Act, and a total of \$1,250,000 has been obtained by fines.

Amendments to the Theatres and Cinematographs Act introduced by Hon. T. W. McGarry provide for the appointment of a censor, who may curtail films which glorify foreign troops to the detriment of British forces. Women are to be appointed to deal with a certain class of film. Mr. McGarry said that Canadian companies were being organised to produce British films.

—Under an amendment of the Ontario Temperance Act, no liquor advertisements may appear in newspapers, nor may circulars be distributed soliciting orders for liquor.

Sir William Hearst, the Premier, announces that a Minister of Labour will be added to the Provincial Cabinet.

Major G. R. Goary, Corporation Counsel, on his return with the 58th Battalion was accorded a warm welcome. He went overseas as a lieutenant, and won promotion on the field.

—Supplementary Provincial estimates contain an appropriation of \$250,000 to increase salaries of school teachers.

—For gambling in Toronto 117 Chinese have been arrested.

The Customs receipts at this port for the fiscal year 1918-19 were \$33,034,000, an increase of \$61,040 over the previous year.

The Ontario Associated Boards of Trade have elected as officers for the ensuing year:—Hon. presidents, Dr. H. T. Reason, London; Lt.-Col. W. N. Ponton, Belleville; Mr. A. J. Young, North Bay; Mr. R. Home Smith, Toronto, President. Mr. William Taylor, Owen Sound, Vice-Presidents, Mr. Arthur Hewitt, Toronto; Mr. John Elliott, Belleville; Mr. William Anderson, Chatham, Secretary, Mr. F. G. Morley. A resolution was passed reaffirming one passed in 1912 supporting a project for the development of the French River waterway, connecting Lake Nipissing with the Great Lake, and urging the Federal Government to make provision for the commencement of the work.

—A tablet in memory of Lt. George Courtland Noxon, 10th Royal Grenadiers, was unveiled at the Church of the Redeemer by Col. Brock. Lt. Noxon was training for service overseas when he was accidentally drowned at the internment camp at Kapuskasing, October 1, 1915. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Noxon, 88, Madison Avenue.

KINGSTON.—The Kingston Shipbuilding Company has laid the keel of a new vessel for Government use.

—At a meeting of the Utilities Commission, the Chairman announced reductions of from 20 to 70 per cent. in the commercial and domestic rates for electricity. The Kingston rates are now as low as the rates in the Niagara district.

SARNIA.—On March 25 business in this city was suspended while the remains of Mr. William J. Hanna, K.C., M.L.A., one of Sarnia's most prominent sons, were interred. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Manning. The pallbearers included Sir William Hearst, the Premier of Ontario.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The City Council has given notice to the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company that next March, when the company's franchise runs out, the city will take over the railway, which is part of the Canadian Northern system.

BRAMPTON.—Major Reginald Conover has been appointed collector of Customs in succession to the late J. J. Manning. He went overseas with the First Contingent as captain.

WELLAND.—Lt. Charles Coulson, who went overseas with the 30th Battalion, has been appointed City Engineer at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. Lt. Coulson was selected from 19 applicants.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. Speaking after the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie-King's address at the Labour meeting here, the Hon. L. A. Tascheron said that Quebec was anxious to live in peace with Ontario. He asked Mr. King to tell Ontario that Quebec had generously done its duty.

—In order to meet the increased salaries in the Catholic and Protestant schools, and those of civic employees, the Provincial property holders tax from May 1 will be increased. The Protestant school tax will jump to 70 cents, and the Catholic school tax will be increased from 48 cents to 55 cents.

—Mr. Noel Belcau, K.C., has been re-elected Mayor of Levis by a majority of 172.

—The Quebec and Saguenay Railway has been sold at auction to the Federal Government for \$3,489,313. The Quebec and Saguenay Railway is 68 miles long, and runs between Murray Bay and Cape Tourmont.

MONTREAL.—At McGill University, owing to the high cost of materials, work will not be begun this summer on the gymnasium building, and there is little prospect of a start being made on the Memorial Hall to be erected on the corner of Sherbrooke and McTavish Streets. The changing of the medical course from five years to six years will be one of the features of the autumn session at McGill. This change will not operate in case of returned soldiers.

Customs duties here for the fiscal year ending March 31 amounted to \$36,645,375, an increase of \$154,797 over 1918.

—Major-Gen. Wilson unveiled a tablet at Loyola College to the memory of 35 of the 287 students which the College contributed to the C.E.F. He stated that an Officers' Training Corps would be inaugurated at the College.

The guests of honour at the Canadian Club luncheon on March 31 were Lt.-Col. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., the Montreal officers of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Over \$40,000 damage was caused by fire to the former home of the late Senator David Wark.

ST. JOHN.—Up to April 2 the C.P.O.S. and C.P.R. have handled 32,727 passengers at this port. Of this number 7,789 were cabin passengers, 1,728 military parties, and the rest mostly soldiers' dependents. To accommodate this number the C.P.R. sent out 118 special trains, of 600 sleeping cars, 575 colonist, 100 first-class, 150 baggage, and 163 dining cars.

—The resolution moved by the Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier, asking the resignation of Hon. J. A. Murray, ex-Premier, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Hon. B. F. Smith, and G. B. Jones, as members of the Provincial Legislature, was carried by 22 to 14. There was one pair, and the division was on party lines.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—That returned soldiers were making good was the gist of the evidence given by Mrs. Marion S. Morrow, of this city, before the Pensions Committee of the House of Commons. She said the situation in Nova Scotia regarding pensions was generally satisfactory. Some of the complaints were accounted for by the high cost of living, but in the country districts the amounts offered appeared ample.

—Government Bills have been introduced in the Legislature for creating a hydro-electric system for the development and distribution of electric power.

—Soldiers here are giving one day's pay towards the fund to secure \$150,000 for the new Salvation Army maternity hospital.

(Continued on page 111.)

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - \$3,800,000.

Total Assets Exceed - \$153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED

to and from CANADA and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED

at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:-

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada—3½ p.c., 1914-19, 100½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1909-34, 82; 3½ p.c., 1930-50, 72½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 85; 3 p.c., 1938, 74½.

Alberta—4½ p.c., 1924, 912; 4½ p.c. Reg., 83. British Columbia—4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 89½.

Manitoba—4 p.c., 1947, 76; 5 p.c., 1888, 98½.

New Brunswick—4 p.c., 77½.

Newfoundland—3½ p.c., 1941-51, 72; 4 p.c. Reg., 1913-38, 83½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1950, 73.

Quebec—4½ p.c. Reg., 85½; 3 p.c. Reg., 71½.

Saskatchewan—4½ p.c. Reg., 86.

Municipal.

Calgary—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 80.

Edmonton—5 p.c., 1923-33, 89; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 89½; 5 p.c., 1953, 80; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 77; 4½ p.c., 1918-21, 85½.

Hamilton—4 p.c., 1930-40, 82.

Montreal—4 p.c., 1932, 83½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 76; 3 p.c., 1951, 83; 4½ p.c., 1942, 71; 4½ p.c., 1933-53, 85.

New Westminster—4 p.c., 71½.

North Vancouver—5 p.c., 70½; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 83.

Quebec—3½ p.c., 68½; 4 p.c., 1933, 93½; 4 p.c., 1958, 87.

Regina—6 p.c. Stock, 85½.

Saskatoon—5 p.c., 1933, 86½.

Sherbrooke—5 p.c., 1921, 100½.

South Vancouver—5 p.c., 79.

Toronto—4 p.c., 1944-53, 77; 4½ p.c., 1948, 842.

Vancouver—4 p.c., 1950-12, 72½; 4 p.c., 1932, 78½; 4 p.c., 1947-49, 70½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 77½.

Victoria—4½ p.c., 74½.

Winnipeg—4 p.c., 1940, 79½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 74½; 4 p.c., 1943-63, 84.

Railways.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson's Bay—Stamped, 66; Termis. Stamped, 62; Eastern 5 p.c. Bds., 60.

Atlantic & N. West—6 p.c. Bds., 93½.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence—6 p.c., 104.

Calgary & Edmonton—4 p.c., 74.

Can. Atlantic—4 p.c., 64.

Can. Northern—Alberta 3½ p.c., 66; Ontario 3½ p.c., 1936, 73; Ontario 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 63½; Ontario 3½ p.c., 71½; Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 71; Pacific 4½ p.c. Term. Deb., 80.

C.N.B.—4 p.c. Perp., 67½; 4 p.c., 1930, 85; 4 p.c., 1939, 79½; 4 p.c. Sank., 72½; 4 p.c., 1934, 83; 5 p.c. Inc. Chyrs., 46½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 93½.

Canadian Pacific—178½; Non-Cum. Pref., 742; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 81; 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 106½.

Dominion Atlantic—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 75½; 4 p.c. 2nd Deb., 74.

Edmonton Dunvegan—4 p.c., 1942, 71½.

Grand Trunk Pacific—Branch Lines, 77½; 3 p.c., 42, 63½; 4 p.c., 1950, Series A, 60½; 4 p.c., 1955, Series B, 65½; Lake Superior Br., 66½; 4 p.c. Deb., 77½; 4 p.c. Notes, 1921, 92½.

Grand Trunk Ry.—4 p.c. Guar., 94; 4 p.c. Pref., 23½; 2nd Pref., 44; 11½; 3rd Pref., 23½; Perp., 4 p.c. Cons., 67½; Nort., 4 p.c. Deb., 62½; 5 p.c. Note, 1980, 96½; 6 p.c. Note, Rep. Oct., 1921, 97½; Western, 4 p.c., 62.

New Brunswick—4 p.c. Deb., 74½.

Pac. Ct. Eastern—4½ p.c. Deb., 81.

Qu'Appelle—4 p.c. Deb., 1930, 72½.

Que. & Lake St. John—4 p.c. Deb., 66½.

Que. Central Ry.—4 p.c. Deb., 74.

Financial, Loan, and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland Deb., 93.

Anglo-Can. Finance—6½.

B.C. Fruit Land—26.

Bank of Montreal—4½ p.c., 83.

Can. Land & Irrig. Co.—7½; 10½; 6½; 6 p.c. Deb., 68.

Can. Bk. Commerce—44½.

Calgary & Edmonton—8½.

Can. N.W. Land—42½.

Hudson's Bay—8½; Pref., 91½.

Land Corp. of Canada—17½.

San Antonio—4 p.c., 74.

Western Canada Land—210½.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction—Com., 59½; Pref., 92½.

B.C. Elec. Corp.—Perp. Pref., 58½; Perp. Deb., 61½.

Calgary Power Bds.—Perp. Deb., 81.

Can. Gen. Elec. Com., 123.

Cities Service—Com., 402; Com. Fractions, 333.

Kaministiquia—1092.

Shawinigan—Cap. 88½; Mort. Deb., 61½.

Toronto Power—4½ p.c. Deb., 81.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel—Bds., 72½; Fund Scrip. Certs., 70½.

Can. Iron Foundries—Com., 1½; 6 p.c. Bds., 57.

Can. Collieries—Deposit Receipts, 36½.

Lake Superior—30 9/16; Bds., 79.

Nova Scotia Steel—Bds., 83.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's United Asbestos—Ord., 42.6.

Can. Cement—Bds., 99½; Pref., 100; Com., 75½.

Can. Steamship—Voting, 581; Deb., 832; Pref., 84.

Can. Car.—Pref., 101½.

Can. Wes. Lumber—1/6; Income Deb., 15; Interest Warrants, 10.

Cockshutt Ploy.—Pf., 94.

Dom. Glass—Com., 47.

Forest Mills of B.C.—Ord., 2/6; 6 p.c. Deb., 21½.

Furness, Withy—74/18; Pref., 82.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—Pref., 20/3; Ord., 22/104.

Marconi of Can.—20/6.

Pennams—Bds., 96.

Price Bros.—Bds., 86½.

Spanish River Pulp—Com., 21; 6 p.c. A Reg., 90½; Pref., 80½.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt—3/33.

Le Roi No. 2—8/6.

Mond Nickel—Cum. Pref., 23/6; Non-Cum. Pref., 20/6; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 20/9.

Mining Corp. of Canada—12/7½.

Rosland-Kootenay—1/6.

CANADIAN TRADE ENTERPRISE.

Shoe Manufacturers' Export Association.

Following the recommendations of the Canadian Trade Commission that the various industries should organize to secure foreign trade, the most important industries in Canada have formulated plans and are sending agents abroad (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Times).

Last week the Canadian shoe manufacturers formed an Export Association, and will send a representative immediately to England and France. A number of shoe firms are endeavouring to secure orders in Europe, and manufacturers are expecting increased business as a result. It is reported that more than 200 agents of Canadian industries are already in Europe and have achieved a large measure of success. The woollen industry alone has secured orders amounting to nearly \$8,000,000.

The shoe manufacturers at their meeting reentered the allegations of Western farmers that they are making exorbitant profits as the result of Protection, and ask the Canadian Council of Agriculture to appoint representatives to investigate the charges, stating that they were prepared to make their books available for scrutiny.

SPRING WHEAT FLOUR ORDER.

The flour department of the Wheat Export Company has placed orders with Canadian millers for spring wheat flour for overseas account (says a cablegram from the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization). It is stated that these will be the same as last week's order, indicating business amounting to 750,000 barrels, the price to be paid being the same as in February, namely, \$10.60 per barrel, in bags, and involving payments of \$1,260,000. This business is providing for the full capacity of the mills until the end of the current month.

SALE OF TRAWLERS AND DRIFTERS.

An important contract involving the sale of steam trawlers and wooden drifters has been closed by the Anderson Company of Canada (says the Daily Record). The contract provides for the disposal of 60 steam trawlers and 89 drifters which were mainly built in Canada for the British Ministry of Shipping, chiefly for minesweeping work. Six of these vessels have been purchased for the Philippines and other Governments are enquiring regarding the others, which are now stationed at Halifax.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The inauguration of two new steamship services is announced by the Montreal correspondent of the Daily Record. The Canada Steamship Lines, working in conjunction with La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, are organising a subsidiary company for the purpose of operating a service between Montreal and Le Havre, with St. John as the winter port. Six vessels will serve this line, and a weekly service will be provided.

Messrs. McLean and Kennedy announce the inauguration of a service between Montreal and Buenos Aires and Monte Video by the Houston line. St. John will be the winter port.

ANGLO-CANADIAN BANKING ARRANGEMENT.

A close working arrangement has been entered into between the Royal Bank of Canada and the London County, Westminster, and Parr's Bank, Ltd., under which the first-named bank will represent the London County, Westminster, and Parr's Bank in Canada, West Indies, and Central America.

Reuter's correspondent states that it is announced in Montreal that the London County, Westminster, and Parr's Bank, Ltd., has offered to buy for investment 10,000 shares of the Royal Bank of Canada at \$200 per share.

ONTARIO BOND ISSUE.

The Province of Ontario has sold a three million dollar bond issue at a price costing 5.09 per cent., which is the lowest figure at which money has been borrowed in Canada since the armistice (says a cable from the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa). Mr. G. R. Clapp, of Toronto, offered 101.134 per cent. for the total amount of the bonds for three years, bearing 5½ per cent. interest. He said he was desiring to float the bonds on the United States market, owing to the present premium of 2½ to 2½ per cent. upon New York funds, which would give American investors a yield of practically 6 per cent.

Royal Bank of Canada.—The directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the three months to May 31, payable on June 2 to holders of record on May 15.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Friday, May 2.

Tickets Pay Day, Friday, May 2.

Week, May 14.

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange has been closed for the Easter recess during the greater part of the past week, but markets have reopened with a cheerful tendency after the holidays. Business is on a very moderate scale. Forecasts of the Budget, however, are more hopeful, and this has stimulated the general undertone. Prices are inclined to move narrowly, apart from a few specialities in the oil and industrial markets, which maintain their strong tendency.

Canadian securities have not been much in evidence, though underlying conditions are healthy and confident. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion are without change, and the only variation in the municipal bond section is a fall of a point to 83 in Winnipeg 4½ per cent.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacifics after being higher, are unchanged at 178. The traffic for the second week of the month shows a decrease of \$76,000. Grand Trunk stocks mark occasional gains of 1 to 4. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours, after their recent jump on the interest announcement, are lower at 56½.

Hudson's Bays in the land group have eased slightly to 87-16.

As regards industrials, Canadian General Electric is a point better at 125. Shawinigan Water at 122 has lost 1, but Spanish River Pulp pref. at 82 is better. City Services Common has reacted to 396.

Mexican descriptions are depressed by reports of fresh revolutionary activity.

In the silver mining section Mining Corp. of Canada at 13s. has gained the turn

textile groups, both of which shared in considerable demand at the weekend. Prospects of early payments in respect of dividend arrears have been mainly responsible for strong rises in the preferred stocks of Atlantic Sugar and Canadian Consolidated Felt, the latter of which has recently been a feature of trading in the unlisted department in Montreal. Atlantic Sugar closes its fiscal year April 30. The company is known to have had a favourable year's business, and it is believed that the regular dividend on the preferred will soon be re-commenced, and that the arrears will be reduced from time to time. In regard to Canadian Consolidated Felt, there is a recrudescence of the rumours which were in circulation some little time ago, and which embraced this company, Canadian Consolidated Rubber and Ames-Holden-McCreedy. The two former companies are controlled by American interests. It is suggested that changes may be made in the boards of all three of these companies, and the American interests may, by use of the Canadian plants, take advantage of the preference given to Canadian made goods in securing and filling big orders for export. Possibly something more may be heard of this after the meetings of the Rubber and Felt companies on April 22. The Ames-Holden meeting will, of course, be somewhat later, as the company's year does not close until the end of April.

The near approach of the referendum in Quebec on the question whether beer and wines and cider are to be allowed to be made and consumed in the Province has been accompanied by a strong rise in the bonds and stocks of National Breweries, interest being quickened by the expectation that the vote will be against total prohibition. Smelters have also been active, rising to a new high price for the year. Asbestos has also continued to attract attention, though it is now quieter, as are the steel stocks, which earlier in the week were prominently active. It is reported, by the way, that the Dominion Steel Corporation's shipping case has been settled in London favourably to the company.

Among current quotations, Dominion Steel is 61½; Steel of Canada, 65; Ames-Holden pref., 75; Asbestos, 59; Atlantic Sugar, 27; Brazilian, 55; Canadian Car, 31; Cement, 66; Canadian Converters, 55; Canadian Cottons, 78; Canadian Felt, 14½; Canadian Steamships, 43½; Canadian General Electric, 107½; Canadian Loco pref., 90; Cons. Smelting, 28½; Dominion Glass, 47½; Dominion Canners, 35½; Dominion Textile, 11; Lake of the Woods, 162; Laurentide, 207; Laurentide Power, 69½; Maple Leaf, 138½; Montreal Power, 92½; Montreal Cottons, 72½; National Breweries, 40; Ogilvie, 205; Pennmans, 92½; Quebec Railway, 21½; Riordon, 118½; Shawinigan, 117½; Spanish River, 193; St. Lawrence Flour, 93½; Toronto Railway, 41; Wabasso Cotton, 72; Woods Manufacturing pref., 90. The old War Loans are quoted: 1925, 99; 1931, 99; 1937, 100½. The Victory Loan maturities are quoted: 1922, 100½; 1923, 100½; 1927, 103; 1933, 104½; 1937, 106.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, April 10.

As you will have noted from my letter, the month of March, although not characterised by any violent outburst of Stock Exchange activity, was, on the whole, a good month from the point of view of security prices. Interest centred from time to time upon various groups of stocks, and as a result of this, and of a good demand for individual specialities, prices in most cases stood considerably higher at the end of the month than at the beginning. Of the Steel Stocks, Dom. Steel rose 2½, and Steel of Canada 4½ points during the month. Practically all of the prominent stocks in the textile and woollen group advanced strongly, while the power group, led by Montreal Power, and the pulp and paper stocks, led by Laurentide, also appreciated. Among individual stocks National Breweries pref. advanced no less than 17, while Atlantic Sugar pref. moved up 10, and Asbestos Common 5.

So far this month matters have pursued much the same course, and it has been noteworthy that markets, even when dull, have retained their undertone of strength. Following the publication of the annual report, Canadian General Electric came in for attention rising several points. The announcement of the establishment of credits in Canada for Roumania, Greece and Belgium, has caused discussion of export trade prospects, and rumours in this connection of very large orders for flour and textile goods have stimulated interest in the flour milling and

54 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (Incorporated 1884).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. £13,698
PAID UP .. 359,549
RESERVE FUND .. 359,549
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) .. \$2,024,800

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debentures at 54 per Cent. for One, Two or Three Years.
PINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

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LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital .. £308,219 3 7

Reserve Fund .. £328,767 2 7

Assets under Administration £16,457,102.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City properties in Canada.

Guaranteed Trust Investments.

Correspondence invited.

28 Bishopton, London, E.C.2. A. J. NUNNS, London Representative.

Bank of Scotland. Bankers.—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The paid-up capital stock of the Merchants Bank of Canada is £1,000,000. The bank has been authorised to increase its capital to £2,000,000. The bank has been authorised to increase its capital to £2,000,000. The bank has been authorised to increase its capital to £2,000,000.

A new issue of \$5,000,000 20 year 5 per cent. bonds of the Province of Manitoba has been bought by Messrs. J. A. Matheson & Co. and R. C. Matheson & Co. at a price of 95½.

At the recent annual meeting of the Alberta Power & Paper Co., the chairman stated that the company had sold its entire output for the coming year. The retiring board of directors was re-elected, the only changes being that Mr. A. Smith, of Messrs. Peabody, Houghton & Co., replaces Mr. E. M. Mills, and Mr. W. H. Black, vice-president and managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills, replaces the Hon. G. Gordon, who resigned some time ago.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—A dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared for the quarter ending April, 1919.

Union Bank of Canada.—The North End, Winnipeg, branch will in future be known as the Selkirk and Salter, Winnipeg, branch.

Merchants' Bank of Canada.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock, has been declared payable on and after May 1, to shareholders of record of April 15. The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held on Wednesday, June 4.

North British-Canadian Investment.—The revenue account for 1918 shows a balance at credit of £19,969, and the directors recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital, less the interim dividend paid in October last, transferring £3,000 to reserve (making it £65,000), and carrying forward £8,969.

Cunard Steam Ship.—The directors are unable to issue their annual report and accounts for 1918 until later in the year. They recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, on the ordinary shares (including the shares recently issued on the capitalisation of the reserve fund) and on the Government share.

Canada Life Assurance.—The report for 1918 states that assurances amounted to £5,295,770, which exceeds the record of any previous year. New policies paid for, exclusive of bonus additions, totalled £4,909,247, an increase of £518,368. Assurances in force now total £40,269,976. The total income was £2,276,976, an increase of £293,179. This represents premium income of £1,324,847 (after deducting payments to other companies for re-assurances), considerations for annuities £73,159, interest income, including profits from sale of securities, £782,744, and income from other sources £96,227. The outgo to policy-holders and their representatives, and to annuitants, in settlement of death claims, matured endowments, dividends, cash values for policies surrendered, and annuities amounted to £1,241,704. Total assets of £13,550,872 show an increase of £691,898. A revaluation of securities shows a large appreciation in value over the prices obtained at the end of last year. The policy reserves amounted at December 31 to £11,304,648, an increase of £504,139. The net surplus, which shows a substantial increase, now amounts to £1,434,999 after allotting £194,444 during 1918. In addition to this surplus, the company still retains the contingent reserve of £102,740. The net surplus earned in 1918 was £255,148, which should be considered eminently satisfactory in view of the war and influenza claims.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(Continued from page 111.)

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Soldier Settlement Board has moved into the new Enderton block, corner Hargrave and Portage Avenue. Loans to 40 returned soldiers were approved in one week under the new land purchase policy of the Government, and the consideration of pending applications is proceeding with all possible despatch.

—The approximate value of school lands still unsold in the three Prairie Provinces was officially stated in Parliament as Manitoba, \$49,778,000; Saskatchewan, \$69,872,000; Alberta, \$55,408,000.

—The City Council has decided to apply to the Dominion Government for \$1,000,000 under the Housing Bill for the purpose of providing houses for returned soldiers.

—The Board of Trade returns to the Dominion Government indicate that the following sums were expended on new building during the year 1918:—Winnipeg, \$2,050,650; Vancouver, \$1,450,229; Calgary, \$1,196,800; Regina, \$1,006,000; Saskatoon, \$604,715; Moose Jaw, \$565,575; Edmonton, \$351,470; Victoria, \$289,760; Brandon, \$90,022.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—An attempt is being made to organise the manufacture of farming implements in this Province with a capital of \$3,000,000 held by farmers and returned soldiers.

—The revised assessment roll of the city for the current year shows a gross assessment of \$55,117,260, of which \$13,979,630 is exempt for various reasons, leaving a balance of \$41,137,630.

—Two parties are negotiating for the purchase of the south-east corner of Scarth Street and Twelfth Avenue, Regina, which it is said is wanted as a site for a theatre.

—North Battleford has entered into a new contract with Battleford for the supply of electrical power, at a rate of 5½ cent. per k.w.h.

—The old post-office site on Twelfth Avenue and Scarth Street has been sold to Mr. J. F. Bole, of the Regina Trading Co., Ltd., for \$60,000. The company will erect a building to cost \$100,000.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Hon. D. Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, states that the Provincial Government has decided upon establishing three more agricultural schools, and that each school would be situated on a demonstration farm. They will be located at Raymond, Gleichen and Youngstown.

—Seventeen carloads of lumber, machinery, etc., have been shipped north, to be used in building a steamer for operation on the Great Slave, Mackenzie and the Peel rivers. The steamer will be 160 ft. in length by 40 ft. beam. It will be a stern-wheeler, and will be fitted with 60 cabins and electric light.

—The Bank of Toronto has acquired the premises recently vacated by the Bank of Montreal here.

—The cost of living in Edmonton for a widow and three children is \$1,751 a year, according to the Mayor, who urges an increase in pensions for war widows and their families in this district.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Alvo von Alvensleben, who has of late been in an alien internment camp in Utah, will shortly accompany several more of his compatriots to the Fatherland.

VANCOUVER.—A select committee on rehabilitation of returned soldiers proposes that the homes of all enlisted men shall be made free from all municipal and provincial taxes for the period of the war. Legislation is suggested exempting up to an assessment of \$5,000 for each home property. The Provincial moratorium expires next year.

—The Board of Trade at its annual meeting elected Mr. Chris Spencer, formerly vice-president, to the office of president; Mr. W. J. Blake Wilson, vice-president; Mr. W. E. Payne, secretary, in the place of Mr. Blair, now secretary to the Agent-General's Office in London.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The annual statement of Canada Steamships, Ltd., which we publish elsewhere in this issue of *Canada*, is greeted with more than usual interest, owing to the discussions surrounding the recent inauguration of the common stock dividend. From this point of view it is to be noted that after paying all interest, setting aside a generous reserve for depreciation, providing for doubtful debts, and setting aside \$400,000 for war tax, beside other charges, the company's net profits from operations in 1918 amounted to \$2,324,098, to this was added a profit of \$1,276,136 from sales of fixed assets, making the total net profits for the year \$3,600,234. After charging off the balance of organisation expenses, and paying dividends on preference stock, the company was able to add \$2,634,886 to the balance at credit of its profit and loss account. This sum nearly equals 22 per cent. on the company's common stock. Leaving aside the profit from sales of assets, the surplus from net profit from operations alone was \$1,358,746, which represents over 11 per cent. on the common stock.

* * *

That would be a fine showing if it stood by itself, but it does not, for 1918 was the third of three successive most prosperous years for the company, which had been able to make up all leeway, to wipe off all arrears of preferred dividends, and to accumulate by the end of 1918 a total surplus of \$5,009,630, or approximately 42 per cent. on its common stock. From this showing the directors certainly seem to have had unimpeachable grounds for inaugurating dividends, though their conservatism in commencing dividends on a basis which can easily be maintained may be commended.

* * *

The statement which we publish this week includes the operating and surplus accounts. The full balance-sheet, which may be obtained from the company's London Agency, 29, Great St. Helens, London, E.C., shows that the company is amply supplied with working capital, the excess of current assets over current liabilities being \$2,836,152. The president's report states that the physical assets of the company have been thoroughly maintained, and are in good condition. Dealing with current conditions and future prospects, the report points out that while, in general, the company's freight earnings benefited by war conditions, the passenger traffic and certain parts of the freight business have suffered, and operating costs remained abnormally high. The directors, without being unduly sanguine, and bearing in mind the need for provision against temporary set-backs, on the whole look forward to the future with confidence. In their opinion, Canadian shipping, both inland and on the high seas, is in its infancy. Canada's practically unlimited natural resources are increasingly required in the markets of the world, and must be carried there. Conditions on both sides of the Atlantic suggest the likelihood of a flow of immigration to Canada, which should ensure the prosperity of that country and of this company for years to come.

* * *

From all accounts the passing of the dividend on the common stock of the Toronto Railway is not likely to prove merely temporary. The company has to face very heavy expenditures for new cars and equipment. In a recent interview the general manager of the company declared that to provide the 200 cars ordered by the Ontario Railway Board two years ago, and property necessary to accommodate them, would cost from three and a-half to four million dollars, which could not be financed in view of the expiring franchise and unpopularity of the stock. Fifty cars to be built will now be financed out of surpluses, as these accrue, and while such are not expected to meet the full cost, Mr. Fleming announced that "some other provision" is being made for financing the rest of the amount. Meanwhile, the large increases to the company's wage bill form an additional heavy burden upon its earnings. The company has obtained leave from the Privy Council to appeal against the first fine of \$24,000 imposed upon it in 1918 by the Ontario Railway Board for not complying at once with the Board's order in respect of new cars and equipment.

* * *

It appears that the Dominion Steel Corporation has been successful in the action which it instituted against the owners of vessels which were under charter to the corporation at the outbreak of war in 1914. When, shortly after war was declared, shipping went to a high premium, these vessels were withdrawn for more lucrative service elsewhere, the owner taking the stand that the declaration of war automatically cancelled the charter. It seems now that, as soon as the vessels are released from Government service the shipowners will have to return them to the corporation until the charters expire. As shipping charges are still very high, these charters, which are for long terms, are very favourable to the corporation, which will soon be able again to employ the ships in its coal trade from Nova Scotia to ports on the St. Lawrence.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, 15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager. R. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK HAS 418 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

It has Branches also in
St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

London Office - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as \$210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed \$94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of \$8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was expected to reach the enormous sum of between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000.

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

ONTARIO

For particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000. Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President. W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3

S. L. JONES, Manager.

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PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. EVERY DESCRIPTION of Banking business transacted.

LONDON BANKERS: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland, Ltd.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up .. . \$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .. . 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

152 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of money to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

When you get back to Canada see that "CANADA" is supplied regularly to your local reading room or club.

TO COLLECTORS OF CANADIANA.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the day when Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., joined the Canadian Bank of Commerce—of which he has been President since 1907—a dinner was given to him by the directors of the bank, when several interesting and important speeches were made, which have now been preserved in a permanent form in an admirably produced booklet commemorating the jubilee of Sir Edmund Walker.

The speech made by the guest on this occasion will be valued and preserved by those who are interested in the history of Canadian progress. But, in his forthright speech, this great banker gave a most illuminating account of the progress and growth of banking conditions in Canada during the last 50 years. If there are still copies available, we should advise librarians and others who collect private publications of this kind to enquire at the head office of the bank in Toronto for a copy of this most interesting souvenir.

—* * —

The Easter tour of the Canadian Services Rugby XV, was barren of the fruits of victory. At Llanelli, on Thursday of last week, they were outplayed by the Welshmen, who won by 31 points to 2. Two days later, at Gloucester, the home team won by 19 points to

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$19,075,000.

Reserve Fund, \$18,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,801,618.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., L.T.-Col. P. R. S. BALFOUR.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States and Mexico.

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Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1, and 24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

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LT.-COL. SIR H. MONTAGU SIR CHARLES GORDON, WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.
ALLAN, C.V.O. G.B.E. LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSAN, M.C.
H. B. ANGUS, Esq. HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
LT.-COL. HON. C. C. BALLANTINE, M.P. C. R. HOSMER, Esq. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.
E. W. BATTY, Esq., K.C. HOWARD G. KELLEY, Esq., TAYLOR.
C. W. DEAN, Esq. A. E. HOLT, Esq., Manager.

CAPITAL:

FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenue, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, \$427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad. BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam and

ROSE HALL (CORRENTYNE).

Branch in Spain—BARCELONA.

LONDON OFFICE

Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACRIE, Joint Manager

NEW YORK AGENCY

Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
P. T. WALKER, C. E. MACKENZIE, & J. A. BEATSON, Agents

Established 1869.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973.

Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

307 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Letters of Credit and drafts issued available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

"HONOUR ROLL OF THE FOURTH ESTATE."

We are indebted to correspondents for several additions and corrections to the "Honour Roll of the Fourth Estate" (Canadian Journalists in the War) published in Canada of April 10. These additions and corrections will be published in a later issue.

BANK OF COMMERCE EMPLOYEES DEMOBILISED.

The following members of the London staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have returned to their duties from military or naval service:—

Tpr. O. Ayre, Royal Horse Guards, 2 years' service; L.-Cpl. A. C. Cason, Queen's Westminster Rifles, 4 years (wounded); Pte. L. E. Cridland, 2/5 The Buffs, 1 year (England); Lt. W. D. Hopkinson, R.F.A., 4 years, North West Frontier India, Mesopotamia and Persia (wounded); Lt. N. E. Lawson, H.A.C. and M.C.C., 4 years (twice wounded); Pte. (Air Mechanic) J. D. Palmer, H.A.C. and R.N.A.S., 4 years (invalided); Sec. Lt. E. Maindon, The King's Own, 3 years (wounded). Messrs. Ayre, Cason, Lawson, Palmer and Maindon served on the Western Front.

Mr. John Burns is occupying part of his spare time in acting as guide to Canadians and other Overseas visitors who wish to see the sights of London.

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

GRANVILLE SPECIAL, BURTON.—Lt. J. A. Macdonald, 12th Res. (right arm; old)

OFFICERS' CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, MALDEN, BATH. Lt. E. J. TUCKER, C.C.B.M.S. (right knee, left arm). OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, 17 NORTH AVENUE STREET. Lt. I. L. HENDERSON (fract. humerus); Lt. D. C. A. McEachran, 13th (fract. right thigh; severe)

Removed from Dangerously Ill List.

Maj. J. W. H. T. H. Van Den Berk, D.S.O., C.M.G. Depot (influenza and pneumonia).

Discharged

Lt. F. N. Adam, 1st C.M.M.G. Bde.; Lt. A. E. Babcock, 18th; Lt. A. Bell, 4th; Lt. E. C. Beaumont, 4th Eng.; Lt. W. A. Briggs, 4th D.A.C.; Lt. A. A. Clarke, 47th; Capt. E. Donaldson, 85th; Lt. L. M. Duval, M.C., 22nd; Lt.-Col. W. B. Evans, D.S.O. (Witley H.Q.); Lt. J. Faulkner, 18th; Lt. A. Gilbert, 76th; Lt. E. R. Gill, C.F.A.; Lt. G. E. Greenwood, 24th; Lt. W. Hanson, 72nd; Lt. C. R. Hick, 3rd M.G.; Lt. W. N. Hinde, 2nd; Lt. V. J. J. S. Howland, P.C.M., 1st C.V.R.; Capt. G. E. Hocking, 5th; Lt. N. L. Johnson, 1st Rec.; Capt. A. G. Kitchin, M.C. Art.; Lt. G. T. Lynn, V.C., 102nd; Lt. J. D. Henderson, 1st C.M.B.; Lt. W. S. McCall, 8th; Lt. C. Miller, 46th; Lt.-Col. J. K. Mackay, D.S.O. 6th Bde. C.F.A.; Lt. R. V. Macanally, C.F.A.; Lt. C. W. McCall, 52nd; Lt. G. N. Payne, 1st C.O.R.D.; Lt. W. J. Phillips, 15th; Maj. J. H. Richardson, 14th; Lt. R. L. Robson, 16th; Lt. F. Schaefer, 76th; Lt. W. V. Tobias, 54th; Maj. H. T. O. Whitley, C.F.A.

It is estimated that there will be 1,000,000 more acres under crop in Canada this year than in 1917

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Grand Trunk's Record Gross Revenue. As usual, the preliminary revenue statement issued by the Grand Trunk Railway Co., and already dealt with in *Canada*, has robbed the annual report just issued of much of its interest. This year, however, in view of the unhappy experience of the stockholders who, so far as the Guaranteed and Preference holders are concerned, have had to go without any dividend, the report will be studied with unusual attention, although we must wait for the annual meeting, to be held next week, for fuller information as to the events of the past year. Perhaps by that time Mr. Alfred W. Smithers, the chairman, may be able to cheer the stockholders by holding out hopes of an amicable settlement with the Canadian Government. So far as the present report is concerned, it must be admitted that it affords very cold comfort indeed to the thousands of investors in this country who are holders of the company's securities and those of its subsidiary. The figures for 1917 have been adjusted in so far as the results from the leased lines in the United States are concerned, as these are now being operated by the United States Government, but an estimate of the results of the operation of these is included in the net revenue account. It is poor consolation to learn that whilst the gross revenue for the year of the company amounted to the splendid total of £12,655,224—a new record in the history of the Grand Trunk—against £9,957,110 in 1917, the whole of this increase of nearly £2,698,100 was obliterated by the further increase in working expenditure, which for the year expanded to the extent of no less than £2,914,800. Actually in 1918 it cost £86.75 to earn £100 of revenue, as compared with £81 in 1917. The result was, as everyone knows, disastrous, the total net revenue receipts, which were £2,458,907 a year ago, falling to £2,269,833. Interest charges and the estimated loss on the company's leased lines in the United States absorbed £2,268,033, so that there is a minute balance of £1,800 for the Guaranteed and Preference stockholders, against £26,280 in 1917. Added to last year's credit balance of £46,306, there is thus a total balance of £48,106 to be carried forward to the current year's accounts. The only cheerful item in the revenue account is the fact that, whereas the estimated loss on the operation of leased lines in the United States was £542,940, for 1918 it is only £336,846. The total charges to capital account for the year amounted to £1,484,633.

* * *

Effect of Abnormal Working Conditions. The report contains a reference to the increased rates sanctioned by the Canadian and United States Governments during the year—which if they had been in operation during the whole of the year would have put a very different complexion on the year's results—but points out that any advantages arising from these reflected in the greatly increased traffic receipts have been more than nullified by the higher cost of labour and materials. Allusion is also made to the abnormal working conditions which precipitated the appointment of a receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a development which has been dealt with exhaustively in *Canada*. A study of the statistical record of the company's operations for the year under review shows that—as in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway—strenuous efforts have been made to affect the ever-increasing expense ratio by economies in transportation, and the fact that these have been largely successful is an eloquent tribute to the company's management. To this cause is due the fact that the final results of the year are not even more disastrous than they are. Even the most superficial examination of the various items of the accounts reveals the abnormal conditions governing the operation of railways in Canada at the present time. It remains to be seen how the company will fare during the present year. From the beginning of the year to date the gross earnings are up by £3,139,399, an increase of £990,833, but, unhappily, for the first two months of 1919 the net deficiency amounts to £210,800, which, however, compares with a deficiency of £329,600 for the corresponding period of 1918. The report does not afford any further enlightenment with regard to the unhappy controversy with the Canadian Government, but the prospective re-opening of negotiations and the payment by the Grand Trunk Co. of the overdue interest on the Grand Trunk Pacific obligations have been favourably interpreted by the market and reflected in a recovery in the company's securities, and it is hoped that when Mr. Smithers meets the stockholders next week he will be in a position to speak a little more hopefully of the outlook than he was able to do at the special meeting. As we said a fortnight ago, recent events should have cleared the air and prepared the way for a solution of the many knotty problems involved in the regrettable dispute between the company and the Canadian Government.

— * * —

A fire occurred on Tuesday in the Y.M.C.A. huts at the Canadian Forestry Camp at Smith's Lawn, Egham.

AMERICAN FARMERS FOR CANADA.

Dominion Government's Immigration Scheme.

Concurrent with receipt of the news of the Canadian Government's new and stringent immigration policy comes information respecting a wider co-operation between the Government and railway and land companies. This development is due to the energy of the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonisation.

The Government's plans in this respect were recently outlined by Mr. J. Bruce Walker, of Winnipeg, the well known Western immigration official. Mr. Walker said the Department had decided to make use of the large land companies, the railway companies, and other organisations interested in the influx of farmers from the United States to Canada. The proposal is to form in each of the three Prairie Provinces a Landowners' Association, with headquarters in Winnipeg, and a sub-headquarters, controlled by a paid secretary, in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Enquiries for land will be sent to the respective headquarters, which will distribute them in such a way as to guarantee the best service to the prospective buyer.

Lands will be listed at fixed prices, and it will be obligatory upon the companies possessing membership in the Association to make accurate statements of the nature of the land and the terms of proposed sales. In this way the interests of the potential settlers will be safeguarded. The Dominion Government will also take a hand in the scheme, and approved literature will be forwarded to all enquirers.

In the past, the United States authorities have viewed with dismay the Canadian land propaganda in that country, but the Dominion Government has made arrangements whereby reciprocal action is agreed upon. The United States is making known the attraction of vacant lands in that country to Canadian people, and there can, therefore, be no legitimate objection to similar propaganda on the part of the Canadian Government in "Uncle Sam's" territory.

Any landowner or land company in the Prairie Provinces is to have the option of joining the new Association and of listing any lands for sale. Once a sale is put through, a full report of the transaction must be made to the Federal Government.

Influx to Canadian West.

Mr. De Witt Foster, of the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways in Chicago, is responsible for the statement that there are thousands of farmers in the territory tributary to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, planning to make Western Canada their future home. From Detroit, Mich., comes even more substantial proof of the coming big influx of American farmers to the Canadian West. Mr. M. V. MacInnes, Canadian Government agent at Detroit, is kept busy supervising the departure of farmers and their cars of stock and effects. In the opinion of Mr. Foster, this is but the beginning of a heavy movement north-westwards. His opinion is again substantiated by the sales of the C.P.R. of land to American farmers. During January and February these sales revealed an increase of 100 per cent. over similar months in any previous year. The C.N.R. Land Department also reports large sales.

The American farmer-immigrant represents the best type of settler—the intelligent, practical farmer with means, whose former experience south of the line will enable him to cope successfully with the problems which confront settlers in the Prairie Provinces.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan in particular appear to make strong appeal to American settlers. A Peoria (Ill.) resident has moved to the Swan River Valley, Man., where he has purchased a tract of 6,400 acres, which he will proceed to "break" at once. It is his intention to reserve a portion of the land for his own home-tract, and the balance he will re-sell to neighbours in his former State as semi-ready-made farms. A friend of the ex-Peoria farmer has also chosen the Swan River Valley location, where he has purchased 1,400 acres from the C.N.R. Natural Resources Department.

All Western immigration officials corroborate the view that the influx of American farmers will be an unusually large one. The new arrivals are merely the advance guard—the skirmishing outposts of a great army of far-seeing men who realise that Western Canada possesses opportunities for the settler the like of which no other country in the world can offer.

— * * —

"The Heart of Humanity," the great picture made in the United States to illustrate the efforts made by Canada in helping to win the world war, will be shown at the London Pavilion next Tuesday afternoon. Commanding officers of Canadian units can obtain tickets of admission for their men by writing for them to the Transatlantic Film Co., 37, Oxford Street, W.1.

CANADIANS IN R.A.F. interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Social purposes, are invited to write for details to CANFLY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

F. C. (Buxton).—Have another look at the advertisement in question.

T. W. J. (Vancouver).—We have mailed you the answers to your enquiries.

J. C. P. (C.M.R.).—Men taking discharge in Great Britain waive all claim to transportation to Canada.

R. B. F. (Southsea).—Baby carriages were recently advertised in Winnipeg at prices ranging from \$58 to \$85.

S. W. (Ripon).—For three years' service the gratuity for a lieutenant is £112 13s. 2d., or, with separation allowance, £161 19s. 6d. M. M. (Westbourne Park).—All deaths that have been gazetted have been published in Canada. Send us the names of the officers you are interested in.

W. C. C. (York).—If your Imperial gratuity is less than the total you would have received had you remained with the O.M.F.C., you will, we believe, receive the balance.

D. G. (Cumberland).—Character certificates are not now supplied to a soldier on discharge. The view is taken that many military "crimes" are no reflection on a man's character in civil life.

E. E. F. (Seaford).—It may be possible to obtain a copy of the "Old Red Patch" booklet and Major General Sir A. C. Macdonell's Final Order of the Day by writing to G.O.C. 1st Canadian Division, Corps Camp, Brinsford.

W. C. B. (Bristol).—(1) The address of the D.M.S. O.M.F.C., is 133, Oxford Street, London, W.1. (2) For information on R.A.F. matters write in the first instance to Capt. Lloyd Lott, C.A.F., Oxford Circus House, London, W.1.

E. B. (Brighton).—(1) The 1914-15 Star has not yet been issued to Canadian units. Apply to the Canadian Record Office, Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (2) We can offer no hope of soldiers' widows being given the war service gratuity.

A. F. (Sheffield).—(1) No gratuity is paid to dependents. (2) The Canadian Government has announced that a silver "Cross of Sacrifice" is to be given to the mothers and wives of Canadians who gave their lives in the war. The details of the scheme have not yet been made public. (3) Write to the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land.—A credit balance of £41,727, as against £39,767, is shown for 1918. The dividend is to be maintained at 8 per cent., and £35,727, or about £2,000 more than a year ago, will be carried forward.

White Star Line.—The report of the directors of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (White Star Line) states that the accounts show a profit for the year 1918 of £1,341,542, after providing for excess profits duty and adding interest and dividends on investments and transfer fees. To this must be added the balance of £154,255 brought forward from the year 1917, making the total credit to the profit and loss account £1,495,793. Interim dividends amounting to £637,500, equivalent to 17 per cent. on the capital of the company, have been paid.

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY.

Mighty Recommended by the Profession

Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(at Selfridges). W.1. Tel. Mayfair 1939.

CONCERTS.

At the Eolian Hall on Tuesday, at 3.15, a song recital will be given by Maxime Valmont, and at 8.15 another will be given by Capt. Ian MacRobert, R.G.A.

At the Wigmore Hall this afternoon, at 3, Michael Doré will give a violin recital. Song recitals will be given on Monday, at 8.15, by John Goss; on Wednesday, at 8.15, by Hugh Marlowe; on Thursday, May 1, at 8.15, by Gladys Moger; and on Friday, May 2, at 8.30, a concert of work by the late Lt.-Cdr. F. S. Kelly, D.S.C., R.N.V.R., will be given, with the help of Muriel Foster, Louis Fleury, and Leonard Borwick.

CANADIAN FIRM AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

The Massey-Harris Company has decided (says the Times) to contribute to their employees' mutual benefit societies a sum equal to the total amount raised by the members to provide life pensions for old employees, and to enable all employees in the affiliated companies who have been in the service for two years or more, and are earning not more than \$2,100, to secure the company's shares at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment. Works' councils are also to be organised in the company's factories, one-half to be elected by secret ballot of the employees and the others to be appointed by the company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 127.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the paid up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared for the three months ending 31st May, 1919, and will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of June, to shareholders of record, 15th May.

By Order of the Board,

T. R. WHITLEY, London Manager.
Bank Buildings, Princes Street,
London, E.C.1.
16th April, 1919.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Dividend No. 129.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of the Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank or its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd June next, to Shareholders of record on 15th May, 1919.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from both May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

HENRIE CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
22nd April, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 694 April 26, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

HARRISON WATSON (Chief Trade Commissioner for United Kingdom),
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
Century Building, 31, North John Street, Liverpool.

N. D. JOHNSTON,
Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, Alloys, Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS & C.

OTTAWA—
ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, 40, 42, Sparks Street, Ottawa. Solicitors for Bar of Montreal, etc.

REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & CO. (P.A.Y. Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchant Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.)

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended April 14.

Canadian Northern, \$950,049; inc. \$17,449.
Canadian Pacific, \$2,368,000; dec. \$1,000.
Grand Trunk, \$229,620; inc. \$42,011.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Canada Iron Foundries report shows gross profits of \$580,824 from operations during the year ended September 30 last. This represents an increase of about \$52,000 as compared with the previous year. The addition of interest on investments brought the total profits for the year to \$617,357. The company's earnings were again, as in 1917, used mainly in the strengthening of the company's financial position and the improvement of its properties.

The annual statement of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. for the year to September 30 shows net profits of \$867,259, which was about \$209,000 less than for the previous year. The company's metal production during the year totalled \$10,500,000. The enhanced value of the company's mining properties, due to recent improvements in metallurgical processes, was felt by the directors to justify the continuation of dividends at the 10 per cent. rate, the deficit of \$180,485 being charged to profit and loss account, the

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES

Mr. Macaulay, President of the Canadian West India League, who is touring the West Indies with a view to establishing the Canadian trade relations delivered an address before the Barbados Chamber of Commerce here last week (says Reuter), in which he advocated an increase in the Canadian Preferential Customs Tariff which would induce the influx of the Canadian trade necessary to Imperial interests, divert American trade and restore the balance in the exchange situation, which was affected by existing conditions.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN CHINA.

"Canada does not realise the possibilities of Chinese trade. Canadian business men have not awakened to their opportunities in the Republic of China," said Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner to China, on

TRAM OF SAILING.

Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Lines
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal:
Tuesday, April 25, Melito
Friday, May 2, Gordon
Tuesday, May 6, Macdonald
Friday, May 9, Macdonald
Wednesday, May 14, Gordon
Thursday, May 23, Gordon
White Star and Dominion Lines
to New York
Wednesday, April 25, Balto
Saturday, April 28, Balto
Wednesday, April 30, Gordon
Wednesday, May 14, Gordon
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal:
Tuesday, April 25, Dominion
Saturday, April 28, Canada

Cunard Steamship Co.
Liverpool to New York
Saturday, April 28, Gordon
Saturday, May 3, Gordon
Saturday, May 10, Gordon
Saturday, May 16, Carmania

Manchester Liners, Ltd.
Manchester to Quebec and Montreal:
Thursday, May 1, Manchester Marine
Thursday, May 8, Manchester Corporation
Thursday, May 15, Manchester Marine

N.B.: The first direct sailing of the season to Quebec and Montreal was that of the Canadian Pacific R.M.S. *Metagama*, from Liverpool last Wednesday.



LADY LEIGH,

Well known to many Canadians as the hostess of the John Leigh Memorial Hospital, Altrincham.



CLEVER HAND BALANCING AT SEAFORD.

Pte. J. M. Stoeve (in air) and Cpl. E. Hardy, 4th Res. Bn.

Photo: C. R. A. Wade.

arrival at Victoria, B.C. Dr. Ross expressed himself as hopeful that an early settlement of China's internal troubles could be achieved and that as a result the commerce of the Dominion would benefit largely.

"During the last five years," remarked Dr. Ross, "Canadian trade with China has been gradually increasing until it amounts now to \$5,000,000. As Canada exports \$3,000,000 and imports the \$2,000,000, we have slightly the better of this intercourse. While American concerns are fast invading the Chinese field, there is scarcely a Canadian firm in the country."

LONDON PORTRAIT CO., LTD.
107, REGENT STREET, W.
SOME Photographers for the Canadian Forces.

WE Specialise for Officers' Portraits at Moderate Prices.



A CANADIAN V.C.

Capt. C. N. Mitchell (Winnipeg), 4th Engineer Bn.
Photo: F. A. Sweeney.

Under the title, "The Reconstruction of Trade and Industry," the *Empire Mail* publishes a further series of business men's pronouncements on pressing problems.

A very interesting shipment of canaries recently left England by Dominion express for Vancouver, and the importer has written stating that every bird arrived in fine shape, and he will have no hesitation in sending for further stock birds consigned by Dominion express all the way.

The Dominion Government will begin next summer the erection of a modern cold storage plant at Montreal, where meats and dairy products may be chilled and stored before shipment to Europe. This will be followed later by similar equipment at Halifax.

The Canadian Mission points out that Canada could have entertained the contract for the steel rails which Birmingham has just placed in America. Canada at the present has an output of 75,000 tons a month of steel rails, and is anxious to compete on her merits for all municipal requirements in the country.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power earnings for February, 3,564,000 milreis 292,000 milreis.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—The directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent for the three months to May 31, payable on and after June 2 to holders of record May 15.

balance at credit of which now stands at \$2,143,121.

Laurentide Power shows gross earnings for the year to December 31 of \$880,289, and net earnings of \$723,784, after deduction of operating expenses. These figures represent increases of \$216,431 in gross and \$143,989 in net earnings. After payment of fixed charges, etc., the net surplus remaining for the year equals approximately 34 per cent on the common stock.

In a recent interview Mr. Hobson, president of the Steel Co. of Canada, expressed very optimistic views in regard to the Canadian position and prospects. He foresees a great period of prosperity in Canada as soon as peace conditions are arranged, and regards the employment situation with equanimity, believing that labour freed from munition work will be readily absorbed.

Mr. C. V. Stillman has been elected president of the Imperial Oil Company, in succession to the late Mr. W. J. Hanna.

At the annual meeting of the Canada Steamship Lines, held recently, Messrs. J. W. Norcross, H. B. Smith, E. Bristol, K.C., M.P., Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, G. H. Smithers, D. B. Hanna, J. P. Steedman, F. S. Isard, H. W. Cowan, W. E. Burke, J. E. Dalrymple, and Hon. F. Cassel were elected directors, the last-named being elected to fill one of the two vacancies on the board created by the recent resignations.

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A
Andrews, David, Halifax-Victoria Club, Sheerness.

B
Baillie, Oliver, Montreal-Cox's Hotel, Jermyn Street.
Benn, Lt. P. W. (26th Bn.), Norden, N.B.-Waldorf Hotel.
Black, C. M., Winnipeg-Curzon Hotel.

Bridges, Capt. E. Stanley (R.A.M.C.), St. John, N.B.-Wilton Hotel.
Burgess, John A., Toronto-11, Gordon Street, Gordon Square.

C
Calkin, Capt. J. R. (26th Bn.), Sackville, N.B.-Ivanhoe Hotel.
Carling, W. H. (26th Bn.), London, Ont.-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Carr-Harris, Capt. F. P. (R.A.M.C.), Kingston, Ont.-25, Wimpole Street, W.

Caulfield, Frank W., Caulfield, B.C.-8, Cleveland Place, S.W.

Chewick, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Vanx, Toronto-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Clements, Lt. S., Calgary-60, Gladstone Street, Bedford.

Coleman, Major C. P., Toronto-Khaki University, Ripon.
Crandall, Lt. R. A., Weyburn-Springs Terrace, Ilkley.

Craig, Lt. G. E. (R.E.A.), Ottawa-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

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de Fleuron, C., Vancouver-Imperial Hotel, W.C.
Densmore, T. H., Montreal, N.B.-Birch's Hotel.
Donaldson, Capt. Ronald M. (7th Bn.), Calgary-15, Forest Road, Edinburgh.
Dunlop, Major D., Amherst-Cobourg Court Hotel.
Duff, Lt. Stuart B., Vancouver-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

E
Edwards, E. S., Toronto-Piccadilly Hotel.
Elton, Capt. H. de C. (Orth. Fusiliers), Vernon-Dorcas, Staplefield, Sussex.

F
Flanagan, Capt. F. J., Port Arthur-Lincoln Hall, W.C.
Fuller, Lt. F. (R.E.), Humboldt, Sask. 316, Brixton Road, S.W.

G
Gairbairn, W. and H., Montreal-Croden, Charing Cross.
Griep, Lt. C. E., Edmonton 8, Chesterfield Gardens.

Grewley, Lt. R. J., Toronto-Pirbright.
Gilbert, Lt. H. B. (R.F.A.), Toronto-Regent Palace Hotel.
Graham, Lt. F. O., Ottawa-Tavistock Hotel.

Grey, Lt. J. L., Victoria-George, Chipstead.

H
Hall, Major W. M. (R.E.), Cornwall, Ont. Ivanhoe Hotel.
Hannan Jones, H. A., Victoria-Waldorf Hotel.
Haney, Lt. W. R., Sarnia-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Harey, Mr. and Mrs. Wm., Winnipeg-Russell.
Holloway, Capt. H. O., Vancouver 8, Chesterfield Gardens.

Howard, Capt. G. B. and Ada B., Montreal 7, Nightingale Place, Woolwich.
Humphrey, C. W. (6th Can. Mge. Bn.), Montreal N.B. 46, Elmfield Road, Balham.

J
Jolly, Capt. C. O., Farncombe, Surrey.

Kennedy, G. H., Renfrew, Ont. Regent Palace Hotel.

Kennedy, Capt. G. B. (R.A.M.C.), Halifax-Strand Palace Hotel.
Kinney, Mrs. B. O., Harland, N.B.-10, Leinster Gardens.

L
La Mothe, G. E., Montreal-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Langlois, Lt. G. A., Quebec-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Lawrence, H. C., Saskatoon-Taplow, Bucks.
Lawsou, Capt. W. C. (26th Bn.), St. Stephen, N.B.-Ivanhoe Hotel.

Leslie, Mrs. S. A., Vancouver-122, Hampstead Road.
Lipsett, Capt. H. T., Shanville-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

M
Mac Gillivray, Lt. C. J., Antigonish-London School of Economics.
Mackenzie, K. A., Lakefield-Canadian Officers' Club, 8, Chesterfield Gardens, W.

Maclean, Capt. R. A., Smiths Falls-Regent Palace Hotel.
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Mason, G., Halifax-Shafesbury Hotel.
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Naylor, Capt. E. E. (M.G.C.)-Rungalore, near Wetherby, Yorks.

Neilson, Major and Mrs. W., Nelson-South Langham Place.

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Paton, J., Vernon-103, Oxford Street, W.
Perras, Capt. J. H. F., Montreal-Bramholt.
Pickard, Capt. C. W. (26th Bn.), Sackville, N.B.

Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Potter, C. G. and Mrs., Toronto-9, Hurle Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.

R
Ramsey, J. S., Montreal-34, Bedford Place, W.C.
Reynolds, Lt. Col. C. E., D.S.O., M.C., Vancouver-Strand Palace Hotel.

Robb, Maurice, Winnipeg-Counaught Club, Seymour Street.

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Sadler, A. E., Victoria-C. L. J., Upper Heyford, Oxon.
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Shearer, Helen D., Brockville 66, Enismore Gardens.
Snowball, Lt. F. L., Chatham, N.B. Jermyn Court Hotel.

Stagg, C. W., Calgary-25th Bn., Witley.

T
Tarbolton, Lt. J. S., Edmonton-Canadian Officers' Club, 8, Chesterfield Gardens.
Teed, Lt. W. H., St. John, N.B. Kentworth Hotel.

Taffer, H., London 50, Hemberton Road, Clapham.
Thorne, R. Edgar, Montreal-Carlton Hotel.
Tobias, Lt. E., Quebec-Canadian Red Cross Hospital, South Audley Street.

Tring, Lt. Harold J. (R.G.A.), Montreal 4, Close North Road, Farnborough, Hants.

van Someren, Capt. A. P., Brantford, Ont. 31, Coleridge Avenue, West Ealing.
Wagner, Lt. D. P., Toronto-Winchester.
Weldon, Capt. D. H., Montreal-Bavoy Hotel.

Wilkie, C. B., Toronto-care of Lloyd's Bank, 17 Cornhill, E.C.

Wilson, G. W., Halifax-Shafesbury Hotel.

Yates, Lt. M. (R.N.R.), Vancouver-4, Great James Street, W.C.

Among the recent callers at the Canadian Red Cross Society's headquarters, 21, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W., have been the following:-Lt. P. G. Might, Capt. C. J. G. Stewart, Capt. J. L. Williamson (Weston-on-Green, Bicester), Lt. G. E. Nelson, Capt. J. Cresson, Major Bruce Ross, Lt. E. W. Parker, Lt. C. MacLaughlin, Lt. Howard L. Cullen, Lt. H. McRae, Major P. C. Shevlin, Lt. A. B. Raymond, Lt. Fred L. Baker, Lt. S. B. Rutherford (S. Trinder Road, Crouch Hill), Lt. H. MacD. Starke, Capt. J. W. Farrell, Lt. W. S. Haas, Lt. E. B. Young, Capt. C. W. Pickard, Lt. Col. H. E. Menzies, Lt. Andrew Kopeck, Lt. B. F. Nicholson, Lt. W. S. Baxter, Lt. Eric Eppen, Lt. Paul A. H. King, Lt. F. B. Porter, and Major Darroch.

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The Canadian Bureau of Scientific Research is testing a process for converting the bituminous coal of Alberta and Saskatchewan into the equivalent of cheap and smokeless hard coal.

Among the articles in the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* are "The Empire's Trade in Wool in its Relation to the Wool Trade of the World" and "Paper Yarns: Their Manufacture and Industrial Utilisation."

Sir James Ball, the Timber Controller, is on the eve of visiting Canada to investigate at first hand the timber possibilities in the Dominion. Sir James has had frequent conferences on this subject with Mr. Lloyd Harris, the chairman of the Canadian Mission in London.

Sir Sydney Lee writes on "King Edward's Friendship for France" in the April *Anglo-French Review*; V. H. Friedel on "La Société des Nations et les Universités"; G. G. Greenwood on "A French Scholar on Shakespeare"; Lord Charnwood on "The Problem of the Humanities in English Education"; and I. Tournan on "Le Péril Allemand."

The Dominion Securities Corporation and Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., of Toronto, have jointly purchased an issue of \$3,000,000 5½ per cent. bonds of the Province of British Columbia at the price of 99.32. It is announced that the \$3,000,000 of Toronto Hour bonds sold to Messrs. Wood, Gundy recently, have been entirely sold by them within a few days.

At the luncheon at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, held by the Women's Canadian Club, when the Duke of Devonshire was the guest of honour, those present included Lady Foster, who presided; Miss Julia Arthur, the noted actress; Lady Borden, Mrs. Frank Carvell, Mrs. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. J. A. Calder, Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Mrs. G. D. Robertson, Mrs. J. G. Foster, Mrs. W. J. Roche, Lady Pope, Lady Kingsmill, Mrs. T. W. Crothers, Mrs. W. B. Gundy, Mr. W. E. Hodgins, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Mrs. Tuzo (India), Mrs. Frank Cumming, Mrs. J. C. Galway, Mrs. R. A. A. Johnston, Mrs. Herbert I. Thomas, Mrs. G. A. Mountain, Mrs. P. M. Grimes, Miss Ethel McCarthy, Miss Florence Burt, Miss Sparks, Mrs. N. D. Porter, Mr. Arthur Sladen and Viscount Molyneux.

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"I would just like to say I have enjoyed reading your magazine, and have received very much useful and interesting information from it during the past 3½ years that I have been over here. In closing, I would thank you for the interest you have shown in giving publicity and help to the needs of soldiers."—R. H., Doncaster.

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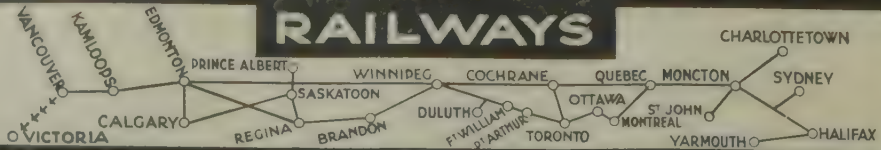
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	1918.	1917.
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Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,575

Totals .. \$41,083,000 .. \$37,010,312

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CANADA

No. 695

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1919.

Vol. LIV.

9th WEEKLY

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT WITLEY.

(Continued from page 128.)



[Photograph]

[E. T. Williamson, Harbinger]

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ADDRESSING THE TROOPS AFTER THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS



[Photograph]

THE DUKE, ACCOMPANIED BY LT.-COL. C. F. RITCHIE (C.O.), MAJOR-GENERAL BURSTALL AND BRIG. GEN. ...
24TH (MONTREAL) BATTALION

CANADA

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The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT WITLEY	121, 127, 128
MARCH OF DOMINION TROOPS THROUGH LONDON	125
PAY CORPS DINNER	126
SECOND DIVISION OFFICERS' DINNER	127, 130
GREAT CANADIAN AIRMEN'S LT.-COL. DE DOMBASLE	129
SIR E. KEMP'S VISIT TO THE BATTLEFIELDS	130
"RECONSTRUCTION" WORK IN FRANCE	130
FROM EAST TO WEST	131, 132
PURELY PERSONAL	133
FIRST DIVISION PHOTOGRAPHS	134, 135
KHAKI UNIVERSITY'S LONDON COLLEGE	136
CORRESPONDENCE	138
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	139
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY MEETING	141
CANADIAN FINANCE	142, 143, 144, 147

A HISTORIC WEEK.

THIS is a week in which it can once again be said that history is being made in Paris. On Monday the League of Nations Covenant, in its revised form, was presented to a plenary sitting of the Peace Conference, and, after some discussion, was adopted. This week, too, sees the arrival of the German delegates at Versailles, in order to take part in the final stage of the signing of the Treaty of Peace. There is good reason to hope, therefore, that after those long-drawn-out deliberations the end of the task is in sight at last.

Upon the League of Nations the Great Powers have staked much. Upon the Covenant hang their hopes of a future unhaunted by the fear of the terrible scourge that has blighted the world for these last five years. The future is not, of course, without its risks. Even in the framing of the Covenant troubles have not been to seek, as was evidenced by the speeches at Tuesday's sitting. And there are many who are full of fears that it is destined to be but a delusion and a snare—and not least of all for the British Empire. In many respects the Covenant in its final form falls far short of the expectations of its advocates. Everything depends upon the good faith of the members of the League and the spirit in which the provisions are to be carried out.

The experiment is, without doubt, tremendously great. In the words of the prefatory commentary, "if the nations of the future are in the main selfish, grasping, and bellicose, no instrument or machinery will restrain them."

The statesmen of the signatory Powers, however, have decided that it is an experiment worth making. They have endeavoured to insert all the safeguards conceivable. The machinery that has been devised will, it is hoped, prove adequate to giving effect to them; but the provisions have been made general so as not to fetter the hands of the statesmen of the future. No word of warning should be required at this time of day as to the need for caution in dealing with Germany, which, with Russia, is to be admitted to the Council of the League when they have established themselves as nations that can be trusted to honour their obligations.

At the same sitting of the Conference the Labour Charter, which, it is hoped, will provide another means of contributing to the peace of the world, was discussed, and the nine points which the Labour Commission wished to see embodied in the Treaty of Peace were adopted. This is a subject in which the Canadian delegates have throughout been taking a leading interest, and it was fitting that the moving of the resolutions on Monday should be entrusted to Sir Robert Borden. As he made clear, these claims are entirely enunciations of principles, and must not be taken as definite rules. Their acceptance by all the great industrial nations should ensure their being satisfactorily carried out.

— * * —

TO-DAY'S MARCH.

THIS afternoon 5,000 Canadian troops will take part in the triumphal march of the Overseas soldiers through the streets of London. It is a pity the ceremony could not have been arranged a little earlier, when Canada's premier battalions were still in England; but they will be worthily represented by the men of the later divisions who are participating. After a lapse of four years and a half since the outbreak of the war it is not now necessary to look to the First Contingent for veterans. Canada will always be proud of her 1914 men; but thousands of the later recruits as well have borne the brunt of campaigns that have placed them on a level with the flower of the British Army.

Stirring are the thoughts that cluster round to-day's march. It symbolises the crowning of our victory over our enemies—the foes of liberty and humanity. It is a pageant of Empire that has never been paralleled. Those men from Canada, Australasia, Newfoundland and South Africa are representative of the hundreds of thousands who forsook all to obey the call of the Blood, and take part in the great struggle. They have given us cause for pride by what they have done, and have helped to create a tradition that will never be lost and a memory that will never fade. To-day we salute their prowess, and, in doing so, do not forget, but remember all the more—as we are sure they do—those comrades who, having paid the great price, lie under the sod in the lands their blood has helped to free from the invader.

— * * —

CANADIAN AGENTS-GENERAL.

THESE Provinces of Canada which are represented in London by their Agents-General should realise that their representatives have far greater scope for usefulness and influence to-day than they enjoyed previous to the war.

The principle of Imperial Preference is now accepted by the Government of the Mother Country. Exactly what form this may take even at present will not be known until the introduction of the new Budget, but even that will be merely tentative, and it depends largely on the efforts made by the Dominion's representatives in London, and the assistance given to back up those efforts by the Provinces they represent, as to the full measure of Preference which they will enjoy.

With Lord Milner at the head of the Colonial Office, a broader and more sympathetic régime is now established in Downing Street. This is much to the advantage of those Provinces who possess Agents-General in London, as their representatives now find, for perhaps the first time, that they are dealing with British officials who are

May 3, 1919

genuinely anxious to co-operate and assist in the encouragement of both trade and emigration within the Empire.

Another of the new factors which lends much scope and possibility to the work and influence of the Agents-General is the establishment of the Canadian Trade Mission. This supplies a long felt want, which for years past has been realised by the various Agents-General themselves and by the majority of the Anglo-Canadian community in London. We have no doubt that, as a result of the most valuable pioneer work already accomplished by Mr. Lloyd Harris and the other able members of his Mission, this most necessary work for Canada's commercial interests will become a permanent branch of the Canadian Government in London. Whether this will be effected under the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, or as a branch of the High Commissioner's office, will be a matter requiring consideration. Now that Peace will shortly be signed, there will no doubt be much reorganisation in the public services, and the older officials who have been "carrying on" during the war will now be able to retire on their pensions to the rest they have deservedly earned.

The position of the Agents-General being, as we have pointed out, one of greater scope and opportunity to-day, it follows that if they are to be enabled to utilise their opportunities, and to make their offices of the utmost value to their respective Governments, they will require much more support and encouragement from their Provinces than has been given in the past.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The New Meaning of Empire.

That veteran Imperialist, Lord Meath, makes his annual appeal for the celebration of Empire Day on May 24 under conditions which are sensibly different from those prevailing even during the years immediately preceding this. Lord Meath is well within the mark when he says, in calling for local organised action for its proper celebration:—

Millions who before the war never gave a thought to the celebration of "Empire Day" will probably, on its fast approaching anniversary, regard it with entirely novel eyes, and will welcome its advent with ardent enthusiasm, recognising the high moral aims and spiritual character of the celebration.

Not only has the war made us practically all Imperialists now, but it has given a new meaning to the words "Empire" and "Imperialism." Colonel Amery, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, pointed this out in an interview he gave to a correspondent of the *Observer* on the subject of Canada and the war:—

There are still far too many people, not in the United Kingdom alone, whose conception of Imperial Unity is that of "drawing the Dominions closer to the Mother Country," to use a common phrase. But to my mind Imperial Unity is just as much a question of drawing the Mother Country closer to the Dominions, and of drawing each Dominion closer to every other, as of drawing the Dominions severally closer to the United Kingdom.

As Colonel Amery says, we have now got to decentralise our conception of Empire, and realise that each member of the British Commonwealth is equal in status to every other, and, from its own point of view, the centre of the whole.

"Canada's Dalmatia."

The question of Dalmatia, particularly the possession of the port of Fiume, has brought about an unfortunate hitch in the deliberations of the "Big Four."

Its outcome depends almost entirely upon the result of Signor Orlando's visit to Italy. The part played by President Wilson in the incident, however, has made many look to the United States to see what the American people can do towards its solution. It has suggested to some Canadians that their neighbours might set an example to Italy by showing some self-renunciation where the Alaskan boundary is concerned—a situation which, as a correspondent points out elsewhere in this issue, has many resemblances to that in Dalmatia, a counter-part to Fiume being presented in Skagway.

It is impossible to glance at a map without being struck with the unnatural character of the boundaries. The keenness with which the subject was debated in Canada in 1903, and the dissatisfaction felt at the award

of the Tribunal, will be told to him in the

The feeling of most Canadians on the award was reflected in the fact that the two Canadian Commissioners, Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. (later Sir) A. B. Aylesworth, refused to sign it, the latter denouncing it as "nothing less than a gross travesty of justice" and "a mere compromise dividing the field between the two contestants." It was widely felt that Canada had been in the words of one journal, "sacrificed on the altar of expediency to keep Britain solid with the United States." The development of the historical parallel in many respects, indeed, remarkable, and its resurrection at the present time must surely give President Wilson "furiously to think."

* * *

A Canadian Pilgrimage.

In the first of a series of articles which he is contributing to the *Montreal Free Press*, Mr. J. W. Dufour, the editor of that journal, who has recently returned from Paris, describes in graphic language his impressions of a "pilgrimage" over the Canadian battlefields, and he is led to think of the generation after generation of Canadians, who for centuries to come will "follow the Canadian way of glory over the battlefields of France and Flanders, with reverent hearts and shining eyes, learning anew the story of what will doubtless always remain the most romantic page in our national history."

Mr. Dufour suggests that for Canadians making this pilgrimage there should be, so to speak, a beaten path which they can follow with the certainty that in the minimum of time they can bring away with them something approaching an adequate understanding of Canada's contribution to the great European campaigns. He favours consideration of the suggestion that Canada should erect and maintain in perpetuity a number of battle shrines at places like Ypres, Courcellette, Vimy Ridge, and Bourlon Wood, which would be stations in this pilgrimage. The idea is that these shrines should contain plans of the adjoining battlefields in topographical relief, maps, diagrams, detailed histories of the actions, information as to Canadian cemeteries in the neighbourhood, etc., and official Canadian guides should be available to tell the story of Canadian achievement. The suggestion is one that will appeal to all Canadians, for, in Mr. Dufour's words, "Canada's participation in the war is a fountain from which succeeding generations should drink deep, learning thereby lessons in valour, sacrifice, patriotism, and national pride"; and nothing is better fitted to make this living inspiration more readily available.

* * *

The Use of a Flag.

We published last week a very interesting letter from a Canadian officer in Belgium, who pointed out that Canadian interests are suffering owing to the absence of any form of souvenir for distribution among the people of Belgium, which would be a permanent reminder to them of Canada. The suggestion made by our correspondent, that thousands of small Canadian flags distributed among the school children and others would be a good investment, is an excellent one, and it is to be regretted that the idea could not have been carried out after the signing of the Armistice.

Canada has unquestionably won a popularity and esteem in all parts of Belgium and France where her troops have been quartered which has created a goodwill of immense potential value to Canadian interests, and it should certainly be the object of the Canadian Government to conserve this valuable asset. Our southern friends and trade rivals in the European markets have not been slow to seize every opportunity for national propaganda in Belgium, where they have had unique opportunities, as they were the distributors of the Belgium Relief Fund. The fact that both the British and the French were contributors to this Fund has, we fear, been lost sight of by the recipients of their bounty, owing to the shrewd advertising methods of the Americans.

* * *

The Homesteader.

Although a very large area of land still remains to be settled in Canada, the available supply of Government homesteads is limited. Partly for that reason, and partly also

because the present system of tenure is not felt to be satisfactory, a change is proposed in the conditions on which homesteads can be taken up in the West. The Minister of the Interior has been having a conference on the subject with Western members of Parliament, with regard to a proposal to abolish the giving of free homesteads. As it at present stands, the proposal involves the sale of Dominion lands at a nominal price of some \$2 per acre, and the substitution for the present residence conditions of the cultivation of a specified amount of land each year. Mr. Meighen bases his first proposal on the ground that the average homesteader has but little capital, and the residential qualification stands in the way of his obtaining a livelihood in his early years of settlement by taking outside employment at certain times of the year.

A further proposal under consideration is the withdrawal from homesteading of certain blocks of land in districts which are less fertile or are a considerable distance from railroads, and handing them over for grazing purposes on a lease of three years, with provision for an option on the part of the lessee should they be desired for cultivation. The Western members, however, criticised this proposal on the ground that this gave a loophole for purchase for speculative purposes. At the conference several questions were raised as to the position of soldier homesteaders, and the outcome will be awaited with particular interest by settlers of that class, who will be so largely in evidence within the next few years.

* * *

The Officers' Repayment Store. Although it has not yet been in existence for a whole year, the Canadian Officers' Repayment Clothing Store in Great Pulteney Street has very fully proved its usefulness. This is only one of many directions in which the initiative of the Headquarters Staff at Argyll House has effected economies, or extended advantages to the O.M.F.C., in advance of those enjoyed by other units.

The Repayment Store supplied officers and nursing sisters with clothing and equipment, at a price considerably less than was charged elsewhere, and the fact that in ten months the sales exceeded £76,000 proves that advantage was taken of the benefits offered; in fact, we understand the sales would have been even larger than this had it been possible to obtain sufficient stock to meet the demands. The Store was started by an initial advance of £5,000 from Army funds, which was soon repaid. To Col. Folger is due the credit of having been instrumental in conferring this boon on his brother officers, to whom it has resulted in a saving of between 35 and 40 per cent. on their purchases.

In addition to the Store in Great Pulteney Street, branches have been opened in Bramshott and Witley, which serve the requirements of the divisions returning from France.

* * *

The Clothing Allowance. Our attention has been drawn to the substantial difference between the amount allowed for clothing allowance to those who take their discharge in Canada and in this country, this being \$35 in one case and £4 (\$19.47) in the other. The reason for this disparity is that when the regulation was framed in 1914, the purchasing value of £4 in England was considered to be the equivalent of \$35 in Canada, which at that time no doubt was approximately accurate. To-day, however, the purchasing value of money has so entirely changed that these amounts are disproportionate.

This matter is already receiving the attention of the military authorities, who inform us that it is under consideration, so no doubt a change will be made in the allowance paid in this country to make it more fairly approximate to present prices.

* * *

The Western Canada Aeroplane Company, with a capital of \$100,000, has been organised in Winnipeg. The company has been formed for the purpose of putting flying in the West on a commercial basis (says the *Daily Record*). An aviation school will be formed and a site for an aerodrome has been selected in Portage Avenue West. The promoters are Lt. F. M. Ruggles and Lt. Fred Campbell.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In launching a campaign for the creation and development of export trade to Europe, the manufacturers of Canada of course realise that there are difficulties to be overcome and discouragements to be patiently borne. For the majority it is a new proposition, carrying its own peculiar conditions, which have to be met if the efforts are to be successful. A certain number of firms already have their own European houses, who have established connections with the wholesale buying firms. The new, industrial conditions in Canada, however, have brought into the field a large number of manufacturers who for the first time desire to enter the European markets. Such firms will require local agents, who should be reliable and energetic if they are to be effective. They will also need to be well informed as to European conditions of buying, market developments, price fluctuations, improvements in their particular line of manufacture, service conditions, and numerous other factors that go a long way in making export trade successful when they are studied and applied intelligently.

In connection with the above or any other export trade matters, Canada's Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Export trade cannot be developed unless it is on the right lines, and by means of our Trade Enquiry Department we can help Canadian producers over some of their difficulties, and so prevent loss of time and misdirected effort. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

—*—*—

RE-ENTRY OF CHINESE INTO CANADA.

In view of the uncertain conditions of the labour market in British Columbia, the Dominion Government has decided to extend the period of free re-entry of Chinese immigrants. The regulations now provide that all Chinese who have registered out since April 1, 1914, and who have registered out before March 1, 1919, may defer their return to Canada, without in any way affecting their right to free re-entry, until one year after a proclamation has been issued declaring that a state of war no longer exists.

At present Chinese entitled to free re-entry are required to return within six months after the conclusion of peace.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1, for 50 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BARTLEY.—On April 21, at Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, the wife of Christopher Pennycook Bartley, of a son.
HARVEY.—On April 15, at Victoria, the wife (née Wood) of Barnett Harvey Junr., of a daughter.
LOGAN.—At Regina, on April 14, the wife of Thomas Logan, a son (né Christie Catcher).

MARRIAGES.

EASTON WITHINGTON. On April 22, at St. Mary's Church, Guildford, by the Rev. E. C. Kirwan, Rector of the parish, Capt. Leonard Idell Knaton, M.C. Canadian Engineer of Winnipeg, to Mary Louisa, only surviving daughter of Edmund John Withington, of Guildford.
FIRTH PARSONS.—On St. George's Day at St. Philibert's Church, Ramsgate, Staff-Sgt. D. G. Firth, C.A.M.C., eldest son of the late Major H. H. Firth, Madras Staff Corps, to Isabel Mironne, eldest daughter of Walter Parsons Esq., of Ramsgate.
LYALL.—FREW. At Right U.P. Church, Airdrie, on April 24, by the Rev. David Frew, D.D., of Urr, Dalbeattie (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. R. H. Lyall, M.A., of Darwen, Lancashire (father of the bridegroom), and the Rev. J. Cook, B.D., Minister of High U.P. Church, Airdrie, Lt. Graham Thomson Lyall, V.C. 102nd Canadians, only son of the Rev. R. H. Lyall, to Elizabeth Moffat (Elsie), eldest daughter of Provost and Mrs. Frew, of Airdrie.
MITCHELL ROSSVILLE. At St. Wester Contes Gardens, Edinburgh, on the 24th April, by the Rev. Charles A. Salmood, D.D., Robert Matthew Mitchell, Lt. Canadian Engineers, to Jeanie, daughter of David Somerville, 69, Cluny Gardens.
VAN HOUNEN PETER.—On Easter Monday, very quietly, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, by the Rev. Charles A. Whittuck, Vicar, Capt. Leslie Vivian Frederick van Reghen, R.G.A., to Theodora Agnes Anstania, only daughter of the late F. E. P. Pepler, K.C., Barrie, Ontario.

DEATHS.

HART.—On April 30, at Balfour, B.C., aged 37, Robert Cheney (Robin) Hart, Sgt., 1st Canadian Expeditionary Force.
LIVINGTON. At Winnipeg, on March 13, of influenza, John Pearson Livingston (Percy), youngest son of the late Elizabeth Pearson and William Livingston, schoolmaster, Edinburgh.

The index to Vol. LIII, of "CANADA" is now ready; price to non-subscribers, 3d.

DOMINION TROOPS' MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

Canada's Representatives to Lead To-day's Procession

The Maple Leaf will be greatly in evidence in the march of the Dominion troops through London to-day (Saturday). While it is to be regretted that no representatives of the First Division, the "Old Red Patch," Canada's vanguard in the Field, are able to participate, the 5,000 troops who will appear in the procession will be drawn from units which have done their full share in the heavy fighting in which the Canadian Corps has figured during the past four years.

The Canadian troops will have the place of honour in the parade, their representatives leading in the march. This honour has been given because of the fact that Canada sent more men to the fighting line than any other of the self-governing Dominions.

The Composition of the Force.

The composition of the Canadian force will be made up of representative detachments from the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, the Second and Fourth Divisions, and the Canadian Air Force. The Cavalry Brigade will be represented by detachments from the following mounted units:—R.C.H.A., R.C.D., L.S.H., F.G.H., and Cavalry Machine Gun.

The Second Division will provide a contingent of artillery, engineers, machine gunners, and infantry (the 4th, 5th, and 6th Brigades), field ambulance and divisional train. The Fourth Division will have similar representation, the infantry in this case being drawn from the 10th, 11th, and 12th Brigades.

It is expected that Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, Corps Commander, will ride at the head of the Canadian troops. He will be accompanied by Major-Gen. E. W. B. Morrison (G.O.C. Artillery), Brig.-Gen. Ross Hayter (B.G.G.S.), Brig.-Gen. R. Brutinel (G.O.C. C.M.G.C.), Brig.-Gen. Panet, and Col. W. Rae (G.S.O.I. Corps). Major-General Sir Henry Burstall and Brig.-Gen. Henri Panet will ride at the head of the Second Division, Major-Gen. Sir David Watson and Brig.-Gen. W. B. King at the head of the Fourth Division, and Brig.-Gen. R. W. Paterson will lead the representative units of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade. Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Chief of the General Staff, O.M.F.C., is in France, and will therefore not be present.

Canadians' Aerial Escort.

Not the least interesting part of the Canadian contingent will be representatives of the Canadian Air Force, drawn from Upper Heyford (the Canadian flying base near Oxford) and Shoreham. The dismounted detachment will march in the procession, and ten machines will provide an aerial escort for the troops from Canada.

Route of the Procession.

The Canadian troops taking part in the parade will assemble in the morning in Hyde Park, where luncheon will be served by the Navy and Army Canteen Board prior to the start. The procession is expected to commence at 1.40 p.m., the starting-point being Stanhope Gate. The saluting base (the forecourt of Buckingham Palace) is expected to be reached by 2 o'clock, the troops marching in columns of eight. It is expected that the 11,000 or 12,000 men in the parade will take about an hour to pass a given point.

The route from the Palace will be via Whitehall and Strand. At Australia House the procession will swing northwards through Kingsway (passing the offices of Canada, on the west side), and then along New Oxford Street, Oxford Street and Marble Arch to the dispersal point in Hyde Park. Before the troops are dismissed tea will be served by the N. and A. Canteen Board.

Demobilised Canadians.

The Oversea Hospitality Fund have made arrangements whereby several thousand Canadian soldiers on leave will line a section of the route. The Canadian "leave men" are asked to assemble well before 2 o'clock at the Beaver Hut in the Strand, and they will subsequently be stationed in the Strand, west of the Hotel Cecil. It is expected, also, that a large number of discharged Canadians will assist in lining the route in the vicinity of the Beaver Hut. These men (if able to participate) are asked to meet at the entrance to the Beaver Hut at 1.15, and after the procession will attend a meeting of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada to be held at the Khaki College, 49, Bedford Square.

Newfoundland Troops.

Newfoundland—the oldest Colony but the youngest Dominion—will figure in the rear of the procession. Newfoundland's part in the war is a remarkably fine one, it having furnished more soldiers, in proportion to population, than any of the Dominions. There will be 15 officers and 500 other ranks, representing the 1st and 2nd Bns. of the Royal Newfoundland

Regiment, and a Colour party. The commander will be the command of Lt.-Col. A. E. Bernard M.C.

RETURNING CANADIAN TROOPS. Mersey Dock Strike Retards Repatriation

Though now settled, the dock strike on the Mersey has had the inevitable result of delaying the sailings for Canada. The consequent postponements caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the men, particularly at Bramshott and Witely camps. The delay was, however, unavoidable, but in the case of one unit at least—that of the 15th Bn.—it proved a wind which blew someone good, seeing that all members of the battalion who wished it secured a week-end leave in addition to their regular sailing leave.

Among the 137 officers, 3 nursing sisters, and 2,731 other ranks who sailed on the *Empress of Britain* from Liverpool on



"LEST WE FORGET"

Forest of wooden crosses in the Taminies churchyard, marking some only of the graves of the civilians murdered by the Boche.

Photo: A. W. Wakefield.

April 26 were the following:—8th Bn. (Lt.-Col. A. L. Saunders), 29 officers and 549 men; 16th Bn. (Lt.-Col. J. A. Scroggie), 26 officers and 473 men; 1st M.G. Bn. (Lt.-Col. E. W. Sanson), 42 officers and 763 men; 2nd Field Co. Engineers (Lt.-Col. J. P. MacKenzie), 21 officers and 210 men.

The *Baltic* sailed on Tuesday, the greater part of its personnel being the 15th Bn. (48th Highlanders of Canada).

Units Arrived in England.

Since we went to press last week over 300 officers and more than 6,000 other ranks have arrived in England from France. These include the following:—2nd Divisional M.T. Company, 6 officers and 319 other ranks; 10th Infantry Brigade H.Q., 3 and 41; 11th Brigade H.Q., 5 and 46; 44th Bn., 40 and 1,032; 46th, 20 and 383; 47th, 32 and 627; 50th, 39 and 482; 54th, 29 and 617; 75th, 87th and 102nd, 9 and 125 each; 85th, 19 and 523. 3rd Brigade H.Q., C.F.A., 7 and 25; 4th Brigade H.Q., 6 and 33; 9th Bty., 8 and 112; 10th, 2 and 35; 11th, 5 and 96; 12th, 4 and 97; 13th, 3 and 99; 19th, 4 and 109; 21st, 7 and 112; and 27th, 11 and 228. 4th D.A.C. H.Q., 6 and 19; 4th D.A.C., 11 and 449. 11th Field Ambulance, 9 and 110; 13th Field Ambulance, 5 and 62.

G.W.V.A. AND POLITICS.

The Saskatchewan G.W.V.A., at their annual convention in Moose Jaw last week, declined to be drawn into politics (says the *Daily Record*).

Major Secord, of Regina, offered a resolution proposing an amalgamation of Veterans, Grain Growers, and Labourites to form a third political party, but the President, Lt.-Col. McAr, of Regina, nipped the proposal in the bud by declaring it to be out of order. The Veterans, he said, being a non-political association, could not discuss such a matter at the convention.

Lt.-Col. McAr was unanimously re-elected president, and Prince Albert was selected as the place for the next convention.

—*—*—

161869 A. McCafferty, Labour Corps, an Ontario man, is reported missing.

The Ontario Government has introduced an amendment to the existing law governing cinematograph theatres which will make it compulsory for cinemas to provide a matron, whose duty it will be to supervise the children in the theatres and the attitude of adults towards them.

CANADIAN PAY CORPS DINNER.

Speeches by Father Vaughan and General Currie.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. ROSS, Paymaster-General, and the officers of the Canadian Pay Corps in London entertained a large company to dinner at the Connaught Rooms on Thursday evening of last week. This may prove to be the last occasion when the Pay Corps exercise their hospitality towards their fellow Canadians and their English friends in London at these periodical dinners which have done so much to foster a feeling of camaraderie and good-fellowship among members of the Corps.

The gathering on Thursday was certainly as successful as any which has been held. General Ross had Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie on his right and Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonell on his left. Amongst others present were Major-General Feilding, formerly in command of the Guards Division and now O.O.C. London Area; Father Bernard Vaughan, Major-General Foster, D.C.M.S.; Major-General Lindsay, Col. Harrington, Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P.; Brig.-Generals Hogarth, Hepburn, Birkett, C. H. Mitchell, A. H. Bell, Manley Sims, Hilliam, and Armstrong, Sir James Hood, M.P.; Mr. J. B. Crosland, Col. J. G. Rattray, etc.

The toast of "The British Empire" was proposed by Sir Joseph Hood, M.P., solicitor of the British-American Tobacco Co., in whose building in Millbank the Pay Corps has been established for nearly four years; and Mr. Donald Macmaster responded.

Father Vaughan on the War.

General Ross proposed the toast of "The Guests," alluding with pleasure to the happy relations which had existed among the Canadians and the friends which they had made in England. General Ross also testified to the efficient manner in which the Pay Corps had worked with all who had the direction of other branches of the Canadian Army, both in the Field and in England. The work, he said, had proceeded in the smoothest fashion.

Father Vaughan delivered a striking speech in response. Alluding to the "electro-plated Napoleon" of Germany, he declared, amid applause: "But for this war, we should still have been hanging round the neck of Germany and worshipping all her methods to the sacrifice of our own genius. In this war we have discovered our own Empire. We have won peace through victory over evil, and now it is our mission to hold the peace through victory over ourselves." Speaking of the men who made the fighting ranks of the Army, and of the conditions under which they lived in the present state of our crowded city areas, Father Vaughan, amid applause, declared: "I assure you some of these fellows are better than their officers, but officers and men together have learned what comradeship and the blessing of God can do for men. We have had the blessing of God with us, because we have been fighting for right against might." Father Vaughan concluded with an eloquent description of his emotions in beholding the beauties of Lake Louise in the Rockies.

General Currie on the Return to Canada.

Lt.-General Currie, who had a great ovation, opened with a generous tribute to the Guards Division, formerly commanded by his neighbour, General Feilding. The Guards Division, said General Currie, was the last word in military efficiency. During the war the Guards and the Canadians had been good friends; from time to time the Guards had sent the Canadians drill instructors, and the Canadians in their turn had supplied the Guards with Scouts. In that way a great comradeship had grown up between them. Alluding to Father Vaughan's vigorous denunciation of all things German, General Currie remarked, amidst laughter: "If we could have killed off the whole German Army at five minutes to eleven on the morning of November 11, I am sure we would have done it with the greatest of pleasure."

Passing to consider the future of Canada, the Corps Commander said: "I believe Canada can get everything she wants in the future within the British Empire, but we shall go home with a greater sense of nationalism than ever. There is nothing wrong about that, for we shall go home with a greater respect for ourselves, and I think in this connection it is only right, whenever there is any question affecting matters of world policy, that Canada should have her say for herself in such matters. We have all been away from Canada a great

many months, and now we are all more or less unfamiliar with Canadian thought and sentiment. We are wondering what are the feeling and the thoughts of the people at home, and they on their part are wondering what are our own feelings, and what the action of the returned soldier will be when he goes back to civil life. I can say at once it will lie in the direction of supporting everything for the good of Canada. In these many months men have lived a little closer to the Maker, they have had definite objects to attain, and to attain them they have had to educate themselves and to control themselves. Playing the game in politics is different from playing the game in the Army, so we must stand together, for discipline, after all, is only the self-control which makes a man do the right thing."

Major-General Feilding followed with a generous tribute to the achievements of the Canadians, alluding with pride to the days when the Guards and the Canadians stood together in the fight at Ypres.

The "Old Red Patch."

There were loud cries for the "Old Red Patch," and Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Macdonell was eventually prevailed upon to say a few words. He pointed out that soldiers from Canada had been wanted for the battles of the Empire on an average every fifteen or twenty years since the eighteenth century. There was a touch of pathos about the remainder of Sir Archibald's sentences. "I don't know what is going to become now of the older men who have thrown themselves into the fight," he declared. "It is not so easy for us to pick up new things. I go down and see the boats go back to Canada: I am glad to see the boats go, but I am not glad to say good-bye to the First Division."

An excellent programme of music (under the directorship of Mr. Jasper Vale-Lane) was rendered during dinner by the band of the 8th Res. Bn. under Mr. A. F. Morton. The speeches were interspersed with vocal items by the Canadian Military Choir under Sergt. Lewis Roberts, solo being given by Mr. Dan Jones, a former member of the choir, who has now doffed khaki and returned to operative work. The flute solos of Miss Evelyn M. Cross, who is only 94 years old, were warmly applauded, and she was presented with a bouquet by Col. Mowbray. This talented little musician, a pupil of Mr. Vale-Lane's, is well known to Canadian soldiers, for she has played with several of the bands, and counts herself as belonging to that of the 21st Res. Bn. (Mr. O. D. Joiner).

REPATRIATION OVERSEAS.

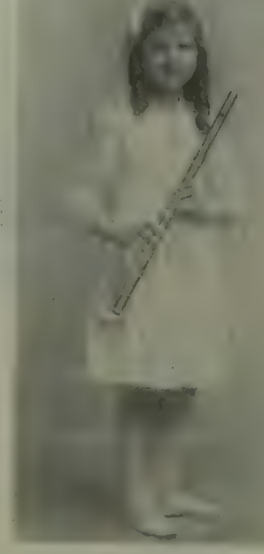
All officers and men (other than members of Dominion and (Colonial Forces) who came from abroad subsequent to January 1, 1914, and joined or enlisted in the British Army, and who have already been despatched, should at once write to the Commandant, Repatriation Centre, Morn Hill Camp, Winchester, for (a) A.F. Z. 7., which will be sent to them if they have not yet claimed repatriation, or (b) A.F. Z. 45 (application for a deferred passage if dispersed under Group 45a) if they have claimed repatriation but not yet received notice that their claim to passage has been approved.

Savings Bank deposits in Canada during March totalled \$1,037,851,766, an increase of \$19,000,000 during the month.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

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EVERLYN M. CROSS.
The nine-year-old flautist who played at the dinner.

May 3, 1919

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Corps Headquarters Now in London.

THE Canadian Corps Headquarters have moved to London and temporary offices have been taken in Oxford Circus House (Rooms 41, 42 and 43). General Sir Arthur Currie (G.O.C. Corps) and Brig.-Gen. Ross Hayter (R.G.C.S.) will be found at the above address.

The office of the G.O.C., Canadian Corps Artillery, has been opened at 15, Berners Street, W. Telephone: Museum: 3250, Extension One.

The Military Council.

Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie has been appointed a member of the Military Council at the Ministry of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, and as the demobilisation of the Canadian troops in France and Belgium has reached a stage when the Corps Commander's presence there is no longer essential, Sir Arthur Currie is now carrying out his duties in London, where his experience and advice will be of much value to the Council.

Lt.-Col. T. Gibson, Assistant Deputy Minister, has also been appointed a Member of the Council, of which the Chairman is Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister.

The other Members of the Council are:—Col. G. S. Harrington, Deputy Minister, who acts as Vice-Chairman; Lt.-Gen. Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., Chief of the General Staff; Major Gen. P. E. Thacker, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. D. M. Hogarth, Quartermaster-General; Col. W. R. Ward, Accountant-General; Major-Gen. G. L. Foster, Director-General of Medical Services; Brig.-Gen. J. G. Ross, Paymaster-General.

Soldiers' Dependents.

No public expenditure is to be incurred in the repatriation of soldiers' dependents who left Canada for Great Britain, France or Belgium on or after the date of the Armistice.

Routine Order No. 5509 states that the dependents of personnel of the O.M.F.C. proceeding from England, whose ultimate destination is the United States, may be issued with transportation to their homes at the minimum rate available, and must travel by the shortest and most direct route to their destination.

No. 15 C.G.H., Taplow, and Lenham Special Hospital were closed on April 30. "Other ranks" suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis is in future to be received by No. 16 C.G.H. at Orpington.

Notes on Officers.

Among the Canadian officers retiring in the British Isles is Major-General Garnett B. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., British Columbia Regt., who for some time commanded the Fifth Division in England. General Hughes (who is the son of Sir Sam Hughes) is employed with the British Cellulose Co., Ltd., and has been seconded to them, without pay and allowances, for some months past. His retirement takes effect from April 24.

Nursing Sisters C. Macnaughton-Jones, F. N. Sims, A. C. Doyle, H. H. Macdonald and E. Orme have retired in the British Isles.

Major W. J. McAlister, M.C., has been appointed O.C. Canadian Officers' Convalescent Hospital, Matlock Bath, vice Major (A/Lt.-Col.) G. H. R. Gibson, D.S.O. Capt. (A/Lt.-Col.) G. C. St. P. de Dombasle, N.S., has been seconded for duty with the Canadian Air Force, with effect April 19. Lt. A. R. D. Borison, Sask., has ceased to be seconded to the Young Soldiers' Battalion, and Major G. R. N. Collins, 1st C.O.R., to the C.E.T.C. H/Capt. and Q.M. R. Smith, Man., has been seconded to the Q.M.G. Inspection Department. Lt. (A/Capt.) F. Wright, W. Ont., has ceased to be Area P.T. and B.F. Officer, Ripon.

SECOND DIVISION OFFICERS' DINNER.

Generals Turner and Currie Principal Guests.

Officers of the Second Division met at dinner in the Savoy Hotel, London, on Wednesday of last week. Major-General Burstall presided, and Lt.-Generals Sir Richard Turner and Sir Arthur Currie were the principal guests.

The chairman read a letter from the Duke of Connaught expressing regret that it was impossible for him to attend the gathering, as he was unable to be in London. General Sir Julian Byng also wrote regretting that he could not be present.

General Turner paid a tribute to the late Major-General Sir Sam Steele, who did so much for the Second Division, and, in addition, mentioned the invaluable services of Brig.-General Webber, Major-General Thacker, and Brig.-General Embury. The plans laid by General Currie, he said, with the assistance of his staff, led the Corps to one glorious success after another, with a minimum of casualties. The Corps had always gone forward with confidence that the plans of their commander could have only one result. It was their unanimous hope that the influence which General Currie had exercised during their

service in the field would be available to mould the destiny of the present and future manhood of Canada.

Speaking of his active service in England, Sir Richard asked his hearers not to confuse a safe job with a "cushy" one. He and his staff, he said, had been subjected to criticism, not always favourable, but mostly by officers who did most of their fighting in England.

General Burstall, in introducing the Corps Commander, said he had the confidence of every officer and man in the Canadian Corps.

General Currie, in replying, said he had recently revisited the scenes of all the more important operations of the Canadian Corps. He recalled details of some of the fighting in which they had taken part, and vividly pictured the importance and sequence of the 1918 battles. At Bonn a Capt. Finckel, who was on Ludendorff's staff, said that Ludendorff stated after the battle of Amiens that the war would be lost



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT PRESENTING COLOURS AT WITLEY.

(See page 128.)

Photograph: Farrington Photo Company.

when the Canadian Corps broke the Hindenburg Line, and the General emphasised the effect on the whole British strategy by the extraordinary success of the Amiens battle, which had changed the whole aspect of the campaign. The Canadian losses during the last thirty days of the war, he said, had been a little over 4,000.

General Currie ended with a plea for consideration and help for the dependents of the fallen. Now that the Corps was about to break up, all who had served in it should remember and continue to act upon its motto: "Thus in agreement seek victory together."

The "See Two" Orchestra played selections during the evening, and Capt. Edmund Burke sang a couple of solos.

One hundred and forty thousand acres of land held in reservation by the Hudson's Bay Company in Saskatchewan and Alberta have been released for settlement by returned soldiers.

The question of the removal of the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle was the principal subject discussed last week at a meeting of the directors of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, held in Edinburgh, and a resolution in favour of the removal of the embargo was adopted by 14 votes to 5.

Brig.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, M.P., at a dinner given at Calgary by men of the 1st Division and the 49th Battalion, warned returned soldiers to go easy in their demands on the Government. He pointed out (says the *Daily Record*) that the national debt was huge, and said there must not be too many demands upon the resources of the country.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT WITLEY.

Colours for 18th, 20th and 24th Battalions.

Last Saturday's ceremonial parade at Witley—the presentation of Colours by the Duke of Connaught—furnished a fine and martial spectacle. The parade interested the whole camp, but in particular the personnel of the 18th Bn. (Lt.-Col. Elmer Jones, D.S.O., O.C.), the 20th Bn. (Lt.-Col. B. O. Hooper, D.S.O., M.C.), and the 24th Bn. (Lt.-Col. C. F. Ritchie, D.S.O., M.C.), commanded in the field with much distinction by Lt.-Col. W. Clark-Kennedy, V.C. The 20th Bn. received the King's Colour and Regimental Colour, and the 18th and 24th Bns. the King's Colour only.

The weather prevailing throughout the ceremony was, happily, of the best, and a huge concourse of sightseers, mostly haki-clad, turned out for the occasion. The roofs of the adjacent huts furnished ready-made "grand-stands" for the more venturesome spirits, and the troops on parade, forming three sides of a big square, were reinforced by thousands of soldiers. Many of the latter had provided themselves with cameras in order to secure souvenir pictures.

The Duke, who was accompanied by Prince Arthur, motored to the camp from Basingstoke Park. He was received at the camp



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SMILE OF GREETING.

Photograph. E. T. Williamson Householder.

by Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Ruttall (G.O.C. Second Division), Brig.-Gen. R. Rennie (commanding 4th Infantry Brigade), and Brig.-Gen. W. B. M. King, C.M.G., D.S.O., Artillery.

The service for the dedication of the Colours was conducted by Col. J. M. Almond (D.C.S.), assisted by Lt.-Col. G. A. Wells (senior chaplain of the Second Division).

The Duke's Address.

After the presentation, the parade was called to attention while the Duke gave a short address, as follows:

It gives me the greatest pleasure and pride to see you on parade and present you with these Colours, which are a symbol of loyalty to King and country. May you ever carry them to the honour and glory of your three battalions and of the great Second Division, which fought so splendidly in France. I should weary you were I to repeat the names of the different engagements in which you took so prominent a part, but perhaps the attack on Vimy Ridge, where the Second Division fought with such bravery, will recall to you the names of many who fell on that bloody field. My son, who is here with me today, saw the Second Division going into action at Vimy Ridge, and he says he will never forget it as long as he lives.

I do not suppose I shall have the pleasure ever of seeing you again, certainly not in the Old Country, but I am proud to think of the splendid way in which you have maintained the good name of Canada throughout France and Belgium. You will be received in the great Dominion with the gratitude and respect of your fellow-countrymen.

You leave England bearing with you the affection and respect of the British Army and the whole British nation. May God support you always. May you always respect and honour these Colours. May you teach your children to look upon them as symbols of the splendid services of their fathers. I am glad I have had an opportunity of being with you once again. I invoke the blessing of God upon you, and I wish you a happy return to your country.

The band played the Salute to the Colours, and the latter were borne at the slow-step to the head of the three units.

The Duke then moved to a raised dais on the main road, where he took the salute from the troops in a march past. When the last man had passed, his Royal Highness moved amongst the spectators, chatting affably to several ladies present, including Lady Byng, Lady Ruttall, Mrs. Spry, and Mrs. Anderson, the commandant of a British Red Cross Hospital in the vicinity.

Subsequently the distinguished guest, undeterred by a rain-storm which swept over the camp, made an extended tour of inspection, visiting huts, canteens, and mess rooms. The Duke spent nearly an hour in this way, assuring himself that the camp conditions were satisfactory.

SECOND DIVISION OFFICERS DECORATED.

To-day's Ceremony at Buckingham Palace.

To-day (Saturday) will witness one of the biggest investitures, so far as Canadians are concerned, which have taken place during the past year or two. This big investiture is, appropriately enough, fixed for the same day as the march through London of the Dominion troops, and in a sense will be an adjunct of the larger ceremony taking place within the Metropolitan.

The nominal roll of officers named for investiture to-day, with the decorations they will receive, is as under:—

2nd Div. H.Q.—Brig.-Gen. H. A. Panet, C.B.; Lt.-Col. R. H. Macdonald (C.A.M.C.), M.C.
 2nd M.G. Brigade—Capt. W. Leary, Bar to M.C.
 2nd C.A.C.—Brig.-Gen. A. G. McNaughton, D.S.O.; Lt. C. J. Ketchum, M.C.
 2nd Enor. Brigade H.Q.—Capt. W. E. Bull, Capt. R. E. Saunders and Lt. D. J. Emrey, M.C.
 4th Infantry Brigade—Capt. H. W. Scruton, M.C.
 5th Infantry Brigade—Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G. and D.S.O.; Capt. A. S. Boa and M. P. Kennedy, M.C.
 6th Infantry Brigade—Brig.-Gen. A. Ross, C.M.G. and Bar to D.S.O.
 5th Brigade, C.F.A.—Maj. A. S. Donald, D.S.O.; Capt. A. Neville, M.C. and Bar; Maj. H. W. Taylor, Lt. J. E. Wilson and R. S. Gillespie, M.C.
 6th Brigade, C.F.A.—Lt. M. Jacob, M.C. and Bar; Lts. G. R. Gouinlock, J. Newton, H. S. Robinson and D. Kearney, M.C.
 2nd D.A.C.—Capt. G. A. Gamble and A. E. Routier, M.C.
 4th D.A.C.—Maj. J. F. Blair, D.S.O.
 2nd Div. Enor. Col. S. H. D. Oler, C.M.G. and D.S.O.
 4th Enor. Bn.—Lt.-Col. H. D. Smith, D.S.O.; Lt. E. P. Wilson, Bar to M.C.; Maj. G. H. McCallum, M.C. and Bar; Maj. A. B. Ritchie, Capt. L. I. Easton and Lt. J. S. Leele, M.C.
 5th Enor. Bn.—Capt. J. H. Ramsay, M.C. and Bar; Maj. S. M. Thorpe and Capt. H. L. Roblin, M.C.
 6th Enor. Bn.—Lt.-Col. A. L. Mievie, Maj. K. Weatherbee, Capt. A. M. Morrison and W. A. Adam, and Lts. W. E. Denley and J. R. Clements, M.C.
 18th Bn.—Lt.-Col. L. E. Jones, Bar to D.S.O.; Maj. J. A. McIntosh, D.S.O.; Capt. T. H. O. Rayward, Bar to M.C.; Capt. W. A. S. Porter, Lt. (A/Capt.) M. B. Sloan, Lts. J. H. Barkley, C. Cook, G. Thomas, J. McAmmond, A. T. Ferguson and R. E. Rouse, M.C.
 19th Bn.—Lt.-Col. L. H. Millen, Bar to D.S.O.; Maj. R. H. Bliss, D.S.O.; Capt. J. A. McLaren, J. A. Harstone and E. J. MacDonald, Lts. J. O'Neill, H. Stuart, A. O. Thompson, R. H. L. Dinamore, W. F. Smith and G. M. Brafield, M.C.
 20th Bn.—Lt.-Col. B. O. Hooper and Maj. C. J. Ingles, D.S.O.; Capt. J. M. McDonald, M.C. and Bar; Capt. N. B. Allen, J. P. Bonfield, C. E. H. Medhurst and T. H. Stegman, Lts. R. H. Beattie, C. E. McKee, A. H. Wilson, W. H. Frenen and N. C. Pearce, M.C.
 21st Bn.—Lt.-Col. H. E. Reue and Maj. G. S. Bowerbank, D.S.O.; Maj. F. D. Raymond, Bar to M.C.; Capt. F. A. Ludlow, F. G. Robinson, J. A. McGibbin and D. J. More, Lts. H. D. Wightman and F. G. Blake, M.C.
 22nd Bn.—Maj. H. Chasse, D.S.O. and M.C.; Maj. G. E. A. Dupuis and Maj. A. G. Routier, Bar to M.C.; Capt. J. R. A. Martin, C.A.M.C., M.C. and Bar; Capt. L. Patenaude, J. C. de St. Victor, B. Langelier and M. G. Marion, Lts. G. E. La Mothe, D. Belle-lele, A. Chasse, A. Payette, J. de Coriolis, T. G. Murphy and A. Couillard, M.C.
 24th Bn.—Lt.-Col. C. F. Ritchie, D.S.O.; Lt. F. H. Morgan, Bar to M.C.; Lts. W. McCurray and H. M. Alexander, M.C. and Bar; Capt. A. W. Dewar, J. D. McIntyre, V. E. Duclos and E. P. Denman, and Lts. G. H. Macario and D. M. Matheson, M.C.
 25th Bn.—Maj. G. M. Matheson, D.S.O. and M.C.; Lt.-Col. G. Mercereau, D.S.O.; Capt. J. MacRae and G. W. Anderson, M.C. and Bar; Capt. C. B. Holmes, M.C. and Bar; Capt. N. D. Black, G. C. McElhiney and R. Burchell, Lts. E. M. Johnstone, C. H. Atkinson, W. Gordon, C. J. Aton, S. M. Hirtle, and G. M. MacNeill, M.C.
 26th Bn.—Lt.-Col. R. Brown, D.S.O.; Capt. W. A. McDougall and M. C. Buchanan, M.C. and Bar; Maj. J. Pringle, Maj. (Rev.) R. C. MacGillivray, Capt. A. Hines (C.A.M.C.), Capt. J. R. Calkin, A. E. L. Shand and C. A. Moore, Lts. R. E. Clark and F. J. Benn, M.C.
 27th Bn.—Lt.-Col. H. J. Riley, 2 Bars to D.S.O.; Capt. A. A. Jenkins, V. Curran, C. D. Manson, E. W. Robinson, W. C. H. Pinkham and D. L. Cameron, Lts. G. Pain, A. D. McKee, J. Adams, H. W. Dickson and A. D. McElhann, M.C.
 28th Bn.—Capt. W. J. White, D.S.O. and M.C. and Bar; Maj. A. F. Simpson, D.S.O.; Capt. E. Ross, M.C. and Bar; Capt. E. Gibbs and H. Oliver, Lts. R. W. C. Husegood, D. G. Webster, W. J. Burton and J. B. Bridge, M.C.
 29th Bn.—Lt.-Col. H. S. Tobin and Capt. R. S. Moore, D.S.O.; Maj. F. W. Kirkland and Lt. G. A. Cruickshank, M.C. and Bar; Capt. J. F. Thom, Lts. F. W. Macell, R. C. Thompson, A. L. Manuel, C. E. Smith and J. Sutherland, M.C.
 31st Bn.—Capt. W. Jewitt and Capt. G. S. Robertson, M.C. and Bar; Capt. F. M. Petrie (C.A.M.C.), Capt. (Rev.) G. Wright, Capt. W. K. Harris and P. Hunter, Lts. O'Hara, H. G. Rogers, W. G. West, W. K. Jull, W. H. French and N. C. Pearce, M.C.
 50th Bn.—Capt. A. J. Sade, D.S.O. and M.C.
 2nd M.G. Hn.—Lt.-Col. J. G. Weir, D.S.O.; Maj. J. A. McAmus, Capt. H. A. Creighton, T. Dudley, H. A. McBurney, H. J. L. Pearce, H. S. Salisbury and L. F. White, Lts. C. Blair, G. W. Comstock and S. E. Sack, M.C.
 No. 4 FIELD AMBULANCE—Maj. T. H. Bell, Capt. G. W. Loughhead, C. M. Finlayson and G. W. Grant, M.C.
 No. 5 FIELD AMBULANCE—Maj. G. W. Treleaven, D.S.O. and M.C.; Maj. P. Dunham and Capt. H. C. Moser, M.C. and Bar; Maj. H. W. McGill and Capt. J. K. Mosman, M.C.
 10TH STATIONARY HOSPITAL—Maj. J. S. Hudson, M.C.
 No. 2 MOBILE ST. SURV. CAPT.—Capt. R. J. Vickors, M.C.
 2nd Div. St. Co.—Lt. H. K. Wyman (att'd. 6th Brigade), M.C.
 ENGINEERS.—Lts. F. S. Merry and W. H. Blake, M.C.

To the Belgian Relief Fund, which was closed on April 30, Canadians have contributed over \$3,250,000.

Sir Charles Harris, Governor of Newfoundland, has given his assent to the Bill further extending the life of the Legislature from April 30 until September 30, and requiring a general election to be held before November 10.

Sir Thomas White accused the Liberals of being opposed to the principle of public ownership, when the closure was moved after a three days' attempt to make progress with the Bill to organise a Canadian National Railways Company holding a corporation to operate a Canadian public-owned system (says the *Times*). The Hon. R. Lemieux, for the Liberals, denying this statement, said such a policy would make the country bankrupt.

GREAT CANADIAN AIRMEN.

Lieut.-Colonel GUY ST. POURCIN DE DOMBASLE

By ARTHUR BEVERLEY BAXTER.

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THE Canadian will soon begin to rival the Scotsman for his ubiquitous qualities. There are few countries in the world where the Canadian has not penetrated more or less peacefully, and he usually winds up by taking charge of something.

For example, Bonar Law runs the British House for Lloyd George, Lord Beaverbrook (also a Maritime Province man) runs —, but there isn't space to give the list. Admiral Sims, an Ontario boy, brought the American Navy over; Col. (Klondike) Boyle, otherwise the Duke of Jassy, kept Russia on its feet for a long time, and then went and put Roumania back on the map.

In the Royal Air Force, the man chosen to lead the Berlin bombing group was Col. Mulock; General Critchley, of the Strathcona Horse, was given the Cadets' Brigade of the R.A.F.; and when the biggest School of Aeronautics in the world was opened in England, naturally a Canadian was appointed as O.C.

Lt.-Col. de Dombasle, now Director of Canadian Air Services, was the officer chosen.

There were many reasons why Col. de Dombasle was first choice. For one thing, his father was French and his mother Irish, he was educated in England and lived in Canada. That succession of incidents gave him a catholicity of view-point that enables him to understand the character of anyone. He is not one of the youngsters of the Air Force, being 37, and his vast experience of human nature and his inherited Gaelic nature have given him a suavity and conversational charm that makes it a pleasure to meet him.

It was in the office of the Assistant Deputy Minister (affectionately but irreverently known as "Uncle Tom" Gibson) that I first met Col. de Dombasle. I had been wanting to meet him for some time to complete my list of Airmen Celebrities, so I intimated that I would like to subject him to a journalistic cross-examination.

He said he would be very pleased; in fact, he acted as if it would give him the greatest of pleasure. Unfortunately, I turned my back a minute later, and when I looked round the estimable Director of Canadian Air Services had suavely and silently bolted.

However, a week later, I found him in his office at Oxford Circus House, and, getting between him and the door, suggested that he divulge various secrets about himself. He was extremely courteous, but I found out that the day before, while hunting, his horse had fallen with him. He probably hadn't much fight left.

"Yes, certainly I am a Canadian," he said; "held a commission in the 16th Light Horse, Regina, came across with the 5th Battalion, was on General Tuxford's and General Currie's Staff of the 2nd Bde., and in September, 1915, I joined the Air Force."

"Why?"

"Well, I suppose because I had flown before the war."

"I see you fought in the South African War."

"Yes, quite right."

He eventually went out to the 7th Squadron, R.F.C., as an Observer, and later on was sent back to qualify as a Pilot. I happen to know that his work as Observer was so good that it was recommended that, immediately on receipt of his wings, he should be made a Flight Commander. This was done in May, 1916, and, as such, he was attached to the 27th Squadron, the famous "Hush, Hush" unit with G.H.Q. Their work was composed of secret reconnaissance and bombing.

Eventually he was created Commander of No. 1 Squadron, which probably gave birth to more famous Pilots than any other unit.

"By the way," said the Colonel, "Vernon Castle was one of my Pilots, and was one of the bravest men I have known. We had been having an awfully tough time when he received orders to go to Canada, and although he was relieved of duty, he went back voluntarily on a raid, and returned with his

machine badly hit. I got him the Croix de Guerre, and he certainly earned it."

In July, 1917, Lt.-Col. de Dombasle suffered the same fate as Col. Mulock. It was seen that he had real genius for organisation, and when the huge No. 1 School of Aeronautics was opened, he was sent to take charge. His whole career as a fighting Pilot was shadowed by his tactical and organising ability. It is for that reason, in any consideration of great Canadian airmen, that the names of Mulock and de Dombasle must be included.

There is no time in a sketch of this nature to go into the work accomplished at his School. He had a staff of 800, and trained thousands of Pilots and Observers. Not only did he teach them, but it was for him to say into what branch of flying a man should go. The unique methods of training Observers, such as instituting a miniature attack on the ground to the same scale as if it were being observed from a great height, while students sent back reports from tree-tops, enabled men to go from his School into action with no further work. He also instituted schemes whereby embryonic Pilots ran machines, stripped of their wings, etc., around the ground, making and correcting the same mistakes as in the air. On some of these machines were vacuum boxes which allowed the altimeter to work.

It would be impossible to say how many lives were saved by this method of instruction for beginners.

In short, Lt.-Col. de Dombasle was a big cog in the R.A.F. machine.

After he had told me a great deal about his School and very little of himself, he drove me in a very handsome car to the Royal Automobile Club, where I was lunching. It is true he was going that direction, anyway.

But it all helps to confirm my impression that the newly and wisely created Director of Canadian Air Services is a gentleman.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

In the belated New Year Honours List, published on Tuesday, the following names are of special interest to our readers:—

Lord Rothermere (to be a Viscount) is President of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co.

Among the new baronets, Mr. William Garthwaite is honoured for public services in developing relations between Canada and France, and inaugurating a direct line of shipping between these countries, as well as for special war services to the Admiralty; Sir Henry Fleming Hibbert, Chairman of the Lancashire Education Committee, is a member of the London and Manchester Boards of the Canada Life Assurance Co.; Mr. John Throgmorton Middlemore, M.P. for North Birmingham, founded and managed for forty years the Middlemore Children's Emigration Homes for the training of destitute children in agriculture in Canada.

Among the new knights, Mr. Alfred Henry Read, who has done valuable work at the Ministry of Shipping and as Director of Home Trade Services, is Chairman of the Western Canada Land Co.

THE CRUCIFIXION OF A CANADIAN SOLDIER.

Writing from 13, Gloucester Place, Edinburgh, to the *Scotsman*, Mrs. Milne Home of Wedderburn says:—

"The Germans are now alleging that the crucifixion of a Canadian soldier, as shown by a recently exhibited bas-relief by Capt. Derwent Wood, A.R.A., is 'an invented outrage.' I write to say that I have had in my house a Canadian officer, Lt. Weir, Canadian Mounted Rifles, who assured me it was a fact, as he had seen the poor fellow himself.

"I have also heard of a similar outrage being perpetrated on a young child.

"Kindly give publicity to this letter, as there is a strong tendency, now that peace is at hand, to smooth over the iniquities done by the Germans, and make out they are fit to be associated with."

OBITUARY.

At Summerside, P.E.I., Mr. George Godkin, ex-M.P.P., Collector of Customs. At St. John, N.B., Mr. John K. Percy. At Montreal, Mr. W. J. Turpin, one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange. At Niagara Falls, Mr. W. L. Flaherty. At Winnipeg, Mr. William N. Fairbanks.

Between 30 and 40 cars of grain and coal were last week destroyed by fire on the Canadian Northern Railway near Winnipeg.



LT.-COL. G. ST. P. DE DOMBASLE

SIR EDWARD KEMP'S TOUR.

Visits to Scenes of Canadian Fighting.

Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, has returned from a visit to Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie at the Headquarters of the Corps, Jodoigne.

Incidentally Sir Edward Kemp made an extensive tour of practically the whole of the old front line occupied by the Canadians.

Accompanied by Lt.-Col. T. Gibson, Assistant Deputy Minister, he was met at Boulogne by Brig.-General Embury, Commanding the Canadian Section at British G.H.Q. The party then proceeded by motor through St. Omer, Poperinghe, Passchendaele, Ypres, Ploegsteert, and many other places intimately associated with the operations of the Canadian Corps.

The Minister then went on to Brussels and Jodoigne. At Jodoigne an impromptu baseball match was arranged between teams consisting of officers, N.C.O.s and men of the Corps Commander's staff. Sir Arthur Currie himself taking part in a keenly-contested game.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Closing Up the Work in France.

Speaking to a representative of Canada after his return from a visit to the depôts and hospitals of the Canadian Red



N.E. BERNADETTE LONERGAN,
C.A.M.C.,
Awardee of Royal Red Cross.
Photo: Lambert Weston.



MR. WILLIAM MCCALLA,
C.P.R. Agent at Belfast, returned at the
head of the poll for seven Belfast
Harbour Commissioners.

Cross Society in France, Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., the Chief Commissioner, said that it was expected that the work of the Society in France would be closed up by June 1 with the exception of a small amount of refugee relief work, which would be conducted from the Paris dépôt. All the serviceable hospital equipment would be shipped to Canada, where a central dépôt was being established in Toronto, whence needy hospitals throughout the Dominion might be supplied as far as possible.

The Canadian Red Cross temporary home at Buxton for the dependents of Canadian soldiers, while awaiting steamship accommodation to take them back to Canada, is now open, in charge of Mrs. Gordon, and 100 beds are available for the purpose.

The work of the Society at the C.R.C. Duchess of Connaught hospital at Cliveden and the Princess Patricia C.R.C. hospital at Bexhill-on-Sea has now completely terminated, and the premises have been vacated.

Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell & Co., chartered accountants, it is worthy of mention, have acted as hon. auditors to the Society since the commencement of its operations here, the magnitude of which was well indicated in last week's special supplement to *Canada*.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY WAR MEMORIAL.

After three months' careful consideration, the Alumni of Toronto University have decided on the form of the memorial to commemorate the 560 members who were killed in the war.

The memorial will be a twofold one. A tower and archway, at an approximate cost of \$225,000, will be erected astride the road which passes between the main University building and Hart House. A small hall to house the war records of the 5,600 University men who enlisted will also be built. The sum of \$275,000 the remainder of the half-million dollars it is hoped to raise will be devoted to the establishment of scholarships and an annual University lectureship. The scholarships will be open primarily to returned men and their dependents, and the dependents of men who gave their lives.

FILLING UP THE GAP.

"Reconstruction" Between Armistice and Repatriation.

Very little has been heard of the splendid educational work which, following on the Armistice, took place within the Canadian Corps prior to the return to England of the various units. Something of what has been done was explained to a representative of *Canada* by Lt. Horatio C. Crowell, of the 58th Bn., a former Halifax journalist, who was educational officer of the 12th Brigade at the Front since the beginning of the present year.

"The educational scheme in the Canadian Corps," said Lt. Crowell, "produced excellent results. What was accomplished more than justified the efforts made. To improvise an educational system and co-ordinate it with military training was an ambitious project, but the enthusiasm and conscientiousness characteristic of the officers and men made it possible."

"In some instances" (continued Lt. Crowell) "the class of work fell below the standards desired, but in many battalions there were facilities given for study that were equal to the best afforded by courses in such subjects at established schools. Our work had three outstanding results. First, all illiterate men were taught to read and write. At the outset of the scheme there were many men who were unable to sign the pay-sheet. This illiteracy was entirely swept away, with the result that the men concerned began to write letters home and to read with feverish interest any scrap of newsprint that came their way. They were particularly interested in news from their home towns in Canada, which hitherto they had only been able to secure in a second-hand way. If the results were the same all through the Corps as were true of the 12th Brigade—and I understand they were—then the Corps will return to Canada without an illiterate man. This in itself is an accomplishment that makes the whole scheme of the highest value."

Co-operative Communities Formed.

"Secondly, there was the interest aroused in agriculture. Exceptional work was done by this branch, and one of our battalions went so far as to organise co-operative communities. Men who had served together, and formed strong friendships, decided to throw in their lot together, pool their resources, and take up land in their native Province in such close proximity to each other as to enable them to enjoy co-operation in business and companionship in social life. The results of these decisions will be greatly felt in the future life of the communities concerned."

"Thirdly, the whole educational effort had as its object the diverting of the men's minds from war to peace. The best comparison I can make is to a train switched to a siding for a special work, and then, that work being accomplished, switched back to its main track. We tried to assist men to decide on an occupation when demobilised, and thus prevent them from becoming victims of indecision when suddenly ushered into civil life."

"Instruction was given in a wide range of subjects—all the elementary subjects (the three R's), and advanced work in English grammar, arithmetic and composition. There were largely attended French classes, and bookkeeping was a popular subject. One brigade possessed a well-equipped machine shop, and one of the biggest classes was devoted to motor mechanics."

"We had a series of very excellent lectures, and it is worth mentioning that a deep interest was shown toward economic subjects. The subject of Capital and Labour, especially in relation to the problem of reconstruction, was of vital interest to the men, and the open discussions, participated in by all ranks, were the means of bringing much light to bear on the topic which is nowadays on everyone's lips. Ample proof was afforded that the Canadian soldier is going home with the deliberate intention of applying himself to the solution of such problems in the best interests of the country. Interest in other current topics was stimulated by a series of 'Round Tables' which were organised in the battalions of the 12th Brigade."

Lt. Crowell acknowledged with gratitude the great assistance received from the Khaki University in the matter of books and lectures.

NO BY-ELECTIONS UNTIL SOLDIERS RETURN

Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, the Opposition Leader, pointed out in the House of Commons last week that five constituencies were vacant, and asked when the Government proposed to issue writs in respect of them (says the *Daily Record*).

Sir Thomas White replied that it was not the intention of the Government to hold any by-elections until all the soldiers had returned. The Government meant the soldiers to have an opportunity of voting if the elections took place in their ridings. The matter would therefore not be determined until demobilisation was complete.

The enquiry by court-martial into the Kinmel Park disturbances was continued at Liverpool last week. A/Cpl. Alexander McLeod and Spr. Murdoch Mackenzie were found not guilty of joining in the riot and not endeavouring to suppress it.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The death of Capt. Joseph Read, M.P., creates the fifth vacancy in Parliament, the other constituencies being Quebec East, Glengarry-Stormont, North Ontario and Assiniboia. If a Bill now before the House passes, elections within 60 days after a vacancy occurs will be necessary.

—Mr. Robert Reek was the successful candidate for the position of Assistant Livestock Commissioner of the Dominion; salary \$3,000 per annum.

—Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, says:—"We are planning a great deal of new construction work, in order to give settlers in the Rainy River and other new districts better facilities."

—The export of asbestos for the year ended February was 149,270 tons, value \$8,683,030, against 143,465 tons, valued at \$5,477,765 in 1918.

TORONTO.—The Ontario expenditure for the financial year ending October 31, 1920, is estimated at \$13,814,258, according to a statement by Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer. The total represents an increase of \$2,204,138 over the estimates for 1919.

—The Provincial Legislature voted a salary to the Opposition Leader of \$5,000. Mr. William Proudfoot is the first Leader of the Opposition to enjoy this privilege.

The Civic Budget, providing for a current expenditure of \$25,502,987 and a tax rate of 28½ mills on the dollar, has been adopted by the City Council.

—Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, calls on all congregations to abolish pew rents in celebration of the victorious close of the Great War. Pew rents, he said, were undemocratic and a barrier to returning soldiers becoming regular members of any church.

HAMILTON.—The building record of \$600,000 for the first quarter of the year—about three times in excess of last year—is encouraging, especially when the high cost of labour and material is considered.

—The Canadian Club here celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary by a Past-Presidents' Night. Mr. W. Sanford Evans, of Ottawa, first president of the club, was the principal speaker. Lt.-Col. C. R. McCullough, "father of the Canadian Clubs of the world," was presented with an address.

—The Neptune Co., of New York, will locate its Canadian plant here, states Mr. C. W. Kirkpatrick, Commissioner of Industries. For many years the Neptune Co., has been selling motors to the principal municipalities of the Dominion.

LONDON.—Mr. Burrell D. Jones announces the intention of the Republic Motor Truck Co. to erect a factory in this city, with an original investment of \$500,000.

COBOURG.—The Board of Trade here has elected the following officers:—President, Mr. W. M. Fox; Vice-President, Mr. John Henderson; secretary, Mr. J. W. Sprague.

GUELPH.—A bye-law voted here grants a loan of \$50,000 and freedom from taxation for ten years with the exception of school, local improvement, and garbage taxes, to the Premier Rubber Footwear Co. The new factory will be erected during the coming summer, costing \$150,000. Mr. F. E. Partridge, of the Partridge Rubber Co., is the head of the new industry.

BRANTFORD.—The Glebe Land, consisting of several hundred acres on the eastern limits of the city, and held by the New England Land Company for many years, is to become the property of the Six Nations Indians and thrown upon the market. The property has long been a drawback to the growth of this city to the east.

KINGSTON.—Queen's University has arranged for bonuses in arts and applied science for soldier students.

ORILLIA.—The Board of Trade has induced all factories to adopt a nine-hour day with 10-hour wages.

FORT WILLIAM.—The tax rate for 1919 is 28½ mills. The salary of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Oliver, has been increased to \$3,500 a year.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. The Provincial Government has applied to the Dominion Government for two hydroplanes for forest patrol work. This type of aircraft is considered more suitable owing to the number of lakes in the Province.

MONTREAL.—A steamship service which was abandoned six years ago is to be revived, viz., a line operating between Montreal, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and St. John's, Newfoundland. One round trip is to be made every two weeks in the season navigation in the St. Lawrence is open.

—The *Canadian Ranger*, another of the 8,100-ton steel steamers ordered by the Dominion Government, has been successfully launched at the Maisonneuve yard of the Canadian Vickers Co., Ltd. The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P., Minister of Marine, at the launching, stated that although the ship-building industry was at present in its infancy in Canada, it even now provided work for 25,000 men.

—Owing to a carters' strike the city newspapers have been unable to secure a supply of paper sufficient to publish their usual number of pages.

—Work has been commenced on the construction of the Drummond apartment building to cost \$1,000,000, which will face Drummond and Stanley Streets, below Sherbrooke Street.

It is stated that the Harbour Commission intends to electrify the harbour railways. This scheme was suggested in 1914, but the work was postponed owing to the war.

SHERBROOKE.—The New Sherbrooke House, a popular hotel, has been purchased by Mr. William Wright from Mr. William Higgins for \$72,500.

—Mr. J. M. Nault's dry goods store on King Street has been destroyed by fire. Damage, \$120,000.

HULL.—The report of the City Assessor shows that the taxable property in 1917 amounted to \$8,963,499, and in 1918 taxes were collected on real estate assessed at \$9,465,860. The value of real estate exempted during the year amounted to \$3,904,048. The indebtedness of the city is nearly \$200,000 less than in 1917.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A sanctuary for game, where the wild animals of the Province will be protected absolutely from the sportsman's rifle, is to be established in the Province in an area of 400 square miles.

—The fact that women's place is not in the home, at least, not so much as it once was, has been recognised in the drafting of the new Factories Act. A Bill has just been introduced which makes much more liberal provision for the protection of women workers.

—All soldiers in this Province are granted the franchise on Provincial elections under an amendment to the Elections Act.

ST. JOHN.—The Canadian General Electric Co. has purchased the fine Scotbit building on Germain Street.

—The city closed 1918 with a surplus of \$33,588. The cash receipts for the year were \$2,306,370, and the disbursements \$2,218,888. The debenture debt is a little over \$5,000,000; there is now a sinking fund for every bond about.

The D'Arcy Exploration Co., Ltd., a branch of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., of London, England, have begun tests for oil in Albert and Westmorland Counties chiefly. They have also an option on the oil shales of Albert County.

ST. JOHN.—The proposed election of New Brunswick Rhodes scholars for 1918 will take place early in the summer. It is hoped that many more applications will be received from soldiers overseas, who will be given first consideration. The list closes on May 10.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—An Act making an 8-hour day legal throughout the Province is to be presented in the Legislature. All the Labour leaders are in favour of the proposal.

GLACE BAY.—The Dominion Coal Company announces the re-opening of the Hub Colliery, with Mr. W. T. Chew as superintendent. The colliery, which has been closed for two years, will employ 350 men.

YARMOUTH.—The steamer *Trunholm* has been launched at Seacaney's yard for commission between St. John and Minas Basin. She is owned by the St. John Steamship Company.

DIGBY.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has taken over "The Pines," for many years a leading summer hotel here.

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The Provincial Legislature opened on April 3. The Lieut.-Governor's speech on after-the-war problems, stated that the Government has made representations to Ottawa which, it is hoped, will result in as liberal treatment being afforded fishermen as is received by farmers from the Dominion Government. Legislation providing larger salaries, respecting permanent roads, and amending the Prohibition Act with regard to vendors' profits, will be introduced, and the Election Act will be amended.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Provincial Department of Agriculture will expend \$400,000 on the purchase of young breeding stock.

—One of the popular forms of war memorial in Manitoba towns is the Community Hall. Carman will build one on a municipal taxation basis, and Minto is also pledged to erect a similar building. Roland has unanimously voted to build a municipal memorial hall at a cost not exceeding \$20,000. Souris and the municipality of Glenwood will present silver medals to every returned man.

—The Provincial Minimum Wage Board has increased the wages and shortened the hours of women employed in hotels. The minimum has been fixed at \$12.50 for a week of 52 hours.

Mrs. Mark Fortune's beautiful residence, 393, Wellington Crescent, has been sold to Mr. W. P. Ciley for about \$60,000.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA. Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Director of Immigration and Colonisation, has organised a Provincial Canadian Landowners' Association here. The association will be open for membership to all persons, corporations and companies that have land for sale to actual settlers. The association will handle enquiries regarding lands in Western Canada from men who wish to buy and settle here. Only actual settlers who intend to settle on land and become producers are to be sold land through the association. The entire object is to have the vacant lands here settled and made productive.

Property on Hamilton Street has been sold for \$600 a foot. One of the largest farm land sales in this district has been the purchase by Dr. T. Douglas, of Moose Jaw, from Mr. H. O. Hutchins of his farm at Keeler, of nearly 3,000 acres, at a cost of approximately \$150,000. Dr. Douglas had been farming close to Moose Jaw, but had disposed of all his farm lands prior to the Armistice being signed, since which his two boys have returned from the Front, who are anxious to take up farming, and for this purpose the doctor has purchased his new holding.

A cold storage plant is in course of erection at North Battleford.

SASKATOON.—The Canadian National Railways will build extensive engineering shops here as part of the district headquarters for the Province.

—There are unpaid 1918 taxes to the amount of \$60,000 on the town books of Weyburn.

Lieut.-Governor Lake presented to Mr. and Mrs. Cairns the V.C. won by their son, the late Sergt. Hugh Cairns.

Mr. Grant Hall, first vice-president of the C.P.R., announces that the company will spend \$25,000 on improvements at the local station.

—The corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-second Street has been purchased by the Imperial Bank of Canada for the sum of \$40,000. The lot was bought in 1905 for \$1,500.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—To a deputation from the Edmonton Board of Trade, Mr. D. B. Hanna, President of the Canadian National Railways, stated that work would be started this summer on an extension of the railroad from Bruderheim. This extension will probably terminate at Lloydminster. The St. Paul de Metis line is now being energetically constructed.

A most impressive ceremony was the unveiling of the bronze tablet in memory of Captain Ernest Pinkham, in the Pro-Cathedral, which was performed by Rev. Dean Paget.

—Out of 866 appointments made by the Provincial Government in 1918, returned soldiers received 129; prior to the war only 30 soldiers were employed by the Government. All civil servants are either of British birth, naturalised British subjects or born in Allied countries.

—That the Imperial Oil Company will make a thorough investigation into the Alberta oilfields is stated by Mr. O. E. Taylor, of Edmonton, Western manager of the company. The company has already two drilling outfits in operation, and a powerful oil drilling rig has just reached here. In addition five parties will be sent out to make a geological survey of the oil-bearing fields.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Major John Ratallac has been appointed first Provincial Militia Commissioner at a salary of \$7,000. Major F. A. Robertson, who lost his right eye at Regina Trench, and his right leg at Amiens, has been appointed chairman of the Provincial Soldiers' Commission.

—The Land Settlement Board has instructed Mr. J. J. Macdonald and a surveyor to proceed to Courtenay Bay to survey 14,000 acres recently purchased there.

—Discussing his new Bill for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the development of gas and petroleum on Crown lands, the Hon. T. Pattullo stated that favourable oil signs had been found in Northern Alberta near the British Columbia boundary, and it was quite possible that petroleum would also be found in large quantities in this Province.

VANCOUVER.—The 7th Bn. was given a great reception on arrival here.

—Mr. A. H. Kerr has been appointed assistant to the secretary of the Board of Trade. He was formerly on the staff of the Bank of Montreal, and was wounded at Vimy Ridge.

—On January 1, 1919, there were only 8,131 telephones in this city, compared with 30,492 now. At that time the number of telephones in the whole of that part of the Province served by the B. C. Telephone Company was 18,645—not two-thirds of the present number in Vancouver, while to-day the total number of telephones in the company's system is 51,920.

—The construction of a new pier here for the C.P.R. was announced by Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president. Mr. Hall said that the development of trans-Pacific business made the addition necessary.

PENTICTON. B.C. Fruit Growers' Association here elected the following officers: President, Mr. C. Burns, Waltham; Vice-President, Mr. L. E. Taylor, Kelowna; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Clement, Vancouver.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. Alexander R. M. Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N. (who recently married Princess Patricia), has been appointed Naval Attache at Paris.

Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., is in France this week, and Major-General David Watson is visiting London.

Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, general manager of the Dominion Bank, is a passenger from Toronto by the incoming s.s. *Olympic*.

Sir Charles Gordon has returned to London from a visit to Paris.

Mr. R. E. Thorn and Mr. W. E. Prentice have arrived in London from Montreal.

Capt. A. C. Matthews, son of Mr. W. D. Matthews, vice-president of the Dominion Bank, is at the Curzon Hotel.

Mr. Henry B. Thomson, Food Controller of the Dominion after the resignation of Mr. W. J. Hanna (now deceased), is at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Alfred J. Munnings, whose pictures of the Canadian Cavalry and Forestry Corps were a feature of the Canadian War Memorial Exhibition at Burlington House, has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

Lt.-Col. Lord Colville and his two sons, Commander the Hon. G. Colville and the Hon. J. Colville, have arrived in Canada on their way to Victoria, B.C., to reside.

Lord Morris of Newfoundland left London last week for Cologne, Germany, where, at the request of the War Office, he has gone to deliver a course of lectures on "How the British Empire saved the World."

It was announced in the *London Gazette* last week that the King has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Charles McEachran (late Hon. Lt.-Col., C.A.V.C.) of the C.M.G.

Sir Andrew Macphail has been operated upon at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, for the treatment of an old injury to his eye. He will be confined to the hospital and house for some weeks.

Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie has been offered the Degree of LL.D. by Toronto University.

Lt.-Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., and Mrs. Morden left for Canada last Saturday. They expect to return early in June.

Lt. Milton F. Gregg, V.C., M.C., has received an appointment in the Chief Inspector's Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

Mr. Earle D. MacPhee (of Tryon, P.E.I.) and Mr. Bickerton Pratt (of Edmonton) have been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.



AT RYTON.

Col. A. G. Cameron, A.A. and Q.M.G. (left), and Major C. M. Montserrat, General Staff.

The Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton has arrived in Canada.

Mr. Frederick Soddy, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, Aberdeen University, has been appointed Second Professor of Chemistry at Oxford University. He was Demonstrator in Chemistry at McGill University, Montreal, from 1900 to 1902, and was trained in scientific investigation under Professor Rutherford, Montreal, from 1901 to 1903.

The Royal College of Physicians has issued licences to practice to Mr. H. Buck (Toronto University and University College Hospital), and to Dr. B. C. Hardiman (Queen's University, Kingston).



THE HON. SIR A. R. ANGERS, K.C., Whose death at Montreal was announced last week.

C.M.G., D.S.O., from Lieutenant First Division, killed on his day by the *Empress of India*.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGE

Lady Blanche Cavendish, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, was married on Wednesday, Capt. Ivan Coldwell, Scots Guards, at Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barrack.

Among the presents were a pink emerald and diamond pendant, from the Office Works, Ottawa; a double silver inkstand from the servants at Government House, Ottawa; a set of writing-table equipment in build, from Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Ex-Governor of Quebec; and a silver cal basket from Sir George and Lady Port.

Lt. Graham Thomson Lyall, V.C., 102nd Bn., was married on April 27 at the Holy U.F. Church, Airdrie, Ayrshire, to Elizabeth Moffat (Elsie), eldest daughter of Provost and Mrs. Frew, of Airdrie.

The engagement is announced between Major W. J. Tempest, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.F., son of Mr. W. F. Tempest, J.P. of Ackworth Grange, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, and Camille Millicent, eldest daughter of Mme. C. M. Best and the late Mr. J. P. Best, of Brussels and Antwerp. Major Tempest was farming at Perdue, Sask., when the war broke out, and received his D.S.O. for destroying the Zeppelin which was shot down on February 1916.

An engagement is announced between Gibbs, second son of the late Thomas Gibbs Blackstock, K.C., and Mrs. Blackstock, of Toronto, and Mildred Edith Monlas, only daughter of the late Inspector-General Charles Henry Slaughter, R.N., and Mrs. Slaughter, Alderley, Walmer, Kent.

An engagement is announced between Lt. W. H. Terry, 31st Bn., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Terry, of Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., and Elsie Bowring, youngest daughter of the late Robert Skimming, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., and the late Mrs. Skimming, of York House, Kensington.

The marriage took place at Craig Preston, Ont., on April 23 of Judy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pringle, and grand-daughter of Judge Kingsmill, and niece of Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, to Mr. Finlay McGibbon, of Vancouver, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles McGibbon, of Penetanguishene.

Capt. Fred McCall, D.S.O., D.F.C., M.C., was married on March 26, in Calgary, to Miss Genevieve Strong, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Strong.

The marriage of Miss Pauline D., daughter of Mr. Henri Doron, and grand-daughter of the late Judge Doron, former Chief Justice, to Mr. Henri Gerin-Lajoie, son of Mr. Gerin-Lajoie, K.C., took place on April 2 at Outremont.



Photograph

FIRST CONTINGENT MEN WHO SERVED IN THE FIRST



HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE 3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE, PHOTOGRAPHED AT CASSEL, ON APRIL 16, 1915, A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES.

(Back row (left to right) Capt. P. J. Villiers, Orderly Officer (now Major and G.S.O.2, First Division); Lt. Mangras, Interpreter; Capt. H. F. McDonald, Staff Captain, Intelligence (now Brig. General commanding M.D. No. 13); Capt. Ford, Brigade Signalling Officer (now Lt.-Col. and Corps Signalling Officer); Capt. C. E. Edgar, Brigade Veterinary Officer (now Col. and Director of Veterinary Services); Capt. A. G. Cameron, Orderly Officer (now Lt.-Col. and V.A. and Q.M.G., Ripon Area). Front row: Lt.-Col. G. B. Hughes, Brigade Major (now Major-General); Brig. General R. E. W. Turner, G.O.C. 3rd Infantry Brigade (now Lt.-General and C.G.S., O.M.F.C.); Capt. F. W. Pope, Staff Capt. "A" and "Q" (now Lt.-Col. and V.A.G., H.Q., O.M.F.C.).



ABANDONED BRITISH GUNS
Photo



Photo

DECORATED MEN IN THE 3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE WHO HAVE WON DECORATIONS: (Front row)

DOMINIONS AND AIR CONQUEST.

Canadians Serving in the R.A.F.

In a Parliamentary paper entitled "A Synopsis of British Air Effort during the War," it is stated that the assistance rendered—especially in personnel by the Dominions to the Air Forces of the Empire, during the war has been fully proportionate to that given to the land forces.

In the early days of the war a large number of Canadians came over to join the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service, and as many as 800 officers and cadets had been enrolled in the former corps up to the time when a training centre for flying cadets was organised in Canada itself. A total of 1,239 Canadian officers have been seconded or attached to the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Naval Air Service, and the Royal Air Force, and, since training in Canada was begun, over 4,000 Canadian cadets have been commissioned in the flying services, while the number of other ranks transferred and subsequently commissioned is about 2,750. Altogether over 8,000 Canadians have served as officers in our flying services, and at the date of the Armistice there were nearly 2,500 in the Royal Air Force, while 1,200 Canadian cadets were undergoing training in England and in Canada.

It may be added that several Canadian firms have maintained a large output both of machines and engines: Canada was producing, in November, 1918, about 350 light machines and eight large flying-boats per month.

The strength of the Australian Flying Corps in November, 1918, amounted to over 250 pilots and a total personnel of considerably over 3,000.

Over 300 New Zealanders have served as officers in the British Flying Services during the war, and at the time of the Armistice there were 142 cadets in training.

The total number of South Africans who have been commissioned in the flying services is about 3,000.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY'S NEW PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE.

Under the munificent bequest of Sir John Eaton, Col. Duncan Graham, in charge of Medicine at the Canadian Hospital, Basingstoke, has (as stated in last week's *Canada*) been appointed a full-time Professor of Medicine, the first, we believe, to accept a medical Chair under these conditions in the Empire.

Dr. Graham graduated from the University of Toronto in 1905, served a year with the Provincial Board of Health, became Resident Pathologist at the Toronto General Hospital, after which he was for two years in charge of the laboratories and Physician to Out-patients to the Tuberculosis League, Pittsburg. He then went abroad for two years for post-graduate work in London, Dresden, Heidelberg and Vienna. Returning to Toronto, he was made Lecturer in Bacteriology, Pathology to the Hospital for Sick Children, and Physician to Out-patients at the General Hospital.

Dr. Graham has had extensive experience during the war, and has served for four years in France and in the East with the Toronto Hospital Unit.

Col. Graham has just sailed for Canada. On April 23 he was entertained at the Athenaeum Club by Sir William Osler, who had asked the teachers of Medicine at the British Schools to meet their Canadian colleague. Sir George Perley, Gen. Sims, Professor Leathes, Professor Ramsay Wright, Col. Rudolf, Col. Gwyn, Col. Charles F. Martin, of McGill, Major Ellis, and Major W. W. Francis were among the Canadians present. Representatives of the London and provincial Schools and the Scottish and Irish Universities were in attendance.

SALE OF SURPLUS ARMY STORES.

The forthcoming week will witness important sales of surplus Army stores. Messrs. Geering & Colyer, the well-known auctioneers, will inaugurate, at 11 a.m. on Monday, at the British Motor Car Company's Depot, Kennington Cross, Brixton, S.W., a sale of motor vehicles, comprising lorries, ambulance cars, valuable touring cars, and motor-cycles.

On May 7, 8, 9, and 10, inclusive, the venue will be the Canadian Ordnance Depot, Ashford. The stores to be put up for auction at the latter place include engines, machinery, timber, wagons, harness, saddlery, tents, furniture, and a great quantity of clothing.

Particulars of the sales will be found on page 148

LYCEUM CLUB FOR R.A.F.

The Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, has been bought by the trustees of the Royal Air Force Club, which is at present housed in temporary premises in Burton Street. The Lyceum, the premier women's club, has been in existence for fifteen years, and has 2,000 members. According to present arrangements, the Committee of the R.A.F. Club will take over the premises at the end of May.

KHAKI UNIVERSITY'S LONDON COLLEGE.

Presentation to Capt. A. G. Sleep.

A most successful social function was held in connection with the London College of the Khaki University of Canada, at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on the evening of Monday last. About 300 of the students and their friends assembled for a social and dance, and the guests were received by Col. and Mrs. H. M. Tory. A feature of the evening was the presentation of a gold watch and fob, together with an illuminated address from the students, instructors and staff of the London College to Capt. A. G. Sleep, who since the formation of the University has been at the head of the London work. The following address was read by Lt. J. C. Fuller:—

As it is not probable that we shall be so lucky as to be able to have another such large and representative gathering of the students and instructors of the London College, we feel that we must take advantage of this occasion to say a few words to you.

By this time we are able to realise the success achieved by the College, under difficulties such as no other branch of the Khaki University of Canada has to contend with. No other measure of this success is necessary to gauge the good work being done than the number and enthusiasm of the students. We know that in the largest degree this attainment is



A CANADIAN V.C.

Capt. G. B. McKean, V.C., M.C., M.M. (on right), in charge of the information service of the Khaki University, and his brother-in-law, Cpl. H. Hilton, R.F.A., of Manor, Sask., son of Mr. E. Hilt n. of Brighton, Canada's photographer in the Seafood camp.

Photograph—E. Hilton.

due to your unfaltering interest, patient work, and intelligent conception of the object of the College.

Nothing can be more gratifying also to the members of the staff and pupils as well, than the perfect accord and friendliness existing not only between staff and pupils, but also, what is more difficult to attain, among the members of the staff regardless of rank. Knowing as we do the difficulty of bringing about such a state of affairs under Army conditions, we are conscious that this success has been due to your kindly and tactful management and example.

We ask you to accept this souvenir of the pleasant months we have worked together in London, knowing that you will appreciate the kindly thoughts and good wishes that go with it, and we assure you that these thoughts and wishes come straight from our Canadian hearts.

After the reading of the address the presentation was made by Sgt. J. B. McLennan. Capt. Sleep, in his reply, intimated

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

that the success of the work of the College had been due to the splendid co-operation of all ranks, and to the fact that they had ever kept before them those high ideals which had been in the mind of Col. Tory when first the work was organised.

Col. Tory, the Director of the Educational Service for the Canadian Army, referred to the fact that Capt. Sleep had been in charge of the London work since the very beginning of things, and to the splendid service which he had rendered. Endorsing all that had been said by Lt. Fuller, Col. Tory said that any success which had been attained by the Khaki College in London was due to the genius of Capt. Sleep.

IS PELMANISM A MEMORY COURSE?

A PREVALENT FALLACY.

To a very considerable number of people Pelmanism means nothing more than a method of improving one's memory. A chance remark overheard the other day is typical of much ill-founded criticism levelled against Pelmanism. A business man, in commenting on a Pelman announcement in a newspaper, said to a friend: "I've not much faith in these mnemonic systems myself. They're too much like crutches: all very well if you're lame and must use them, but it's much better to be able to dispense with them altogether."

Why this idea of Pelmanism should be so widespread at the present time is difficult to understand. In the hundreds of articles on Pelmanism written by leading men and women, and published in every important periodical in the country, it has been repeatedly pointed out that Pelmanism is far more than a mere memory course.

SIR ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH'S DISCOVERY.

But perhaps there is some excuse for the prevalence of this wrong impression, for Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in his report on Pelmanism, admits that he had made the mistake so many others make of supposing that the instruction aimed only at training the memory. He says: "That it (the Pelman System) started with this for its main purpose seems pretty clear to an inquirer who follows through these booklets its reasoned account of itself. But to the inquirer it is even more obvious that Pelmanism, making sure of its ground and feeling its strength, is pushing its claim a great deal further. Indeed, if we once admit Pelmanism to be a system (1) scientifically based on its principles, and (2) working successfully—not to say working wonders—in practice, there is no reason at all why it should stop at training the memory. Every reason, rather, why it should go on to assert itself over the whole field of mental training and, yet further, to offer its help in the formation of character."

WHAT DOES PELMANISM EMBRACE?

Let us glance for a moment at the Synopsis of the twelve lessons which form the Pelman Course, and see for ourselves some of the subjects embraced in the system. Here are twenty of the chapter or section headings from the lessons themselves:—

- Human Energy—energy develops ability and formulates character.
- Method of self-analysis and self-drill.
- Analysis in business.
- Will as dependent on thought and feeling.
- The education of the will.
- Auto-suggestion—use in education and business.
- Diagram of mind-wandering.
- External and internal conditions of concentration.
- Mental powers—their order of development.
- Imagination—method of training.
- Importance of analogies.
- How to originate ideas.
- Brain fag.
- The hygiene of study.
- Self-expression develops ability.
- The art of reasoning.
- How different opinions arise.
- The influence of mind on mind.
- Courage: the primary virtue.
- Studies in self-knowledge.

You will notice that not one of these Headings refers exclusively to memory, although all of them involve that faculty to a greater or lesser degree. Indeed, they cover almost the whole range of mental activity, and show that Pelmanism is designed not merely to aid those with weak and inefficient memories, but to help everyone to use his or her faculties to the full.

THE BETTER YOUR MEMORY THE MORE PELMANISM HELPS.

"My memory's pretty good—I don't need

Pelmanism," is a remark one frequently hears. This statement is based on the same false promise that Pelmanism is simply memory training. If you take the trouble to investigate the claims of Pelmanism, you are inevitably led to the conclusion that the possession of a good natural memory can extract more benefit from Pelmanism than those who are handicapped by a poor memory. The latter have, so to speak, to build from the ground upwards, whereas the man or woman gifted with a good memory has an excellent foundation on which Pelmanism can quickly erect a solid structure of complete mental efficiency.

The most convincing proof that Pelmanism is of infinitely greater usefulness than memory training pure and simple can possibly be, is found in the letters received by the Pelman Institute from the students. There is hardly one of these communications which does not dwell upon some advantage derived from Pelmanism quite unconnected with memory improvement. Here are a few comments culled from some of these letters:—

- (Mo080) "My Pelman training has helped me to decide and to act."
- (Do109) "I have a wider outlook and a grip on business matters that I did not possess before."
- (Bo007) "I have more confidence in myself and am more optimistic."
- (Wo123) "I have developed a real live interest in my business."
- (Wo129) "I consider the lesson on Personality is alone worth the whole fee."
- (Ho327) "I experience a marked improvement, especially in self-confidence and keener observation."
- (No002) "I have learned to avoid fear and cultivate courage."
- (M4825) "It has materially lightened my work in many ways."
- (S5050) "A more concise and better arrangement of ideas in public speaking."
- (K6030) "My will power and personality are considerably stronger."
- (S6297) "Self-consciousness and an abject fear of criticism have vanished."

To continue these brief extracts (and pages of this journal could easily be filled with similar expressions of satisfaction) would merely be wearisome. Those given will serve the purpose, which is to show the enormous scope and power of Pelmanism as a scientific means of all-round self-development.

To ask the question: "Is Pelmanism a memory course?" is, therefore, something like asking whether a five-pound note is worth fifteen shillings. The answer in either case is the same: "Emphatically, yes! and a very great deal besides!"

WHY PELMANISM IS POPULAR.

By Nigel Laurence.

There are people who seem to think that Pelmanism is above their heads—too difficult, too advanced for those who have had only an elementary education.

Actually they are wrong, and any Pelmanist would smile at the suggestion that the beloved "little grey books" are beyond the capacity of any ordinarily intelligent mortal. Pelmanism has achieved its wonderful popularity precisely because it presents no difficulties.

But these doubters (who, by the way, have never even troubled to investigate what Pelmanism means) shake their heads and hold aloof. I have talked with some of them, and I believe that most of their doubting is due to the fact that so many famous and clever men and women are Pelmanists.

It does not occur to them that a University man and an artisan can both profit equally by the same physical training. Given a proper system of muscular drill, any normal man can understand it and benefit by it. And it is

just this, the system, based on memory, that is the key.

For Pelmanism, to define it in the simplest way, is nothing more and less than mental exercise. Even one possessed of a common-sense knowledge that comes from muscle, organ, or faculty of the human body must regularly need and exercise it if it is to develop its proper qualities.

The leg that is never used for walking, becomes what scientists call "atrophied"—it loses its power and elasticity in size and strength. If you were to cease to use your eyes for a period they would be weakened. A muscle unused soon becomes unusable. And it is precisely the same with the faculties and powers of the mind: they must be used regularly if you want them to develop power.

"Cleverness" is probably nothing more than a certain unbleness of brain due to constant exercise and use upon right lines. The mathematician, for instance, cannot learn to be a cleverness for figures; he acquires it by practice, much as a juggler acquires his dexterity by practice. In some cases an early aptitude or natural "tink" for a particular work is displayed, but, broadly speaking, any man or woman can, with due practice, become clever and adept in most of the crafts and arts which are popularly supposed to necessitate a special "gift."

A great violinist was once asked what, in his opinion, was the secret of his marvellous skill. His reply was: "In the first place, practice; in the second place, practice; and, in the third place, again practice."

And "practice" is undeniably the secret of brain-power; of all forms of brain-power. The brain, well used, develops and wastes strong; the little-used brain remains dull and valueless. Pelmanism gives us the right direction for brain use. It does not aim to impart knowledge; it simply aspires to show how the brain should be used.

Pelmanism will not teach you languages, but it makes the learning of languages infinitely easy. It does not teach you eloquence, but it enables you to express yourself fluently in words. It does not make you a clever inventor, or writer, or salesman; but it trains your brain so that you know how to originate ideas and arrange your thoughts, and become persuasive in arguments.

Pelmanism does not give you a shibboleth by the uttering of which you are instantly transformed from a failure to a success, from a poor man to a wealthy; but it does show you why you failed in the past, and how you can succeed in the future, the immediate future.

How many thousands of men and women have proved the truth of this? Then number is truly legion!

But if Pelmanism is no magic password, it is, on the other hand, no affair of laborious study or midnight toil. It is supremely easy, supremely interesting, supremely resultful. You are never in doubt as to its value when once you have started upon it. From lesson 1 onwards you are conscious of a gradual clearing away of mental fogs, doubts, difficulties—a widening of your mental horizon—a brightening of your whole future.

Doubter you may be, until you have begun your first lesson in Pelmanism; doubter you can never be when once you have opened the cover of the first of the immortal "little grey books!"

Now write for a free copy of "Mind and Memory," in which the Pelman Course is fully described and explained, and which also contains a full Synopsis of the lessons of the Course. With this you will also receive an unabridged reprint of "Truth's"

Report on Pelmanism, and particulars showing you how to secure the Complete Course at a reduced fee. Address your application to the Pelman Institute, 21, Pelman House, Blomchury Street, London, W.C.1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE CANADIAN DALMATIA.
To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR.—Magnificent as was President Wilson's appeal to Italy to forego her claims to Fiume and Dalmatia, one can readily understand how difficult Italy finds it to make the great renunciation. Why, she asks, should she be called upon to abandon her Promised Land when other nations are having their widest claims most generously satisfied? America, by virtue of the Fourteen Points and League of Nations, would deprive Italy of Fiume and Dalmatia, yet in spite of the Fourteen Points and the League of Nations intends maintaining the Monroe Doctrine. If the United States were called upon to sacrifice something by virtue of the same principles, Italy would find it much easier to make her sacrifice.

Now there is an exact parallel to Dalmatia on the western coast of Canada. From Alaska proper to the Dixon Entrance—that is, for well over five hundred miles—the western coast of Canada, for fifty miles inland, is owned by the United States. It is as unjust a boundary as any in the world and was obtained by the United States by mere chance. Alaska was a Russian colony, and the Russians stretched their claims southwards down the coast for over half a thousand miles. As nobody had settled the hinterland, or bothered about it, no objection was raised to Russia holding the coast. Then the United States, in a moment when British statesmanship was asleep, bought Alaska from Russia for a nominal sum, and obtained with it several hundred miles of the coastline of the newly-formed Dominion of Canada. Geographically, the United States has as much right to this Canadian Dalmatia as Canada would have to a strip of the American coast fifty miles inland from Maine to Long Island. Canada has long since abandoned her claim to northern Maine, yet America holds jealously to Prince of Wales Island, though the name in all truth is British enough.

A glance at the map makes the matter self-evident. The 141st parallel of longitude separates Alaska and Canada from the Arctic Ocean to within fifty miles of the Pacific Ocean. It should continue to be the boundary line right to the sea. A cluster of mountains stands here as the natural and eternal sentinel between Alaska and Canada, as "the whole sweep of the Alps" separates Italy from her neighbours. Will President Wilson advocate this common-sense boundary and ask his country to forego her claim to Canada's coastline from Yakutat Bay to the Portland Canal?

The United States has formulated the Fourteen Points, and "the compulsion is on her to square every decision she takes part in with those decisions." "If those principles are to be adhered to [Skagway] must serve as the outlet and inlet of the commerce, not of the [United States], but of the land to the north and north-east of that port"—the Yukon and Northern British Columbia. The Yukon is a territory over 500 miles in length, and on an average a couple of hundred miles wide. Yet its only egress to the sea, apart from the ice-bound and economically impossible Arctic, is through Skagway. How can the river commerce of Dawson, Uglivie, Selkirk, with the gold of the Yukon—how can the commerce of the White Horse Railway—reach the sea except through Skagway? If Skagway is in Canada's Fiume, the coast and islands from the Lynn Canal to the Portland Canal form a perfect geographical parallel to Dalmatia. There is this difference, however, Italy claims only part of the islands and ports of Dalmatia, while the United States holds the whole five hundred and more miles of coast from Yakutat Bay to the Dixon Entrance. This should be given to Canada at once.

Here is the golden opportunity for President Wilson to convince the world that his ideals, which are the ideals of all Christian democracies, can hold their own in this hard, selfish world.

JOHN J. O'GORMAN.

Somewhere in France.

April 26, 1919

A PERMANENT MACHINE GUN CORPS.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR.—Your summary of the new Permanent Force Establishment makes no mention of a Canadian Machine Gun Service. No apparent effort is being made to perpetuate this magnificent new service of the Canadian Corps and the fine depot at Seaford, with its very effective school.

Among all the Overseas Forces of the Empire, Canada was the only one which had its own school and research department. She also was the only Force to have a General (General R. Brutinel) as Corps Machine Gun Officer, as the Imperial establishment only provides a Colonel. Most of the instructors have returned to Canada, but there still are a few of the staff of the old school who are most keen to remain on with the service in the Permanent Force.

It must be remembered that machine guns (Vickers) can only develop their true powers in the hands of thoroughly trained gunners. Properly handled, the machine gun is the most effective weapon we have. Badly handled, it is the most futile. The importance therefore of the training of gunners cannot be over-emphasised. They require more training than any other arm of the service, chiefly because errors due to bad handling are so serious. Clearance over our own troops are so low that the danger of hitting them is great if the guns are manned by insufficiently trained persons. Errors in direction, elevation, etc., cause complete loss of fire power, and result in the mere wasting of ammunition on a portentous scale. Since their main duty is to

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fight for the Infantry, they must, in addition to being masters of their own weapons, have a thorough knowledge of the work of the Infantry and the other arms with which they operate.

A permanent cadre of two companies and a gunnery school is the least force to be any practical use. As regards equipment, guns are equally important with men, so that each company should have at least 100 guns with the same number for the school. In fact, there cannot be too many Vickers guns in reserve in Canada. The school should have its experimental staff so as to keep ahead of all other armies in machine gunnery, as it has been throughout the war.

I shall be glad to try and answer any further questions on this subject which may occur.—Yours truly,

FREDERICK V. LONGSTAFF, Major.

(Late 5th Battalion, the East Surrey Regt., Hon. Adviser in Machine Gun Literature to the Canadian Machine Gun Depot, Seaford.)

THE WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR.—I am a subscriber to your paper, and would like to say the articles in your issue of April 19, by "Another Who Needs It," "Pilot, D.F.C., M.M.," and "Canuck" are, I believe, representative of the general feelings of Canadians commissioned in the Imperial Army after two or three years' service in the ranks of the Canadians.

I feel the only satisfactory way would be for each Government to give gratuity for the period served with each army, and suggest that if you would bring this to the notice of the Canadian authorities you would be doing a great thing for a great many who are in a similar position to myself, i.e., two years seven months Canadian Army, one year nine months Imperial Army. Yours sincerely,

R. H.

Last year the Canadian Bible Society raised more than \$25,000, its best return on record.

A committee of the Dominion House of Commons has decided to report that hereditary titles in Canada should cease on the death of the present holders.

"Chatham," with which Miss Elsie Janis was to collect on Thursday at Messrs. Tattersall's, Knightsbridge, on behalf of the funds of Our Dumb Friends' League, formerly belonged to the Canadian cavalry, and was presented to Mrs. Turnbull, a member of the Blue Cross Committee, in recognition of the work done by the Blue Cross for Canadian horses.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the
"London Gazette"

From the
"London Gazette"

quishes the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. on ceasing to be specially emp'd.
Canada. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) D. M. Bright, C.A.S.C., to be act. M
whilst emp'd. as Sub Sector Comdr., from March 23 to Aug. 22, 1918, wh



5TH BDE. C.F.A. HEADQUARTERS STAFF.
Left to right : Capt. Bevan (Vet. Off.), Capt. Wakefield (M.O.), Capt. Campbell
 (Paymaster), Lt. Irwin (Assist. Adj.), Lt.-Col. Constantine, D.S.O. (O.C.), Capt.
 Ormond (Chaplain), Lt. Boale (Signals).

2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. R. F. Given ceases to
 secd. for duty with the R.A.P. (Mar. 31).

Canada. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) D. M. Bright, C.A.S.C., to be act. M. whilst emp'd. as Sub Sector Comdr., from March 23 to Aug. 22, 1918, when he reverts to act. rank of Capt.

Newfoundland
ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT, 1st Battalion: Maj. T. G. Mathias, D.S.O. (Welsh Regt.), relinquishes the act. rank of Lt. Col. on ceasing to command the Bn. (March 16). Maj. A. E. Bernard, M.C., to be act. Lt. Col. while comdg the Bn. (March 31).

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS. Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Accidentally Killed.
Proctor, Lt. J. A., Cont. Ont.

Died

King, Sister J. N., Nurse, Serv.
McLean, Lt. R. J., Que.
Moore, Capt. W. McL., M.C., Sask.

NOTES ON OFFICERS.

Lt. J. S. McKee, 16th Brigade, C.F.A., was on April 19 reported wounded in the right thigh while serving with the North Russian Expeditionary Force.

Capt. N. L. Wells, 4th C.M.R., previously reported interned in Holland, has been repatriated to England. He belongs to Regina, where he held a Militia commission in the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

For Services in France, Mesopotamia and East Russia
("London Gazette" Supplement, April 30.)

EAST RUSSIA.—Major J. MacL. Bell, Quebec Regt.
FRANCE.—Additions to Sir Douglas Haig's Despatch of Nov. 8, 1918.—Brig.-Gen. R. Brutinel, C.M.G., D.S.O., C.M.M.G. Services; Col. (T./Maj.-Gen.) the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B.; Nursing Sister (Mrs.) C. C. Robertson, C.A.M.C., attd. 1st C.S.
MESOPOTAMIA.—Additions to Lt.-Gen. Sir W. R. Marshall's Despatch of Nov. 11, 1918.—T./Capt. W. A. Cardwell, M.B., B.A.M.C.; Lt.-Col. C. L. Flick, C.M.G., Can. Local Forces, attd. 1/6th Bn., Devon Regt. (Nicola Valley, B.C.).

Amendments.

The undermentioned are now correctly described:—*Gazette*, Oct. 7, 1918: Capt. D. O. Horgan, C.A.P.C.; *Gazette*, Dec. 31, 1918: Capt. N. A. D. Armstrong, 16th Bn.; N./S. F. S. Boulter, C.A.M.C., attd. No. 2 Gen. Hosp.; Capt. (A./Maj.) G. S. Currie, M.C., E. Ont.; N./S. E. Easley, C.A.M.C., attd. No. 2 Sta. Hosp.; Capt. J. B. Jenkinson, 1st C.S.; Major K. O. MacLachey, R.R.C., attd. No. 3 Gen. Hosp.; Lt. C. B. Maxwell, Gen. List; N./S. E. McGreer, attd. No. 3 Gen. Hosp.; N./S. W. G. McLeod, attd. No. 1 Gen. Hosp.; Lt. H. A. Nelson, 1st C. Ont.; Lt.-Col. W. Rhoades, D.S.O., M.C., 5th C.M.R.; Major W. V. Sifton, D.S.O., 4th C.M.R.; Lt. H. C. Whitaker, D.S.O., 72nd Bn.; Capt. R. H. Wilson, 75th Bn.; 45200 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) W. McC. Sinclair, 1st Eng. Bn.; 109577 Sgt. (A./C.Q.M.S.) R. Telfer, 3rd Div. Sig. Co. Engrs.

CANADIAN DELEGATES IN PARIS.

Sir Robert Borden presided at several meetings of the British Delegations during the latter part of last week (writes Mr. L. P. Trepanier, the Canadian Press representative, from Paris), and on Friday he attended the meeting of the Council of Three, and assisted in the examination of the subjects under discussion. On Saturday he and the Hon. A. L. Sifton also attended at a meeting of the same Council at which the report of the Commission on the International Regime of Ports, Waterways and Railways was examined before its final inclusion in the terms of the Peace Treaty.

The Canadian Ministers have also been engaged in conference with other delegations respecting minor difficulties which inevitably arise in modifying reports of Commissions so as to carry out the views of the various delegations by whom exception has sometimes been taken to the precise terms of the reports as presented. Important discussions have taken place as to certain questions, both as to form and substance, which have arisen with regard to the League of Nations Covenant and the Labour Convention.

At the plenary session of the Peace Conference on Monday Sir Robert Borden presented the nine points which the Labour Commission wished to see embodied in the Treaty of Peace.

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, RIDGEC.—Lt.-Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O., 22nd Bn. (eye).
MILITARY HOSPITAL, RIFES.—Lt. G. Beveridge, 20th Res. (r. humerus; undisch. fracture).

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, 17, N. VICTORY STREET.—Capt. (A./Maj.) G. P. Vanier, 22nd Bn. (amp. f. leg); Lt. F. G. Moore, 87th Bn. (left knee, hip and thigh).
GRANVILLE SPECIAL, BEXTON.—Lt. M. A. Taylor, 1st Bn. (l. leg, and frac. r. humerus); Lt. R. A. W. Stewart, 20th Bn. (l. arm, shell gas); Lt. L. C. Byrne, Light Horse (r. leg, frac. tibia and fibula); Lt. A. C. David, 78th Bn. (r. thigh, frac. femur).

Convalescent.

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, MATLOCK BATH, Lt. R. C. Townsend, 20th Bn.; Lt. H. P. Crowe, 42nd Bn.; Lt. B. P. Meredith, 5th C.M.R.; Lt. J. R. Heggie, 4th M.G. Bn.; Lt. I. L. Thomson, 13th Bn.

Discharged from Hospital.

Lt. E. A. Bent, R.C.R.; Lt. O. L. Fielder, 72nd Bn.; Lt.-Col. C. J. Verreault, D.S.O., 25th Bn.

Seriously Ill.

Lt. C. A. Hewitt, 78th Bn. (appendicitis), No. 2 General, Havre.

Sir Ovan, a horse bred in Alberta, was recently sold for \$35,000.

Prohibition of betting on racetracks in Canada will be enforced for six months after the Peace, announces Sir Thomas White.

Mr. E. W. Bentley, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated in an interview that he considers Canada will be able to absorb all the labour available in the near future.

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CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

The C.E.F. athletic championships will be held at Seaford on Wednesday next, May 7. Three entries are being allowed from each area in each event, and the winners and runners-up of each event will represent Canada in the Inter-Services International Meet on May 24. Wednesday's competitions will commence at 2 p.m. Lt.-Col. A. G. Turner is chairman, and Lt. J. W. Patterson vice-chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements. Capt. Davidson will act as secretary.

The Canadian Headquarters (London) Cricket Club opens its season to-day (Saturday) with a game against the L. & N.W. Railway Company's team at Wembley Park. It is anticipated the Canadians will be able to field a strong eleven under the captaincy of Sergt. H. Buckle, formerly of the Winnipeg Wanderers' Club.

Pte. F. Nelson Smith, 12th Bn. Railway Troops, of Winnipeg, who has been discharged in England, announces that he has made arrangements to bring Alfred Shrub, the famous distance runner and record-holder, to England to compete in forthcoming athletic events. Shrub left this country twelve years ago, and has since been farming near Bowmanville, Ont. He has gone into training, and will arrive in England early in June.

Sgt. J. H. Massey, 12th Res. Bn., the well-known Toronto distance runner, won second place in the five-mile inter-theatre of war cross-country championship, decided at Windsor on Monday. His time was 30 min. 52 sec., the going being extremely heavy.

In his 20-round contest with "Boy" McOrmick, at the N.S.C., on Monday night, for the light heavy-weight championship, Sgt. Harold Rolph was disqualified in the fifteenth round. During the match Rolph was repeatedly warned for holding.

The Newfoundland crew finished fourth in an international rowing match at Paris on Sunday, over a distance of 2,600 metres.

Official figures give the total vote in the referendum in Quebec on wine and beer as 178,112 for and 18,433 against.

According to a despatch from Mr. W. E. Playfair, Canadian Press correspondent at Vladivostok, the evacuation of the Canadian troops in Siberia was expected to begin about April 20.

The first general meeting of the United Kingdom Branch of the G.W.V.A. of Canada will be held in the Lounge Room, Khaki University of Canada, 4th, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

The Royal Society of St. George sent the following message to Canada last week:—"The Canadians were not too proud to fight by the side of England, who will see that our Empire does not lose the freedom of the seas nor the substance for the shadow of victory."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Negotiations with the Government Company's Further Offer.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada was held on Monday last at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., Mr. Alfred W. Smithers, M.P., (the chairman) presiding.

Further Offer to Government.

The Chairman, at the outset, referred to the appointment of the influential committee of stockholders which was the outcome of the special general meeting on March 21, and proceeded to say: "The committee met and consulted with the board on April 4 and 8. We came to a unanimous decision as to the scheme we would recommend the shareholders to accept on a friendly and agreed basis; full details were cabled to President Kofley, and he has submitted our proposal to Sir Thomas White, the acting Premier. Mr. Kelley has had a long interview with Sir Thomas White, and is supplying him with all the information he requires. One result of the interview was, Sir Thomas White promised our Bill for increased borrowing powers should go forward, and it has already passed the Canadian House of Commons. This has relieved our financial position, as the hanging up of the Bill and the putting in of a Receiver on the Grand Trunk Pacific had, of course, somewhat injured our credit. There have been two or three debates in the Canadian Parliament arising out of the Government putting in a Receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific."

Points in the Case.

Proceeding to put forward again some points of their case, which appeared to be ignored or misunderstood, Mr. Smithers said it had been stated that the Canadian Northern was already in existence before the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific. That was quite true; it was a network of lines on the prairie radiating from Winnipeg, but when the Government agreed to assist in the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific, it never entered into their minds that the Government would seriously delay the success of the Grand Trunk Pacific by actually subsidising the Canadian Northern to parallel the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific lines for many hundreds of miles; yet this is what they did, and after giving that company the equivalent of £60,000,000 in the twenty years of its existence, and then, finding what they had done was insufficient to enable the company to carry on, the whole concern was taken over by the Government, and 18 per cent. was paid for \$60,000,000 of its Common Stock. In 37 years the Canadian Pacific had received from the Government the equivalent of £70,000,000. They had thus to contend not only against ordinary competition, but against two companies heavily subsidised by the Government, who built lines into the very country the Government had arranged with them to occupy, and in the case of the Canadian Northern, paralleled, with Government assistance, both the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific for many hundreds of miles.

Differential Treatment.

"We have never," he continued, "denied our obligations with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific, but when our inability to meet our obligations arises from causes beyond our control, we ask, why should we be treated on such an utterly different footing as compared with the other companies I have mentioned; those companies having received the generous assistance I have mentioned and the Grand Trunk having received only £3,000,000 from the Government in the long period of 65 years? I stated in my speech on March 21 here that war conditions had been a main cause of our difficulties, and that we were the only company, with one exception, in Great Britain, Canada, or the United States that had been left unaided to bear the impossible conditions caused by the war. The one exception was the Canadian Pacific, which has been able, up to date, to meet the strain of war conditions owing to its exceptional reserve strength. This statement has been challenged in Canada. I must repeat a few figures to prove the truth of what I said. In 1916 we earned over fixed charges £1,200,000, out of which we paid the full dividends on

the Guaranteed and First and Second Preference Stocks and carried £100,000 to reserve. Each amount, if divided, would have paid the full dividend on the Third Preference and left over £200,000 for the Ordinary Stock. We did not divide this amount of £400,000 because we wished to be on the safe side, and the shareholders allowed us to carry it to reserve.

The 1917 Position.

Now look at the history of 1917. In 1916 we had earned the biggest traffic in our history, a gross increase of £1,500,000 over 1915. In 1917 we carried a gross increase of £1,000,000 over the amount of £1,500,000 in 1916, and what was the result instead of earning £1,250,000 over fixed charges as in 1916 with £1,000,000 increase in traffic, we only managed to meet our fixed charges, or a



MR. A. W. SMITHERS, M.P.
Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Photo: Elliott and Fry

loss of over £1,250,000 for 1917 as compared with 1916. The operating expenses of 1917 increased £1,774,000 from increased cost of wages, coal and material. As I stated at the special meeting, I was in Canada from May to November. We brought every possible pressure to bear to obtain an increase of rates, but we met with no success. In 1918, the report of which year we are considering today, the gross receipts amount in round figures to the huge total of £12,655,000, as compared with £9,957,000 in 1917, or an increase of £2,698,000, but the working expenses amount in round figures to £10,979,000, as compared with £8,065,000 in 1917, or an increase of £2,914,000. We thus carried this enormous traffic at a net loss as compared even with 1917 of £216,000 as far as the Grand Trunk Railway proper was concerned. On the other hand, we were helped by better results on our American lines as compared with 1917 to the extent of £206,094.

Increased Costs

"As I have stated, the Grand Trunk working expenses amounted in 1918 to £10,979,000, or an increase of £2,900,000. This enormous increase in working expenses was principally made up as follows: In maintenance of way and structures an increase of £535,000; in maintenance of equipment (motive power department) an increase of £667,000; in maintenance of equipment (car department), an increase of £520,000; and in conducting transportation an increase of £1,137,000. The increase in the cost of fuel and of all materials accounts for some portion of this increase, but undoubtedly the largest item is the increased cost of labour. Thus, in 1918 we carried a gross traffic on the Grand Trunk proper of £12,655,000 and earned nothing over fixed charges, whereas in 1913—the last complete year before the war—we carried a gross traffic

The Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Smithers then dealt with the Grand Trunk Pacific results, showing how much the operating expenses had increased during the war, and in larger proportion than ever before, with the result that the Government loan of \$7,500,000 was exhausted at the beginning of March. "The continued increase of expenses," he said, "and the falling off of traffic resulting from a deficient demand along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific did not enable the Grand Trunk Pacific to meet operating expenses, and we were compelled to give the Government the notice that we could not continue to work the line owing to the expenses having increased to such a large extent. No board ever gave a notice with more regret, and nothing but absolute necessity would have justified us in giving such notice. The expenses were beyond our control; they arose out of war conditions, and it was up to the Government to have said to us, 'We will give you a few weeks, while we are negotiating with you, an amount sufficient to meet the loss on operating expenses.' The Government preferred to put the line in the hands of a receiver, which, of course, incidentally had the effect of damaging our credit, but we were absolutely helpless, and we could do nothing but acquiesce in the course the Government pursued."

Recent Financial Difficulties.

"I now come to another of the serious difficulties with regard to finance which we have had to face since the war commenced. In January, 1915, we raised £1,000,000 Three-Year 5½ per Cent. Notes at £98½, and later in the year succeeded in raising £2,500,000 in this country and £800,000 in New York. The £2,500,000 raised in this country were Five-Year 5½ per Cent. Notes at £99. Remember this was in the midst of war, and we have no occasion to be ashamed of the terms on which the money was borrowed. The £800,000 was borrowed in New York, as that was a condition that the Treasury made in giving us permission to issue the £2,500,000 in London. The £800,000 raised in New York, including commission, cost us between 6½ per cent. and 7 per cent. In January, 1918, the £1,000,000 Three-Year 5½ per Cent. Notes issued in 1915 matured, and we were able to provide for them by the issue of a like amount of Three-Year 6 per Cent. Notes at £98 10s. In October, 1918, we had £2,000,000 of notes falling due, he sides loans with our bankers, which we provided for by issuing £3,000,000 Three-Year 6 per Cent. Notes at £99. Now it must be remembered that all this financing would have been accomplished in peace times by the issue of Debenture Stock at a price yielding 4½ per cent. to 4¾ per cent., therefore, in the matter of finance the company has been hardly hit in having to pay a rate of some 1½ per cent. to 2 per cent. more than would have been paid in pre-war times. Not only did the war make financial operations difficult, but the war was the cause of our ever-increasing expenses, which, of course, damaged our credit, as a railway cannot be expected to inspire the same confidence when it is only covering its fixed charges instead of earning £1,000,000 in excess."

In concluding, Mr. Smithers pointed out that they represented 100,000 investors in this country, the use of whose capital, lent at a rate of interest of about 4½ per cent., must have been of great value to Canada. The losses these people had suffered were pitiable in the extreme. They submitted their new offer with the earnest desire of arriving at a friendly settlement, and they hoped it was now receiving the favourable consideration of the Government.

The report was unanimously adopted, after brief discussion.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.
 Canada—34 p.c. 1938, 773; 44 p.c., 1920-25, 964;
 34 p.c. Ins. Stock, 1909-34, 813; 34 p.c. Ins. Stock,
 1930-50, 754; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 854; 24 p.c., 693; 3 p.c.,
 1938, 774.
 Alberta—4 p.c., 1922, 96; 44 p.c. Reg., 833; 4 p.c.,
 1942, 774.
 British Columbia—44 p.c. Reg., 1941, 90; 3 p.c.
 Reg., 1941, 68.
 Manitoba—4 p.c., 1928, 90.
 New Brunswick—4 p.c., 78.
 Newfoundland—34 p.c., 1941-51, 73; 4 p.c. Reg.,
 1913-38, 834; 34 p.c., 1910, 728.
 Nova Scotia—4 p.c., 79.
 Quebec—4 p.c. Reg., 854.
 Saskatchewan—4 p.c., 1923, 944; 4 p.c., 1949, 761;
 54 p.c., 1924-34, 1024.

Municipal.
 Calgary—44 p.c., 1928-37, 821.
 Edmonton—5 p.c., 1923-33, 95; 6 p.c., 1953, 83;
 44 p.c., 1932-52, 844.
 Hamilton—4 p.c., 1930-40, 82.
 Leambridge—44 p.c., 72.
 Montreal—4 p.c., 1932, 834; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 753;
 3 p.c., 66; 44 p.c., 1951-53, 844.
 Moose Jaw—5 p.c., 814.
 New Westminster—44 p.c., 71.
 North Battleford—5 p.c., 1943-53, 76.
 North Vancouver—5 p.c., 70.
 Port Arthur—44 p.c., 838.
 Regina—5 p.c., 1958, 713.
 Sault Ste. Marie—44 p.c., 74; 44 p.c., 72.
 Saskatoon—5 p.c., 1941-61, 813.
 Sherbrooke—4 p.c., 1921, 1001.
 Toronto—34 p.c., 84; 4 p.c., 1922-28, 923; 44 p.c.,
 1948, 853.
 Vancouver—4 p.c., 1950-51, 713; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 703;
 44 p.c., 1923-33, 954.
 Victoria—44 p.c., 754.
 Winnipeg—4 p.c., 1940-60, 744; 44 p.c., 1943-53,
 644.

Railways.
 Alberta Great Waterway—5 p.c., 1930, 852.
 Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay—Namped, 66.
 Algoma Eastern—5 p.c., 66.
 Atlantic & North-West—5 p.c., 1937, 944.
 Calgary & Edmonton—4 p.c., 738.
 Canada Atlantic—4 p.c., 1955, 654.
 Canadian Northern—Alberta 34 p.c., 1950, 694;
 Ontario 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 642; 34 p.c., 72; Pacific
 4 p.c., 1950, 724; 44 p.c., 1950, 80; Quebec 4 p.c.
 Perp. Deb., 654; C.N.R. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 683;
 3 p.c., 1953, 634; 4 p.c., 1930, 84; 4 p.c. Land, 95;
 4 p.c. Alberta, 1930, 764; 4 p.c. Saskatchewan, 764;
 4 p.c., 1934, 858; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 1920-30, 464;
 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 934; 5 p.c. Secured Notes, 1921,
 1924, 854.
 Can. Pacific, 1773; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 744;
 6 p.c. Notes, 1071.
 Central Vermont—4 p.c., 1920, 694.
 Edmonton Duvernay—4 p.c., 73.
 Grand Trunk—4 p.c. Guar. 583; 5 p.c. 1st
 Pref., 544; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 44; 4 p.c. 3rd, 224;
 5 p.c. Deb., 874; 4 p.c. Perp. Cons., 68; Gt.
 Western 5 p.c. Perp., 324; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 92;
 54 p.c. Notes, 1920, 864; 6 p.c. Notes, Oct. 21, 964.
 Grand Trunk Pac.—4 p.c., 1939, 78; 3 p.c., 1952,
 694; 4 p.c., 1956 "A", 604; 4 p.c., 1956 "B", 694;
 Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 684; Lake Superior
 4 p.c. Deb., 58.
 New Brunswick—5 p.c., 1934, 914; 4 p.c. Perp.
 Deb., 75.
 Ont. & Que. 5 p.c. Permanent, 924.
 Pac. Gt. Eastern—44 p.c., 1942, 814.
 Que. & Lake St. John—4 p.c., 644.
 Que. Cent. & Cap. Stock, 874.
 Toronto Grey & Bruce—734.

Financial, Land and Investment
 Anglo-Canadian Finance—6/44.
 Bank of Montreal, 464.
 Br. Emp. Trust Corp. Refd., 14/104; Pref., 16/4.
 Can. Bank of Commerce, 44.
 Calgary & Edmonton—8/4.
 Can. Northern Prairie, 36/4.
 Can. Land & Irrigation Co. 8/44; 18/4 pd., 6/4;
 Deb., 24.
 Hudson's Bay 8/716; Pref., 91/3.

Investment Corp. of Canada—604; Pref., 634.
 Land Corp. of Canada—16/6.
 Royal Bank of Canada—454.
 San Antonio—1st Mt. Deposit Receipts, 244.
 Trust & Loan Co. of Can.—E5 pd., 821/32.
 Western Can. Land—Debs., 63; Mort. Bds., 68.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.
 Brazil Traction—Com., 564; Pref., 924.
 B.C. Electric—Pfd., 35; Def., 35; Pref., 57;
 44 p.c. Deb., 614.
 Calgary Power—Bds., 79.
 Can. Gen. Elect.—Pref., 111.
 Can. Marconi—15/9.
 Cedars Rapids—Bonds, 92.
 Cities Service—Com., 422.
 Elect. Dev. of Ontario—Bds., 95.
 Kaministiquia—108.
 Mont. L. H. & P.—Cap. Stk., 33.
 Mont. Street Rly.—44 p.c. Deb., 1922, 95.
 Shawinigan—Bonds, 104; 44 p.c. Con. Deb., 81.
 Toronto Power—44 p.c. Deb., 84.
 Toronto Suburban—44 p.c. Deb., 60.
 Vancouver Power—44 p.c. Guar. Deb., 61.
 Winnipeg Electric—44 p.c. Debs., 673.

Iron, Coal and Steel.
 Algoma Steel—Bonds, 734; Funding Scrip Certs.,
 707.
 Dominion Steel—Pref., 894.
 Lake Superior—224.
 Can. Vickers—Deb., 1033.

Miscellaneous.
 Asbestos Corp. of Canada—60; Pref., 764.
 Bell's United Asbestos—Ord., 43/3; Pref., 19/6.
 Can. Car.—Bds., 1004; Pref., 1024.
 Can. Cement—Pref., 1024; Ord., 73.
 Can. Cotton—Bds., 804.
 Can. Explosives—Pref., 102.
 Can. Steamship—Deb., 844; Voting, 65.
 Can. W. Lumber—Com., 1/54; 5 p.c. 1st Deb.,
 464; 5 p.c. Inc. Deb., 124; Interest Warrants, 10.
 Can. W. Natural Gas—Deb., 774.
 Cockshutt Plow—Com., 234; Pref., 933.
 Columbia Western Lumber Yards—Pref., 12/3.
 Dominion Glass—Pref., 83.
 Dominion Textile Bds.—103.
 Forest Mills of B.C.—Deb., 36; Ord., 2/4; 6 p.c.
 Burns Withy—73/6; Pref., 815/16.
 Imperial Tobacco, Canada—Pref., 19/74; Ord.,
 23/14.
 Peimans—Bonds, 95.
 Spanish River Pulp—Pref., 824; Com., 204; 6 p.c.
 "A" Reg., 92.
 Simpson (Robert)—Pref., 834 xd.

Mining.
 Mond Nickel—78/14; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23/4;
 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 20/9; 5 p.c. Deb., 904 xd.
 Casey Cobalt—2/9.
 Le Roi No. 2—8/3.
 Mining Corp. of Can.—13/84.
 Roseland-Kootenay—1/44.

Mr. Justice Dugas, of Montreal, has issued an order transferring Canadian Pacific stock to the value of over \$22,000,000, held in New York on behalf of enemy aliens, to the Canadian Minister of Finance.

Three hundred representatives of Ontario municipalities have requested the Government to turn over to the Hydro Electric Commission for electrification branch lines of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway in the Province, and to co-operate with the Commission so that municipalities may acquire branch lines as necessary.

Canadian agricultural implement manufacturers have secured orders for France and Roumania to the value of over \$2,000,000. Scandinavia countries are also in the market for Canadian implements. The conditions in this trade are most promising (reports the Minister of the Interior), and steps towards greater intimacy in industrial relations are being made in several fields by Canadian industry.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended April 21.

Canadian Northern, \$345,900; dec., \$83,600.
 Canadian Pacific, \$3,037,000; inc., \$21,000.
 Grand Trunk, \$256,502; inc., £48,455.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, May 3—Belita.

Sunday, May 4—Scotian.

Tuesday, May 6—Scandinavian.

Friday, May 9—Minnedosa.

Wednesday, May 14—Manitapan.

Thursday, May 22—Corinthian.

Wednesday, May 28—Tunisian.

White Star and Dominion Lines

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, May 3—Celtic.

Friday, May 3—Celtic.

Wednesday, May 14—Lapland.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, May 3—Canada.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, May 3—Royal George.

Tuesday, May 6—Orduna.

Thursday, May 8—Coronia.

Saturday May 10—Carmania.

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, May 8—Manchester Corporation.

Thursday, May 15—Manchester Hero.

"THE 100 BEST INVESTMENTS."

The British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 57, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, have just published the quarterly supplement of "The 100 Best Investments", price 4d. (post free), thus bringing that annual work of reference up to date. Besides the usual features, the work contains an informative article entitled "Changing Conditions," which deals with the problems which confront the investor, and a number of useful tables and hints of value to everyone concerned with the remunerative employment of capital. The book is arranged in convenient form, the securities being set out alphabetically and also in order of yield.

The Empire Mail celebrates its first anniversary with the current number. Its contents include "Germany's Real World Aims: What Her Commercial Policy Means," by the Earl of Denbigh; and "The Mineral Resources of the Empire," an interview with Lord Morris, deputy chairman of the new Imperial Bureau.

To the Canadian Magazine for April Isabel Eccleston Mackay contributes a travel sketch, "The Timeless Travellers"; E. R. Macdonald, "A Little Talk about Lampmen"; Sir John Willison, a further installment of reminiscences, "Office and Patronage"; W. S. Wallace, "The First Canadian Agent in London"; Randolph Carlyle, "Social Service and the State."

The Montreal brokerage firm of Thornton, Davidson & Co. announce the formation of a new branch of their business to be known as Thornton, Davidson & Co., Ltd., to deal in Government, municipal and other investment issues. Mr. Hugh G. Davidson is the president of the new enterprise, Major Arthur F. Nation vice-president, and Messrs. Maus B. Wheelright, C. O. Cameron and L. A. Wyse directors.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days: -

Consols Pay Day, Friday, May 2.

Friday, May 13. Saturday, May 14

London, Tuesday

Business has not been large on the Stock Exchange during the week, and markets, apart from one or two specialties which have shown strength, have moved with narrow irregularity. The blizzard seriously interrupted wire communications and held up business with the provinces, while the minime of the Budget, and of the usual May 1 holiday, have also operated restrictively. The hitch at the Peace Conference over the Adriatic question did not seriously affect sentiment, but it tended to accentuate reserve. The general undertone of markets is fairly healthy.

Among Canadian securities dealings, as elsewhere, have been light and spotty. Dominion gilt-edged issues have been steady at previous levels; the 4½ per cents. hold at 96, the Fours at 85, and the 3½ per cents. at 75. Alberta 4½ per cents. have added a point at 83. The Saskatchewan 4½ per cents. at 84 remain very firm.

In the municipal group conditions have been steady, but slow. Victoria 4½ per cents. at 74½ have added ½.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacific is firm at 178, which is without change on the week. Grand Trunk stocks have dropped ½ to 1 here and there. The meeting failed to act as a tonic to the market, but the underlying tendency is healthy, and increasing hopes are indulged that a friendly settlement between the Government and the company will eventually materialise.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have lost the turn at 8 7-16. Lower priced descriptions have not varied.

Among industrials Canadian Cars are unchanged at 59, but the pref. has risen 1 to 103. Canadian Cement pref. at 103 is 1½ up. Lake Superiors have gained a point at 22. There has been a further advance in Spanish River Pulp pref. to 82½. City Services Common has jumped to 422.

In the silver mining group, Mining Corp. of Canada holds at 12s. 9d., but Casey Cobalts are slightly weaker.

vestments to such issues as Dominion Textile and Canadian Cottons, but the fact that proceeded to make any material advance.

Similar comment may well be headed with regard to steel. Dominion Steel company, while traded in to some considerable extent held absolutely firm despite a statement from Mr. Mark Workman, president of the company, to the effect that productions were marking high records. The output of pig iron, for instance, in the month of March, amounted to 31,000 tons, which, with one exception, is the largest since December of 1915. Steel ingots showed a considerable advance as well, while in the matter of rails the previous record of 19,504 tons (June, 1913) compares most favourably with that of 22,399 tons rolled in the month just completed.

Steel Company of Canada shares, again, reacted three points to 62 in the very face of the most favourable report just issued. That the company was able to earn close upon 30 per cent., before taking extraordinary write-offs into consideration, and after write-offs 18 per cent on the common stock, speaks well for the initiative of the company's management. This latter, indeed, was foreshadowed in the first few months of the war, when the company refused to close down even a portion of its plant and continued to pile up ingots into storage, which were later sold at a handsome profit.

That construction in the Dominion is recommencing is evidenced by the fact that the Maxwell Motor Car Co., Ltd., will spend \$6,000,000 in the next year and a half in the building of new plant at Walkerville. Real estate concerns report an increased demand, and prices of late have steadied considerably.

Among the more active stocks, present prices are as follows:—Atlantic Sugar, 26½; Canada Car. pref., 89; Canada Cement, 67; Canadian Converters, 54½; Canadian Cottons, 81½; Canadian General Electric, 106½; Canadian Locomotive, 64½; Canadian S.S., pref., 78; Con. Smelting, 28; Dominion Canners, 35; Dominion Glass, 49; Dominion Steel, 61; Maple Leaf, 138; Montreal Power, 92; National Breweries, 58½; Ogilvie Flour, 210; Shawinigan, 117½; Spanish River, 19; Steel of Canada, 62; St. Lawrence Flour, 92½.

In the banking list, Merchants is at 197½, Montreal at 215½, Molsons at 193½, Royal at 210, and Union at 160.

The old War Loans stand as follows: 1925 at 99, 1931 at 99½. In the Victory Loans, 1922 is at 100½, 1923 at 100½, 1933 at 102½, and 1937 at 106.

Mining stocks during the last week have grown slightly stronger under the leadership of Dome, which gained \$1.50 to \$14.50. In other gold issues, Hollinger is up 5 to \$6.50. Kirkland Lake ½ to 49½, and McIntyre 4 to \$1.70. Silver stocks were rather more irregular. Adanac being down ½ to 18½. Crown Reserve even at 41½. Nisissing off 10 to \$9.05, and Temiskaming up 2 to 35. Brokers report a heavy accumulation of buying orders, and although some of these were put through during the last few days it is expected that a pronounced activity may commence at any time.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

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Reserve Fund - \$328,767 2 7

Assets under Administration \$16,457,192.

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Bank of Scotland Canadian Bank of Commerce

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Bank of Montreal. A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, 1910, payable June 1.

Kamistiquia Power. A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, 1910, payable June 1.

Dominion Bank. A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, 1910, payable June 1.

Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Company. A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of the company at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the quarter ending April 30.

Canadian Bank of Commerce. A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, 1910, payable June 1.

Western Dominion Collieries. After paying dividends of \$1,150 for depreciation of mine and yard equipment accounts for the year ended April 30, 1910, show a profit of \$7,795, which increases the credit balance to be carried forward to \$119,925.

St. John and Quebec Railway. The Board of Montreal notifies that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants of the St. John and Quebec Railway Co. first mortgage 4 per cent. debentures, 1902, due June 1, the balances will be struck on the evening of May 10, after which date the stock will be transferable ex-dividend.

Canadian Resources Development. The accounts for the year ended October last show loss for year of £5,000, making debit balance carried forward £14,554. The report states that the financial position of the company has been a matter of grave anxiety for some time past, and a further issue of debentures has been decided upon, the Treasury having given the requisite permission within the past few days. The present amount of debenture stock is £25,000.

Shawinigan Water and Power. The report for the year ended December 31 last states that the gross earnings are \$3,621,074, an increase of \$718,854, while the net revenue is \$1,410,093, an increase of \$59,229. After paying the dividend on the Common stock for the year, which amounts to \$1,077,527, and making the usual appropriations to reserve and sinking funds, fire insurance reserve and employees' pension fund, there has been carried forward a balance of \$17,710. On October 1, 1910, the issue of \$2,500,000 of Five per Cent. Two-Year Notes of the company matured and was paid. During the year the company had a favourable opportunity to dispose of \$500,000 of the Common stock of the company at a substantial premium. The premium realised on the stock has been credited to the reserve account. In addition, \$917,100 Six per Cent. Two-Year Notes have been converted into Common stock.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Best for Twelve Years in Manitoba.

Seeding is general throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Central Alberta, and, according to Mr. J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, the crop outlook is the best for twelve years. Conditions as to moisture are generally excellent, though labour is scarce, and efforts are being made to induce more men to take to the soil. In Ontario, seeding is delayed owing to the frequent rains, but early-sown spring wheat is above ground in the counties bordering upon Lake Erie. Fall wheat promises to be a record crop.

Mr. F. J. Gillespie, Commissioner for the Corporation of the district of South Vancouver, reports that there is a first-class opening for a big woolen mill that would receive and manufacture the wool not only of the lower mainland of British Columbia but also the immense quantity that comes from Australia, converting the same into woolen goods of all descriptions, not only for the people of B.C., but also for those of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, April 15.

Apart from an advance of 18½ points to 58½ on the part of National Breweries, the stock market has evidenced no particular changes since our quotations of a week ago. Rather there seems to be a tendency to await developments, and both bulls and bears are preserving an attitude of "watch and wait." This does not mean that there has been no activity. Rather than that, all branches of the list seem to have come in for a fair share of attention, and while prices have developed a slightly easier tone, there is not the slightest evidence of weakness.

Bank stocks, headed by the Merchants Bank, held the leadership for a brief space, to be followed in turn by textile issues and steels. In the case of the Merchants Bank, the announcement of the formation of a trust company in association with the Bank of Montreal, was accountable for a rise of 2½ points in the stock of that institution. The activities of the Canadian Mission in London, again, drew the attention of in-

64 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1885).

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$205,479

RESERVE FUND 226,027

TOTAL ASSETS 431,506

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on

Debenture at 54 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

PINLAYSON, ATLD & MAORECHNE, Writers,

Agents in Great Britain,

144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

INVESTMENT NOTES.

It is reported in the B.C. Press that the Government intend to introduce legislation to provide safeguards for investors in real estate. Similar legislation has been introduced by other Provinces, notably by Manitoba, in regard to the formation of joint stock companies, and this recognition on the part of Provincial authorities of the need to protect the public from wild-cat speculations will do much to maintain confidence and to encourage investment of British and European capital. The proposed legislation in British Columbia is greatly to the interest of the established and reputable real estate firms, who have suffered in the past from the discredit brought upon their profession by irresponsible and unscrupulous dealers.

A case was decided recently by the Privy Council, which is of much interest to British investors. The Toronto General Trust Co. appealed as executors of the estate of the late Mr. Richard Grigg, an Englishman residing at Ottawa (formerly H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, and later Canadian Commissioner of Commerce), against a judgment of the Supreme Court declaring mortgages on land in Alberta to be subject to succession duties. The Privy Council dismissed the appeal.

Judgment has now been given in the petition of the Secretary of State to vest in the Minister of Finance at Ottawa C.P.R. stock to the value of some \$22,000,000, which is now

C.P.R. PRESIDENT ON THE UNIVERSITY MAN'S DUTY.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R., and the Rev. Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, Principal of the University, were the guests of the Queen's University Alumni Association, of Montreal. In honour of the former the following song was sung:—

Eddie Beatty's the Chancellor
Sweedie de we dum bum.
We'll all get passes now, by Gar,
Sweedie de we dum bum.
The C.P.R. and Queen's you see
Sweedie we ichu hira sa.
Are the greatest things in this cuntry,
Sweedie we dum bum.

Alluding to the tendency of the college-trained man to hold himself aloof, Mr. Beatty said: "If there is one thing a college man should realise, it is that he has been favoured in an educational sense, and that his talent and training are just as valuable to the community in which he lives as they are to himself. I do not pretend to suggest that a college man should consider himself a mentor to the community, but he can, by becoming a living example of the ideals and the standards of his university, do much to assist the appreciation of those standards among his friends and associates. You all, no doubt, as I do, appreciate the wish of the majority of people in this country for a closer and more unselfish co-operation among all the classes in the interests of the common welfare. Unless I am mistaken, this tendency is going to become more pronounced. It will involve much goodwill, a greater appreciation of the rights of others and a greater willingness to make sacrifice for the common good."

DEVELOPMENT OF ST. LAWRENCE POWER.

The Government (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Times) is preparing plans for the development of power on the St. Lawrence River. The plans provide for the erection of a number of dams and new canals, and it is expected that there can be developed some 2,000,000 horse power. It is proposed that this power should be used for the electrification of the Canadian railways in view of the growing cost of coal. As the St. Lawrence is an international river, it is proposed to develop the scheme in co-operation with the American Government, and negotiations will be opened shortly in Washington.

The High Commissioner for Canada is advised by the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa that, in view of the recent outbreak of rabies in this country, the importation of dogs into Canada from the infected area is prohibited.



UNLOADING THE "SEA FOOD SPECIAL" AT TORONTO.

held in New York by or on behalf of enemy aliens. The following list of holders of the stock, as given in the Canadian Press, is of some interest:

Banque Commerciale Hongroise de Pest, 30 shares; John Berenberg, Gossier and Co., 20; Charles Bolken and Victor Forst, 34; Charles Bolken and Otto Haack, 10; Deutsche Bank, Berlin, London Agency, 500; Mme. Marguerite, M.M.N. de V. D'I. Brzuno de Vangenheim, 55; Nicholas de Villero, 250; Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, 692; the Dresdner Bank, 1,059; C. Blasco Fils, 19; Arnold Ellert and Oscar Glessman, 10; Capt. Lieut. Max W. Elmendorff, 2; Ferdinand Fiedler, 37; Gustavus Fiedler, 144; J. Fiedler and Sohne, 156; Oscar Glessman and Carlo Molvo, 57; Frau Elso Götting, 2; Frau Alice Grasmoch, 2; Mrs. Henriette Gudewill, 30; Mrs. Henriette Gudewill, 100; Charles M. Horstall, 28; Louis Jourdain, 108; Erich Karbe and Gustave Wahrenhorst, 80; Johannes N. Klein, 43; Adolph Klumetschek, 2; Mrs. Ida Koellner, 23; Lieben and Co., 594; Mrs. Margaret F. H. MacGarvey, 66; Nationalbank für Deutschland, 86,831; His Excellency Gabriel E. Noradounghian, Senator, 20; Mrs. Helen S. Oelsner, 5; Gottfried Osterreicher, 3; Siegfried Offenbacher, 3; Richard Pam, 50; Louis Petitpierre, 2; Imptie Pillitz, 73; Mrs. Sarah B. Poschell, 63; Mrs. Helena M. Shuckendantz, 43; Hans Schmadelbach, 3; Hans Schoepf, 73; Hans Sarah Poschell, Ext., 20; Martha Rammer, 2; Raimund Sachse, 21; M. Schöen and Mrs. Schöen, 17; Ernest L. Siefert, 40; Franz L. Siefert, 40; Mrs. Henry Solomon, 3; Mme. Berthe B. Steinbach, 2; Ludwig Tordt, 7; Dr. Theodore Tordt, 7; C. Schlesinger-Trier and Co., 50,914; Mrs. Emma Turnai, 4; Mrs. Emma Turnai, 4; Ludovic Veneau, 1,030; Major-Gen. Charles Vinciguerra, deceased, 2; Philipp J. Vogel and Camille Soyka, 23; Moritz von Küstner, 150; Mrs. August M. von Paschinger, 14; Mrs. H. M. L. von Tischendorf, 7; Mrs. M. C. Wessenberg, 25; and Mrs. M. P. Wichmayer, 6. Total, 145,676 shares.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The London Gazette, announced last week that those members of the Order of the British Empire who have been transferred to the military division of the Order may draw upon the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood to the following extent to defray the cost of fitting the ribbon of the military division to their insignia:—Knights Grand Cross, 4s.; Dames Grand Cross, 3s. 6d.; Knights Commanders, Dames Commanders, and Commanders, 2s.; Officers and Members, 1s. 6d. The Central Chancery is prepared to receive duly accredited bills from jewellers up to the above amounts.

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ALL INVESTORS

should read the introductory article to the April, 1919, Quarterly Supplement (price 4d. post free) of

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which deals fully and frankly with the present position and outlook of affairs from the point of view of the investor, large or small. The Quarterly Supplements contain up-to-date details of 100 specially selected securities, covering the whole available field of investment—from Government Loans to Ordinary Shares in Industrial Companies—particulars of further investments considered worthy of attention, a number of useful tables and hints of value to everyone concerned with the remunerative employment of capital.

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Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as \$210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed \$94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of \$8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was expected to reach the enormous sum of between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000.

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

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Birthday Tribute to Dr. J. Beattie Crozier.

Dr. John Beattie Crozier celebrated his 70th birthday on April 23, and the following letter was presented to him:—

"We the undersigned, beg to offer our hearty congratulations on the occasion of your 70th birthday. We also desire to express our warm appreciation of your constant services to British scholarship and speculation and of your unselfish endeavours for human welfare."

The signatories were:—Lord Morley, O.M.; Lord Bryce, O.M.; Mr. Frederic Harrison, Professor Sir William Osler, Dr. H. C. G. Courtney, Mr. H. W. Massingham, Mr. E. P. O'Connor, M.P.; Dr. John Cliford, Mr. J. A. Hobson, Mr. Arthur Sherwell, Mr. James F. Muirhead, Mr. G. P. Gooch, and Mr. Bailey Saunders.

Dr. Crozier was born at Galt, Ont., in 1840, and educated at the Collegiate Institute there, and also at Toronto University, of which he holds the degrees of M.B. and hon. LL.D. While practising his profession in London he turned to literature, and he is well known as a writer on philosophical, historical and economic questions. Among his books are "The Religion of the Future," "Civilisation and Progress," "Lord Randolph Churchill," "History of Intellectual Development," "My Inner Life," "The Wheel of World," and "The Principles of Investment."

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"The contents of your publication, especially the complete casualty list for the week, were much appreciated by my company."

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FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., 1, Leadenhall St., E.C.3, and J. E. S. BAILEY, Esq., 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4, and GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.
The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico.

Head Office:
105 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1, and 24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart., President. HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND, Esq., Vice-President.
LT.-COL. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O.
SIR CHARLES GORDON, WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.
SIR R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
HON. SIR LOUIS GOUIN, K.C.M.G.
N.C.
LT.-COL. HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE, M.P.
C.R. HOSMER, Esq.
E. W. DEATY, Esq., K.C.
HOWARD C. KELLEY, Esq.
C. W. DEAN, Esq.
A. E. HOLT, Esq., Manager.

CAPITAL:

FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenue, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, \$427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad. **BRITISH HONDURAS**—Belize. **BRITISH GUIANA**—GEORGETOWN NEW AMSTERDAM AND

LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Buildings, Princess Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; Jas. Mackie, Joint Manager.

ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE)
Branch in Spain—BARCELONA.

NEW YORK AGENCY:

Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
F. T. WALKER, C. E. MACKENZIE, & J. A. BEATSON, Agents

Established 1869.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973.

Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

307 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Letters of Credit and drafts issued available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fjords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest, in fur, fur, and feather. Lushly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export

Two of the world's largest Paper Mills recently established

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets, issued by the Royal Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

MAY 3 1919

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Grand Trunk's Third Offer.

On another page we report the proceedings at the ordinary general meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada. Much that transpired at the gathering was, of course, a repetition of the exhaustive statement made by Mr. Smithers at the special meeting of the company held on March 21, when an influential committee of stockholders was appointed to confer with the company in regard to its relations with the Canadian Government. It now transpires that this body has met the board on two occasions, and as a result of its consultations with Mr. Smithers and his colleagues it has been found possible to make a third offer to the Government "with still further modified terms," which was submitted "with the earnest desire of arriving at a friendly settlement." Thus, Mr. Smithers said, they "hoped was now receiving the favourable consideration of the Government." It is all to the good, of course, that the negotiations have been resumed. As we said when dealing with the intricate problems involved in arriving at a settlement acceptable to both public opinion in the Dominion and the stockholders, recent events should have cleared the air and prepared the way for arriving at a solution. That the strained relations between the Government and the company have been removed is evident from the fact that as a result of the re-opening of negotiations the Government has approved the Bill for further borrowing powers and that this measure has been passed by the Dominion Parliament, thus materially assisting the company's financial position at one of the most critical periods in its history. Although, as we have already remarked, much of Mr. Smithers' statement had been discounted by his remarks at last month's special meeting, and the statistics contained in the report presented to the stockholders on Monday, it should be, none the less, attentively studied by those who were unable to be present at the meeting, for they furnish additional incontrovertible evidence of the unparalleled circumstances which have placed the company in its present unfortunate position.

* * *

The Corporate Trustee Movement.

Mr. W. E. Rundle, the general manager, at the recent meeting of the National Trust Co., Ltd., of Toronto, gave some interesting data with regard to the development of the Trust Co. in Canada, which shows that, whilst in the Mother Country the usefulness of the corporate trustee is being increasingly, but still slowly, recognised, the movement has made much more rapid progress in the Dominion. At the time the National Trust Co. was incorporated—1898—the assets under the administration of Canadian trust companies amounted to \$15,000,000. Now we are told that the aggregate sum dealt with, according to the latest statistics available, is \$489,000,000. In the United States in 1918 there were 2,141 trust companies, against only 171 in 1891, and although no complete figures are available with regard to the total assets they administer, conservative and expert estimates place the present aggregate at approximately \$19,000,000,000. That Canada is making rapid strides is shown by the figures cited by Mr. Rundle, and also by the record for the past twenty years of his own company, which, from very small beginnings, has built up a business of which its administrators may well be proud. In 1898 its total assets—capital and reserve—were \$1,500,000, and it had not a single trusteeship. To-day it has a capital of \$1,500,000, a reserve of \$100,000 more, it administers assets aggregating \$80,000,000, acts as trustee, transfer agent and registrar for interests representing many hundreds of millions of dollars, in addition, and showed net earnings for 1918—lightly exceeding 17½ upon the capital, or 8-9-10 per cent. upon the combined capital and reserve, whilst its stockholders receive regularly quarterly dividends on their shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

* * *

Canadian General Electric.

One of Canada's earliest industrial recommendations was the shares of the Canadian General Electric Co., and its progress during the past few years has amply justified our foresight as to its remarkable potentialities. The results disclosed for 1918 must be as satisfactory to its fortunate stockholders as it is to the astute business men who control the company's affairs. For three years running its profits have exceeded \$2,000,000, those for 1918 being \$2,013,996, as compared with \$2,051,609 for 1917. In the circumstances it has been an easy task for the board to maintain the dividend at the increased rate of 8 per cent., which has been operative since 1916, and, in addition, to carry the handsome sum of \$600,000 to reserve, which fund now stands at \$4,600,000, and, including the balance of undivided profits, makes the total surplus \$5,122,776, a sum equivalent to more than 50 per cent. of the share capital. We are glad to see that the management

continue to pursue a very judicious policy in the matter of depreciation, the amount written off being \$67,741, making the total set aside under this heading \$4,466,182 or more than a third of the book value of the total assets. In every way the company has maintained the recovery which followed the set back in the early days of the war, and the decision of the board to compete for business in connection with marine engineering shows that the management is fully prepared to cope with post-war conditions. It is to be hoped that the new departure will prove as successful as the company's strenuous efforts in providing the Mother Country and its Allies with war munitions.

* * *

RAILWAY AND SHIPBUILDING PLANS

Ministerial Statements in Parliament.

The Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, stated in the House of Commons last week that he hoped that the negotiations to purchase the Grand Trunk Railway would move sufficiently rapidly to enable the question to be dealt with during this session of Parliament.

The Minister also explained the Government's policy with regard to steamships. He said that 50 vessels were under construction, and that these would be operated in connection with the Canadian National Railways. A line of steamers would be placed on the Pacific for the Orient trade and on the Atlantic for business with the West Indies and South America.

Sir Thomas White on Railway Policy

In a statement regarding the railway situation, Sir Thomas White declared that the policy of the Government on the question of the nationalisation of the railroads was unassailable. The Government (says the *Daily Record* report) were confronted with two alternatives, both in 1917 and now. They must either acquire certain railways from time to time, and undertake honest competition with the remaining great Canadian system, or in the course of time there would be only one great privately-owned system operating all the railways in the Dominion. With regard to the latter alternative, undoubtedly such a system could operate, but the people of Canada would never stand such a privately-owned combine. The policy the Government had adopted was one of optimism, and called for unity in the work of reconstruction. If Canada was to grow and become a great nation, then Parliament must regard the future with faith, hope, and courage. The only possible policy was one of construction, as opposed to a standstill policy of destruction.

—* *—

CANADIAN NORTHERN INDEBTEDNESS.

In the Dominion House of Commons last week Mr. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, said that the estimated deficit of the Canadian Northern Railway, which is now Government owned, was \$7,000,000 for the current year. He proposed to spend \$35,000,000 for the equipment of all the Canadian Government railways this year. The net earnings for the Government railways for the calendar year 1918 were \$3,560,000 (says the *Times* report). The total debt of the Canadian Northern Railway was \$473,175,000, which was equal to \$46.166 per mile for a total of 9,524 miles.

—* *—

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The April issue of the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Department of Labour at Ottawa, states that during March there was only a slight reduction in the total amount of unemployment that prevailed during the previous month, the numbers of returned soldiers seeking work counteracting to a large extent the seasonal increase in activity. The depression in the coal mining industry was relieved to a very slight extent. In civic employment there was an increase of 17 per cent. in the number of employees and of about 18 per cent. in the wages paid in comparison with February, 1919. In comparison with March, 1918, there was a decrease in employment of 7 per cent.

The time lost on account of industrial disputes during March was greater than during either February, 1919, or March, 1918. There were in existence during the month 19 strikes, involving 2,730 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 49,799 working days. Fourteen strikes, involving approximately 2,641 employees, were reported as having commenced during March.

There was a marked decrease in the cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods, which averaged \$13.05 for March, as compared with \$13.41 for February, and \$12.66 for March, 1918. The index number of wholesale prices fell slightly, standing at 277.6 for March, as compared with 279.8 for February, 290.0 for November, 1918, and 269.2 for March, 1918.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G.  R.

BY ORDER OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MECHANICAL TRANSPORT VEHICLES,

at
THE BRITISH MOTOR CAR CO.'S
DEPOT.KENNINGTON CROSS,
BRIXTON, LONDON, S.W.,

comprising

14 "KELLY," 40-50 h.p. HORRIES,
1915-type capacity, 3-4 tons, complete with
bows and tops.15 "CADILLAC" 30-40 h.p. CHASSIS,
fitted with AMBULANCE BODIES,
comprising ten 1916, two 1915, and three
1913 models, in excellent running condition,
8-cylinder "V"-type motor, complete with
electric lighting and self-starter(THESE VEHICLES COMPRISE THE
MOST ATTRACTIVE OFFER THAT
WILL BE PLACED ON THE MARKET
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT
MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.)

16 VALUABLE TOURING CARS,

comprising

1 DAIMLER 30-40 h.p. six-passenger Lan-
daulet 1913 Model.2 SUNBEAM Touring Cars, 1915 model,
complete, in first-class running order.3 CADILLAC Touring Cars, 1916 Model,
8-cylinder Motor, in first-class running
order, complete, with electric light and
self-starter.10 FORD Touring Cars, 1914, 1915 and 1916
models in serviceable condition.

21 MOTOR CYCLES,

comprising

15 INDIAN, 7 h.p., 2-cylinder, 1914-15
Model.

4 TRIUMPH, 4 h.p., 1915 Model.

2 DOUGLAS, 23-h.p. twin-cylinder, 1915
Models.Also a very large quantity of Spare Parts
and Accessories for the above.**MESSRS. GEERING AND COLYER**
have been favoured with instructions
to SELL the above by AUCTION, on
MONDAY, MAY 5, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.On view on and from Wednesday, April 30,
to date of Sale. Catalogues and further par-
ticulars may be had in due course at the
place of sale and of the Auctioneers,
ASHFORD & RYE.G.  R.

BY ORDER OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

CANADIAN ORDNANCE DEPOT,
ASHFORD, KENT.Close to Ashford, S.E. & C. R. Junction
Station.Important Four Days' Sale by Auction of
Surplus

ARMY STORES,

including

THE MACHINERY PLANT OF A
WELL-EQUIPPED WORKSHOP.GENERATING SET, "TELEPHONE"
OIL ENGINE

direct coupled to Dynamo.

7 h.p. 2-cylinder water-cooled PARAFFIN
ENGINE, having magneto ignition, with
two 500 gal. water tanks, silencer, one 4-gal.

Oil Tank and box of spare parts,

DIRECT CURRENT DYNAMO, 230 volts,
22 amp., 850 r.p.m.,

SWITCHBOARD, fitted complete.

7.5 h.p. MOTOR, by Thomson & Houston,
D.C., 220 volts, 30 amp., 1,100 r.p.m.,

Rheostat Starting Panel.

5 h.p. MOTOR, by Thomson & Houston,
D.C., 220 volts, 25 amp., 1,400 r.p.m., and

Rheostat Starting Panel on 13-in. by

32-in. Switchboard.

HORIZONTAL MILLING MACHINE, by
Williams & Wilson,

TWO ENGINE GAP BED LATHES.

5 ft and 6 ft.

VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINE,
PRECISION BENCH DRILL,

Double-ended POLISHING MACHINE,

17 Electric HAND DRILLS, 250 volts,

17 Electric HAND GRINDERS, 250 volts,

STANDARD VULCANISING PLANT,

by Harvey Frost, for bicycles.

OXY-ACETYLENE GENERATING SET

and WELDING PLANT, complete,

18 ft. of 2-7-16 in. SHAFTING and

2 ft. 5 in. of 1-4 in. COUNTERSHAFT;

also quantity of MACHINISTS' TOOLS,

30,000 FT. RUN OF NEW TIMBER

of various useful dimensions; also quantity

of short hard wood planks and battens,

2,000 WOOD POSTS (2 ft. 6 in. to 8 ft.),

112 5-ft. PICQUET POSTS, quantity PIT

PROPS,

600 ANGLE IRON POSTS, 76 STEEL

CYLINDERS,

Quantity CORDAGE and Steel HAWSER,

70 TRANSPORT WAGONS,

Light Spring Van, Ambulance Wagon, Water

Cart, 2 Water Tank Wagons, Spare Wheels,

undercarriages with axles, 8, 4-wheel light

Railway Trolleys, 9 Trestle Wagons, 4 Pon-

toons, 36 FIELD KITCHENS,

80 Sets Black Draught Harness,

miscellaneous components of Harness and

Saddlery, also

STABLE KIT, BLACKSMITH'S, CAR-

PENTER'S, WHEELER'S, FARRIER'S,

FITTER'S, and ARMOURER'S TOOLS,

180 Marquee Tents, 168 Hospital Tents,

7 Field Operating Tents, 1 Officer's Tent,

85 Bell Tents,

BARRACK and HOSPITAL EQUIP-

MENT and FURNITURE,

including 1,000 Iron Bedsteads, also Mat-

tresses and Crockery,

20 Waterproof Sailcloths, 6 Canadian

Bicycles and Accessories,

200 pairs PRISMATIC BINOCULARS,

several PRISMATIC COMPASSES and

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, 300 large

wood Packing Cases, quantity Paint, Oil,

etc., Containers, corks, and bungs,

LARGE QUANTITY CLOTHING,

including 1,517 Flannel Body Bands, 500 pairs

Canvas Drill Trousers, 200 Kilts, 300

Sweaters, 50 Operating Aprons, 450 Cooks'

Aprons, 900 Handkerchiefs, 500 Pyjama

Jackets, 500 Pyjama Trousers, 22 Stetson

Hats, 50 Cotton Shirts, 70 Flannel Shirts,

100 Service Twill Shirts, 48,000 Canvas Sun

Curtains, 119,000 Cotton Tubs, 10,000

pairs Canvas Shoes with leather soles, 250

lamb o'Shanter's, 2,000 Hosetops, 10,000

Glengarry Caps, about 1,519 SACKS OF

OLD CLOTHING, consisting of breeches,

caps, cloaks, greatcoats, serge jackets,

trousers, tartan kilts,

25 TONS OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON

RAGS, also a quantity of old wood and

scrap iron.

MESSRS. GEERING AND COLYER
have been favoured with instructions
to SELL the above by AUCTION, on the
PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, May 7,
8, 9 and 10, 1919, commencing at 11.15 each
day. The Stores may be viewed on applica-
tion to the Canadian Ordnance Officer, Ash-
ford, Kent, on and from April 28 to date
of Sale. (To view Vehicles applicants must
proceed direct to the Canadian Ordnance
Depot, Pluckley, Kent.)The Canadian Government will undertake
to cart and put Free on Rail at Ashford and
Pluckley Stations all purchases amounting
to £25 and upwards.Catalogues may be had (price 1s. each) of
the Auctioneers, Ashford, Kent, and Rye,
Sussex.Mr. A. H. Dixon has been appointed chief
engineer of the Western lines of the Canadian
National Railways, in succession to Mr. A. T.
Frazer, who was killed in a snowslide at
Mount Robson. Mr. Dixon was (says the
Record) formerly district engineer of the
Pacific district.A process has been evolved in British
Columbia for refining copper at a much lower
cost than the methods at present in use. It
is claimed that electrolytic copper will be
secured in twenty-four hours, and that not
less than 85 per cent. of the copper content
of the most refractory ores will be recovered
at a cost of 7 cents per lb.UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH
CANADA.

Position and Requirements.

A general review of the trade position of the Dominion immediately before the cessation of hostilities, as reflected in the replies received from members of the Canadian Creditmen's Trust Association, Ltd., indicates that as a whole stocks were light and that general credit conditions in both the whole sale and retail trades were sound, evidencing caution and foregone on the part of the commercial community (says H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Montreal in the *Board of Trade Journal*). Stocks being generally light, such accumulations as may have existed (probably to a larger extent in the hands of retailers than in those of wholesalers) were expected to be realised without much sacrifice.

The extent to which future demand for imported goods seems likely to be reduced owing to increased prices, or to the substitution of goods of local manufacture, is a matter difficult to determine owing to conditions varying in different trades, but it may be safely said that while in Canada, as in the United Kingdom, some lines of manufacture have been expanded, and others entirely new started during the war period, there will still be a large volume of commodities of various kinds imported into the Dominion, and that, in particular, goods of British manufacture will be in considerable demand.

In order that the prevalent sentiment in favour of British goods may be taken advantage of to the fullest extent, it behoves British manufacturers to organise their selling campaigns without delay. Well-considered policies, the execution of which is entrusted to experienced men familiar with local conditions, will merit and receive support, while those characterised by hesitancy, due to ignorance of local requirements and by a degree of parsimony that makes failure sure, will meet with a chilly reception. Policies of the latter character react not only on their initiators but indirectly on British trade as a whole.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Goods.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., are the following:—

A Montreal firm engaged in export business, who state that they are in a position to give first-class service, seek to be placed in touch with United Kingdom importers of Canadian merchandise of all descriptions.

A Canadian company offer for export, according to specification, 760,000 feet of British Columbia spruce suitable for automobile manufacture. Specification and other particulars obtainable at Trade Commissioner's Office.

A Canadian company seek a market in the United Kingdom for their double and single action automobile tyre pumps.

An Ontario company would like to export their gardening tools—seeders, cultivators, sprayers, etc.—to the United Kingdom, and enquire as to prospects.

A Canadian firm seek a market for veneer chair seats and 6-ply wood.

A Canadian firm desire the exclusive representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of food products, perfumes, fancy leather goods, confectioneries, men's and women's apparel, chemicals, etc.

A firm in the South of England seek the agencies of Canadian manufacturers of various specialities. Has had seventeen years' experience in the following lines—manufactured tobacco specialities, drugs, and patent medicine specialities, perfume and toilet sundries, stationery, manufactured confectionery in all lines.

CONCERTS.

At the Aeolian Hall, on Wednesday, May 7, at 8.15, Muriel Davenport will give a pianoforte recital.

At the Wigmore Hall, on Saturday, May 10, Jose de Moraes, the Portuguese tenor, and Eduardo Guerrero, the Brazilian violinist, will give a song and violin recital, assisted by E. J. Moeran. On Thursday, May 15, at 8.15, Jehanne Chambard, the French pianist, will give a third recital, and on Wednesday, May 21, at 3.15, William Denys, will give a song recital, assisted by Harold Croxon.

May 3 1919

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry of the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

FIGHT CADET (York County, N.B.).

We have replied by letter.

M. R. T. (Tonbridge).—The shares cannot be bought publicly. Write to the company at 106-170, Wardour Street, London, W.1.

FIVE BLUES. We have already published a number of letters protesting against the non-payment of the War Gratuity for more than three years' service.

W. L. P. (Ripon).—Your case is rather complicated, and we suggest you write to the Secretary, Overseas Ministry, 34, Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, detailing your case.

F. M. G. (Seaford).—If you have three years' service and on discharge hold the rank of lieutenant, you will receive the gratuity fixed for that rank, with separation allowance.

H. S. T. (Witley).—(1) We are not sufficiently in touch with matters in the Imperial Forces to advise you. (2) You are not entitled to wear the 1914-15 Star, as Malta was not recognised as a theatre of war.

H. B. G. (South Brent, Devon).—We have forwarded your letter to the Paymaster-General, O.M.F.C., asking for a statement on your case. According to the stated policy of the Canadian Government you are entitled to the Post Discharge Pay.

D. R. L. (Belgium).—(1) Write to the Editor, *The Listening Post*, 912, Vancouver Block, Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. (We are sending you the necessary form.) (2) The kind and number of war service decorations have not yet been decided on.

READER (Kimmel Park).—Once again we will answer the oft-repeated question as to the period covered by the war service gratuity. A man's period of service counts from the day of enlistment to date of discharge.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The reply you received from the Pay Office was in accordance with regulations. Something might be done if the parents applied to the Board of Pension Commissions, O.M.F.C., 103, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

S. J. T. (London).—The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment deals with Canadians discharged in the Dominion. You can write, however, to Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., at 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

T. M. (London).—It will be impossible, we imagine, for you to return to Canada with your civilian brothers, unless you take your discharge in this country and wait your chance for berths. Bookings to Canada are likely to be extremely heavy throughout the present year.

JUSTICE (Seaford).—(1) The officer in question was awarded the D.S.O. in the New Year's Honours List in January, 1918, but

no particular deed or reason was specified. (2) Your other questions are of too personal a nature for us to deal with.

R. P. D. (Seaford).—You must make application in the first place to your C.O., and take your discharge in this country. Whether or not you would retain your rank is a matter for the War Office. We suggest you write to the Secretary, Overseas Ministry, 34, Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, detailing your case.

A. McB. (Egypt).—The £150 gratuity for each of four years applies only to officers enlisted in the R.F.C. Special Reserve prior to August 4, 1914. Officers enlisted after that date are only entitled to active service gratuity, in accordance with Pay Warrant, i.e., 124 days' pay, exclusive of flying pay, for the first year, and 62 days' pay for each year or part of year afterwards. Your gratuity will be less any advance of pay issued for the month of April, 1918, when officers taken on the strength of R.A.F. commenced to be paid in arrears.

W. J. W. (Sunderland).—It would be well for you to write to the company, whose offices are in King's House, Kingsway, and obtain a definite statement as to any

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND No. 129.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of the Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank or its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd June next, to Shareholders of record on 15th May, 1919.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 16th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, E.C.3,
22nd April, 1919.

ST. JOHN AND QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK 1962.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st June, 1919, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 10th May, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For Bank of Montreal,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
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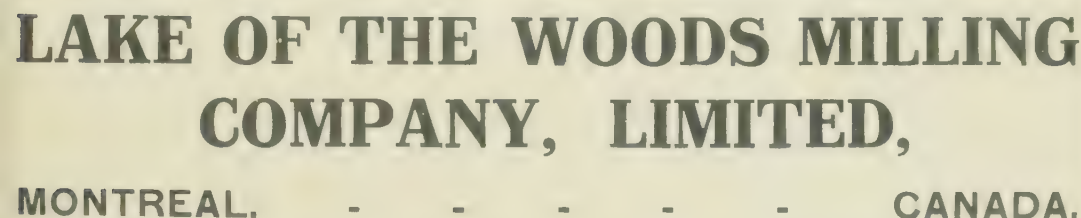
Among the callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 21, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.1, have been—Lt. W. G. Henderson, Lt. A. J. Jullier, Major Paul A. Miller, Lt. H. Henri Barrot, Lt. G. C. Shaffner, Lt. H. G. Ewan, Capt. J. M. Mackay, Lt. A. W. Luckwell, Lt. G. D. Crother, Lt. R. S. Barnes, Lt. Hugh L. Allward, Lt. E. V. Miller, Lt. M. F. Foy, Lt. A. A. Flanagan, Lt. H. B. Gilbert, Lt. B. Barratt, Lt. H. B. Gaddard, Lt. J. O. Dufort, Lt. R. H. Bruce, Lt. E. D. Dore, Lt. J. L. Gordon, A. Flavell, Lt. Stuart A. Flavell, Lt. J. E. Guthridge, Major William Mowbray.

The second number of *English* (6d.) contains a good selection of articles dealing with the use and abuse of the language.

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Among the contents of the *University Magazine* (Montreal, 50c.) are: "Our Future in the British Empire," J. G. Harvey; "Agricultural Re-organisation," M. A. Jull; "John Cooper Power," W. A. Deacon; "The Field Telephone Speaks," W. G. Peterson; "School Attendance in Quebec," I. O. Vincent; "Parallel Paths in Philosophy and Literature," G. S. Brett; "The Fight against the U-Boat," Patrick Vaux; "The Love Affairs of Christina Rossetti," Elizabeth Parkery; "How the Canadians Came to Fresno" (poem), C. F. Lloyd; "Wounded and Captured," A. F. Field.



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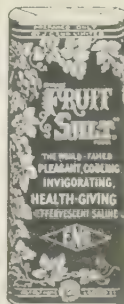
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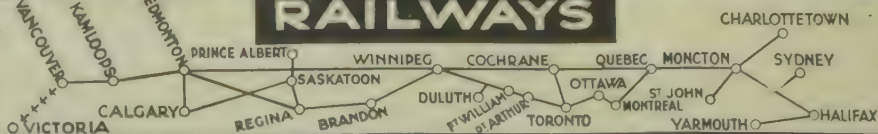
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
DOMINION TROOPS' MARCH THROUGH LONDON	155, 164, 165
IMPERIAL PREFERENCE INSTITUTED	157
CANADA'S OVERSEAS FORCES: NOTES FOR OFFICERS, N.C.O.s AND MEN	159
CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS, N.C.O.s AND MEN	160
COURSES FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS	160
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	161
CANADIAN RED CROSS ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT	162
THE CANADIAN DALMATIA	162
PURELY PERSONAL	163
CAVALRYMEN'S AND AIRMEN'S DINNERS	167
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	169, 171
CANADIAN FINANCE	172, 173, 174, 177
TRADE AND BUSINESS	177, 179

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

"CANADA" was established in 1906 to make the resources and the potentialities of the Dominion more widely known and appreciated in the Mother Country, and the principle of trade preference within the Empire has always been urged in these columns. Since the outbreak of war it became obvious that the Empire had been so much more closely knit together by blood and sacrifice that Imperial Preference under some form would inevitably be adopted by the Mother Country. In fact, during the course of the war the principle of giving a preference to all products and goods produced within the Empire was the policy of all the purchasing departments of the British Government, although, unfortunately, the difficulties in connection with shipping made it impossible for this policy to be fully carried out.

The beginning made in Mr. Chamberlain's Budget marks, we believe, the commencement of a new era. It has long been apparent to those who have studied Empire problems that the cementing of favoured trade relations was imperative if the structure was to hold permanently together. The beginning now made is very small. Political difficulties, no doubt, have prevented Mr. Chamberlain from attempting at this time to carry out the broad and sagacious policy of his great father. Before the next Budget is introduced many things will be seen in a clearer perspective. Both the Mother Country and the Dominions

will know better their financial situations. They will have co-ordinated their domestic economy, and the pressure of facts, aided by the new and stronger feeling of Empire citizenship, must inevitably tend in the direction of trade and financial reciprocity.

Everywhere under the Flag the principle will be considered and favourably accepted that we must "trade within the Empire." This does not mean, as the Cobdenites are already beginning to shout, that we are injuring our Allies, with whom we have fought for freedom. With them the whole Empire will undoubtedly maintain the most friendly and excellent trade relations, but the matter of trade preference within the Empire is a purely domestic concern, and one which none of the Allies would criticise or question. Because the wines of Australia and South Africa receive preferential treatment the French and Portuguese wine-growers will not feel injured, nor will the American sugar producers resent preference being given to the sugar produced in Greater Britain.

The beginning now made must lead to very important developments. The benefit is not one-sided. The Mother Country will gain as much by the concessions she gives to the Dominions as they will benefit by the most-favoured entry into her markets. Now that the principle has at last been definitely accepted in the United Kingdom, it remains for the Dominions and all other parts of our great Empire to help to stimulate this movement, and by active co-operation and encouragement to see that the principle of Empire Preference does not rest merely in a trade policy, but is carried into every form of communication or exchange, so that the benefits and advantages of Empire citizenship become increasingly fuller and more valuable.

— * * —

TITLES IN CANADA.

At Ottawa the feeling expressed is almost unanimously in favour of the total abolition of titles in Canada, and this no doubt represents the general feeling in the country. This is taken in many quarters to be the sincere voice of a new and sturdy democracy. In the Mother Country there has for a long time been a growing impatience with the notorious abuse of the Royal prerogative, and it is perhaps safe to prophesy that not many years will pass before hereditary titular distinctions will cease to be bestowed. Opinion in Canada on the question of titles for military distinction is divided. Even many of those who would abolish existing titles because they emanate from Westminster are in favour of establishing a Canadian Order of Merit.

There is something to be said for this. Even the most Republican States realise that it is fitting and desirable that citizens who have deserved exceptionally well of their country should have their merit recognised, both from a sense of gratitude and as an example to other citizens. While in the British Commonwealth of Nations each Dominion may establish its own national decoration or titular distinction, it would be better, we think, if a common designation were accepted by all the independent units of the Empire by which outstanding public service should be recognised. The rules governing the bestowal of such recognition should be exceedingly strict, and it should be necessary that the names proposed by the Prime Minister be accepted by Parliament before being submitted for ratification to the King, who represents the unity of our Empire. One distinction, common to the whole Empire, conferred everywhere and only for publicly acknowledged services and merit, would surely be more desirable to British citizens who have deserved public gratitude, than if it were merely confined to the bestowal of the merely Dominion decoration.

The Order of the British Empire was no doubt instituted with this worthy object, but the promiscuity of the awards, and the suspicion that sometimes favour or politics outweighed merit, has militated against its acceptance in Canada. It would be desirable, of course, if possible now that the Empire means so much more than it did five years ago, to start with a clean slate, to wipe out hereditary anachronisms and absurdities, and to establish an Order, indicative of national recognition and reward, that would be really "worth while."

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Canadian Immigration Policy.

The Canadian authorities are evidently doing their best, in shaping the immigration policy for the future, to profit by the lessons of the past. Experience has only too well proved that the "open door" policy is open to abuse, and is to Canada's disadvantage. More than anything else, the war has helped to bring home that fact. Mr. Calder, the present Minister of Immigration, fully realises the unsatisfactoriness of such an arrangement. To his mind, in fact, the policy could only be described as a tragedy. They had on the one hand, he said, invited people from all over the world and had done nothing to make them good citizens; and, on the other hand, European settlers had been dumped on the prairies and left to shift for themselves.

The aim of the Government in framing the new regulations is, in the Minister's words, "to improve the quality rather than to increase the quantity of the immigrants." This is a farther-sighted policy, and one destined, we are sure, to pay in the long run. There is to be stricter attention paid to the exclusion of undesirable classes, and a more drastic system of inspection is to be carried out. The expectation that thousands of British soldiers will seek to make their homes in Canada during the next few years is likely to be realised. Before that, however, the Government is rightly determined to give Canada's own soldiers an opportunity to settle. Apart from this, for the present at least no encouragement is to be given to immigration from Continental Europe, and Asiatic labour, skilled and unskilled alike, is to be excluded.

* * *

Saturday's March.

The success of last Saturday's triumphal march of the Overseas troops, from every point of view, was unquestionable. The arrangements worked out to perfection, and the appearance of the troops not only impressed the spectators who lined the route with their efficiency, but helped to demonstrate in striking fashion the meaning of the Empire.

In speaking of the parade, the London papers revealed a remarkable admixture of accuracy and inaccuracy. This fact in itself proves that the parade was a necessity, for in many ways the self-governing Dominions are still much misunderstood, if the newspapers are to be accepted as a criterion of national thought. More than one journal commented in pleased surprise on the march discipline—with particular reference to the Canadian troops. When the First Contingent landed in this country in 1914 the English newspapers appeared to take it for granted that with the Dominion troops discipline was an impossible thing; and they have always encouraged the idea. Surely Saturday's pageant should suffice to set them right.

* * *

The Press and the Procession.

Several of the London newspapers contented themselves with a descriptive rather than a critical account of the march, one or two having given the troops an editorial welcome on Saturday morning. The *Times* noted, however: "They march magnificently, these Canadians, with a spring and a 'snap' that is very different from the loose-limbed swing of the Australians." The *Morning Post*, in a leader, declared: "Finer troops never marched through this ancient city. We may be wrong, but we think that outside the British Empire they cannot be matched." The *Daily Telegraph* said: "It was the most stirring sight in memory, grander in conception than the spectacles so often staged in Rome's capital to grace the triumph of a conqueror who had enlarged her dominions;" and asked: "How shall British insularity survive such a sight and experience as London enjoyed on Saturday?" The *Daily Mail* said: "As each column swung by in level rank and equal step, each man a proud and conscious individual, and yet each individuality merged into and subordinated to the common purpose, the spectators realised not only the greatness of the Empire, but also the glory of the race that created it."

Among the various associations noticeable was the remark in both the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Morning Post* that the march was taking place on the anniversary of the Second Battle of Ypres. The special writer of the *Daily News*, while accurate as to the date of the first German gas attack, saw in the procession "one of the very men who 'saved the situation' at Ypres" and even singled out the "Patriots" for special mention.

* * *

Dominion Status.

A pipulant correspondence that has been taking place in the *Times* between Sir Horace Plunkett and Professor A. V. Dicey, of Oxford, in regard to the Irish question brings out one of the pitfalls which beset those who are not acquainted with the terminology of political science in dealing with such subjects. Sir Horace stated that "Ireland must be given the status of a self-governing Dominion." This declaration has been challenged by Professor Dicey, who, speaking as a constitutional lawyer, points out that these words mean that "the relation between the United Kingdom and Ireland, or rather of the policy suggested should be carried into effect) between Great Britain and Ireland, ought to be immediately regulated by the principles which govern the relation between the United Kingdom and each of the five Dominions, and which make each and all of them in the technical sense 'self-governing Dominions.'"

The idea put forward by Sir Horace Plunkett is sure to commend itself to so many that Professor Dicey is warranted in suggesting that it is time ambiguities should come to an end. To those who favour it he points out that if Ireland's relation to Great Britain were to become exactly the same as the relation of New Zealand to the United Kingdom that would involve the withdrawal of every representative of Ireland from the Imperial Parliament, "while admitting to the full the authority of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland," and also the renunciation for the future of "all claim to share the wealth of Great Britain in providing for the expense of government or of social improvement in Ireland." But surely Professor Dicey, instead of clearing up the situation, only makes it more obscure; for does New Zealand "admit to the full the authority of the Imperial Parliament" to legislate for it?

* * *

An Imperial Link.

The speeches made on Monday at the formal opening of the new rooms within the Palace of Westminster of the Empire Parliamentary Association form a useful reminder of the place of that body as an Imperial link. In fact, as the Speaker remarked, it is, with the sole exception of the Imperial War Cabinet, the only actual link which exists between the Parliamentary bodies, and it is suggested that in the course of time it may lead to the formation of a stronger chain to join the Motherland and the Dominions more closely together. The principal object of the Association is to afford to members of the British and Dominion Parliaments an opportunity of meeting and discussing public affairs. Already both the United Kingdom branch and the branches in the several Dominions have done good service in giving hospitality to statesmen from various parts of the Empire and in arranging an interchange of visits as well as of ideas. These activities have been largely checked by the war, but now that peace is within sight they may be expected to be resumed on an even more extensive and useful scale.

The march of the Dominion troops on Saturday proved suggestive to most of the speakers at Monday's function. It impressed the Lord Chancellor with the fact that no time should be considered thrown away which was spent in endeavouring to show their Dominion brethren how warm was the affection which bound them together. To Sir George Foster it was not only a reminder of the unlimited kindness shown to the Overseas troops in Great Britain, but it led him to ask, was it unreasonable if sometimes the thought arose in the minds of those men that they must ask, and must not be denied, a share in the government of the Empire which they had aided?

Educational Tours for Canadians. An opportunity is being afforded to Canadians to take advantage, through the Khaki University, of the facilities provided by the Imperial Education Committee. The object is a highly commendable one, and it is to be hoped that it will be made use of as far as possible by Canadians as well as by other Overseas soldiers. The idea is to provide practical instruction in agriculture, fishing and various industries, calculated to bring men of the Dominions into touch with the conditions prevailing in this country and the methods adopted, so as to be helpful on their return home.

Under the scheme those interested in agriculture are taken to the Royal Agricultural Show at Cardiff and various local agricultural exhibitions; while those interested in fishing are conducted by officials of the Board of Fisheries over establishments where they can examine the equipment and acquire an insight into modern methods of fish curing. The industrial tours are specially arranged with a view to industries which are of prime importance to Canada, and those interested are taken to large industrial centres. Particular attention is paid to various forms of engineering, and among the other trades are cold storage, dairy and poultry produce, wheat handling, and textiles.

* * *

Establishing Export Trade. Evidently the Canadian Trade Mission in London is coming to grips with the conditions governing the export trade from Canada to the United Kingdom. The Mission has cabled to the Canadian Government urging that Canadian manufacturers should send over representatives of groups engaged in the same industry with samples and a full knowledge of prices, deliveries, and production. The lack of samples, prices, and even catalogues, it is pointed out, has been a serious handicap.

These suggestions are for the most part heartily endorsed by buyers in the United Kingdom, who would, however, prefer to see individual manufacturers, or representatives possessed of sufficient technical knowledge to explain the points of an article and authorised to make, discuss, and clinch a proposition. Representatives of sectional groups are useful in missionary effort. They can find out the general conditions and possibilities of sales, but their work should be followed up by specific proposals from individual firms.

* * *

The Importance of the Wholesaler. Canadian manufacturers cannot be blamed for their previous attitude. The large contracts already received and in prospect through the credits placed on the Continent have lulled some of them into a false security. It is, however, recognised by those in touch with European conditions that though contracts are assured while credits last, the latter are but a temporary help, and individual efforts are necessary if export trade is to be permanent. To ensure this it must be built up through the recognised trade channels, namely, the wholesale firms, either direct or through a local agent. It is obvious, therefore, that a personal visit, either by the manufacturer himself or a responsible representative, will go far towards establishing permanent business relations compared with the contract, however valuable it may conceivably be, which results from the credits system.

The wholesale merchants are the pivot of the import trade. They are open to consider business propositions and to buy Dominion products. They are not advertisers, and it is doubtless difficult for Canadian manufacturers to get into direct touch with them, but Canada will be glad to help in this direction those who write stating the lines they are prepared to offer.

* * *

The Aeronautic Board which is being initiated in Canada will by genuine wide power over the control of commercial flying, it will regulate business, issue licences, and establish air routes.

On April 30, when the old licensing system terminated in Quebec, it is estimated that \$6,000,000 worth of liquor was sold in Montreal. The *Times* correspondent says there was a time of wild revelry at night.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

Canadian Artillerymen's Good Work.

The War Office announces that further details of the Bolshevik attack on the Vaga have now been received from General Ironside.

The General mentions the following troops as having done well. Russian artillery, supported by sections of British and Canadian artillery, who, he states, did very good work; Russian National Army, who afforded good support to men of the Liverpool Regiment; and Machine Gun Corps. Our 60 pdr. guns, which were manned by Russian artillerymen, under Canadian officers, were the deciding factor in the battle, blocking all approaches and driving off the Bolshevik flotilla. It is believed that our gunboats will now be in a position to cover our infantry, and General Ironside is confident that the danger of a successful enemy attack on this front is now past.

On May 3 our troops captured Meselskaya (on the railway 25 miles south of Oroszovo), after a strong resistance by the enemy. The troops engaged—all of whom, General Maynard states, showed splendid fighting qualities—included a small detachment of Canadians.

Mr. Churchill stated on Tuesday that the casualties to date in the British Forces in North Russia are: Killed, wounded, and missing, 850, of whom 42 are Canadians and 808 are British.

* * *

ABOLITION OF TITLES IN CANADA.

A special Committee of the Dominion Parliament, by 20 votes to 3, last week recommended the House of Commons to ask the King to discontinue conferring knighthoods on Canadians living in Canada. At a previous session the Committee recommended the abolition of hereditary titles. Their suggestion (says the *Daily Mail* correspondent) includes all knighthoods, including those which were likely to be given to both military men and civilians for war service.

* * *

NEW IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

A clause has been passed in the Immigration Bill by the Dominion House of Commons barring illiterate immigrants from entering Canada, but giving the Minister of Immigration discretionary power in the administration of the clause.

Following on the adoption by the House of the clause in the new Bill, which provides for the exclusion of particular classes which are felt to be unsuitable for Canada, the Government (says the *Times* correspondent) has passed an Order prohibiting the entrance into the Dominion of Hutters.

Speaking in the House of Commons, the Hon. J. A. Calder said that Japan had conscientiously lived up to the agreement to allow only a certain number of citizens to enter Canada annually. He suggested that the head tax be abolished for the Chinese, and that the same arrangement be made with China.

* * *

The art collection of the late Sir George Drummond, of Montreal, regarded as one of the finest in Canada, is to be sold in London, at Messrs. Christie's, in the end of June.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ARLEY.—At a nursing home, Calgary, on April 10, the wife of Robert Arley, Parkland, Alta., of a son.

HARVEY.—At Westmount, Montreal, on April 28, to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Harvey, a son.

RANSOM.—On May 1, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Bournemouth, to Grace (née McLellan), wife of the late Lt. Bayly Ransom—a daughter (Jean Winnifred).

TACSTON.—On May 1, at 10, Nacou Apts., Winnipeg, to Mildred, wife of Major A. J. S. Taunton, D.S.O., 27th Canadian Infantry—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JACOBSON, LUDEN.—On April 6, at St. Jude's Church, Commercial Street, Whitechapel, by the Rev. J. B. Parker, Victor, son of David Jacobson, Esq., of Upper Newstead, N.B., to the daughter of Mrs. Alfred Jacobson, Esq., of the same place.

SPINKS.—On February 27, 1919, at Vancouver, by the Rev. Mr. L. M. Spinks, of the Rev. Mr. Spinks, only son of the late Magnus M. Spinks, Esq., of Sunderland, to Nursing Sister Eva Louise Spinks, the daughter of Harry Havelock Spinks, of Grand Forks, B.C.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE.—At Union Bank House, Brantford Place, Edinburgh, on April 27, Harry D. A. Mackenzie, bank manager, Melbourne, Ontario, and third son of the late Rev. Donald Mackenzie, B.D., Brantford.

MORTIMER.—On May 1, at Kensington, Edward Mortimer, of Toronto.

ROSE.—On April 27, at Napane, Ontario, Nancy Maria, widow of W. A. Rose, and beloved mother of Mary Maud Rose, aged 79.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates: A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, \$5 for five years.

Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

DOMINION TROOPS' MARCH THROUGH LONDON

Brilliant Spectacle Which Thrilled Thousands

THE march through London of 12,000 Dominion troops—Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, and Newfoundlanders—on Saturday was the most spectacular Victory pageant since the signing of the Armistice. Possessed of more "colour" than the Guards' march, Saturday's parade made tremendous appeal to the many thousands who witnessed it.

Marching from the assembly place in Hyde Park, the troops proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where the King took the salute. The route subsequently lay through Victoria Street, Whitehall, the Strand, Kingsway, and Oxford Street to the Park.

Among those at the saluting base were Sir Edward Kemp, Sir George and Lady Perley, Gen. Sir Julian Byng (late Third Army and formerly G.O.C., Canadian Corps, who is still remembered with affection by all ranks), Major-Gen. Sir C. H. Harrington, Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff (the first B.G.G.S., Canadian Corps), Major-Gen. P. de B. Radcliffe (Major-Gen. Harrington's successor as B.G.G.S.), Major-Gen. Sir A. C. Macdonell, G.O.C., First Division, and Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Chief of General Staff, O.M.E.C.



GENERAL CURRIE LEADING THE PROCESSION.

Photograph: Farrington Photo Co.

At the conclusion of the March every participant in the parade was presented with a copy of the King's farewell speech, as follows:—

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Overseas Forces—

It is with a heart full of pride and gratitude that I take your salute today as you march in triumph through London.

The peoples of the British Dominions beyond the seas, by their instant readiness to share in the trials and responsibilities of the great war, have shown to the world the unity of the British Empire.

You, with your comrades from the Mother Country, vied with one another in noble deeds, which will ever be held in proud remembrance.

Readily you adapted yourselves to the changing conditions of a new and formidable kind of warfare, and endured physical hardships and exacting mental strain.

Whether on the plains of Flanders, or the heights of Gallipoli, in France, in Palestine, or other theatres of war, you displayed gallant endurance in defence and vigorous initiative in attack.

We and future generations will never forget the part played by the Canadians in the second battle of Ypres and on the Vimy Ridge, by the Australians and New Zealanders at Gallipoli and in the advance in France in the spring of 1917, by the troops of all three Dominions in the breaking of the Hindenburg line last year, by the South African Brigade in Delville Wood, and by the Royal Newfoundland Regiment at Monchy le Preux.

Now in the day of victory, I wish to express to you, who represent the Overseas Forces, my unbounded admiration for the splendid feats of arms, and for sacrifice made.

I wish you all God-speed on your homeward journey, with the hope that the outcome of this world struggle may assure peace to your children and to your children's children.

CANADIAN UNITS IN THE PARADE.

The three leading figures in the parade were Lt.-Col. W. Rae, D.S.O., G.S.O.I. Canadian Corps (whose duty it was to time the procession), and the G.O.C.'s two Aides—Major H. Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., and Lt. A. W. Gordon, M.C., the latter of whom is second from the New Zealand Forces.

Then came the burly figure of Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie, the greatest military leader Canada has produced. His Staff comprised Major-General E. W. B. Morrison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C., Artillery; Brig.-Gen. R. J. F. Hayter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Cheshire Regt.; B.G.G.S.; Brig.-Gen. R. Bratnell,

C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C.; C.M.G.; H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who served as G.S.O.I. Corps in France and Belgium for two years; Brig.-Gen. J. E. B. Seely, M.P., formerly commanding the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, and now Under-Secretary for Air; Brig.-Gen. C. J. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., the original C.B.E. of the First Division and first Great Engineer of the Canadian Corps; Brig.-Gen. N. W. Watson, C.M.G., D.S.O., formerly B.G.G.S. Corps and now on the Honorary List of Demobilization; Brig.-Gen. G. J. Farnham, C.B., C.M.G., formerly D.A. and Q.M.G. Corps, and now an Inspector at the Staff College, Camberley; Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Frost, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.A., and Q.M.G. Corps; Col. A. E. Small, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.D.M.S. Corps; Lt.-Col. E. Ford, D.S.O., Chief Signalling Officer, Corps, and Lt.-Col. W. B. Anderson, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.Q.M.G. Corps.

Brig.-Gen. R. W. Paterson, C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C., and Staff, rode at the head of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade. The units of this were as follows: R.C.H.A. (one battery of 6 officers and 60 other ranks), commanded by Lt.-Col. W. H. P. Ellis, D.S.O.; Royal Canadian Dragoons (Lt.-Col. W. H. Bell), Lord Strathcona Horse (Lt.-Col. G. Goodday), Fort Garry Horse (Lt.-Col. H. I. Stevenson, D.S.O.), and C.M.G.C. (Cavalry) (Major D. G. McNell). The Cavalry units, which were dismounted, were each represented by 5 officers and 80 other ranks, with the exception of the machine gunners, whose strength was 3 officers and 24 other ranks.

Major-Gen. Sir H. E. Burstall, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C. (and Staff), led the Second Division. The Divisional Artillery, commanded by Brig.-Gen. H. A. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., furnished two batteries, with a strength of 8 officers and 112 other ranks. The 2nd Engineer Brigade came next, under the command of Col. S. H. Osler, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Then followed the 4th Infantry Brigade (Brig.-Gen. R. Renne, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.), comprising the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Bns.; the 5th Brigade (Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O.), 24th, 25th, and 26th Bns.; the 6th Brigade (Brig.-Gen. A. Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O.), 27th, 28th, 29th, and 31st Bns., each infantry brigade being represented by 20 officers and 505 other ranks.

The 2nd Machine Gun Bn. (Lt.-Col. J. G. Weir, D.S.O., M.C.) of 5 officers and 140 other ranks, the Divisional Train of 3 officers and 40 men, and the Divisional Field Ambulances (Lt.-Col. R. H. M. Hardisty, M.C.) of 3 officers and 50 men, brought up the rear of the Second Division units.

A detachment of the Canadian Air Force—4 officers and 25 men—preceded Major-Gen. Sir David Watson (G.O.C. Fourth Division) and his Staff. The Divisional Artillery was led by Brig.-Gen. W. M. B. King, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Engineers by Col. H. T. Hughes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The infantry units (of the same strength as in the Second Division) were made up of the 10th Brigade—44th, 46th, 47th, and 50th Bns. (Brig.-Gen. J. M. Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O.); 11th Brigade—54th, 75th, 87th, and 102nd Bns. (Brig.-Gen. V. W. Odium, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.); and 12th Brigade—38th, 72nd, 78th, and 85th Bns. (Brig.-Gen. J. Kirkealdy, D.S.O.).

The remaining detachments—the 4th Machine Gun Bn., the Divisional Train, and the Field Ambulances—were under the command of Lt.-Col. M. A. Scott, D.S.O., Capt. Brown, and Lt.-Col. W. K. M. Anderson, D.S.O., respectively.

The following Canadian bands played during the march:—Second Divisional (42 performers), Bandmaster R. Moore; 31st Bn. (28), Bandmaster Dobney; 18th and 21st Bns. (30), Bandmaster Hinchy; Fourth Divisional (42), Bandmaster Maclellan; 85th Bn. (30), Lt. Mooney; and 54th (28), Lt. Goode.

MEN OF THE MAPLE LEAF.

Impressions of Saturday's Procession.

(By "Canada's" Special Representative.)

The great War Memorial Museum which is to be built in Ottawa to commemorate Canada's part in Armageddon will not be complete unless in its priceless collection of pictures is included a canvas portraying the march of the Dominion troops through London on May 3, in the year of grace, victory and peace, 1919.

Saturday's parade was the first occasion on which the fighting units of the Canadian Army had ever been brought together. True, the First and Third Divisions were absent, and no one, I know, regretted this fact more than the Corps Commander, who, with excellent reason, always had great regard for the First Division.

Here and there in the parade I caught sight of officers whose proudest decoration is the red chevron of the First Contingent. Nevertheless, the "Old Red Patch," the indomitable fighting quality of which is so well typified in its Divisional Commander, was selected for signal honour, for Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Macdonell, at the special invitation of the King, was present at the saluting base at Buckingham Palace. The Division so gallantly led by the lamented Major-Gen. L. J. Lipsett—the senior Canadian officer to give his life in the Field—was also represented here and there in the parade by men who had won their first battle experience whilst wearing the distinguishing patch of French blue.

The Second and Fourth Divisions, however, have proud records, and theirs was the good fortune to represent Canada in the march of the Empire's fighting sons. The Canadian

Cavalry Brigade had survived many vicissitudes ere they could achieve Saturday's happy reunion with the men of the Maple Leaf. Most of the units of the Brigade served as dismounted troops with the First Division in 1915. Following rehabilitation as cavalrymen, they were associated with the Canadian Corps at the Battle of Amiens last August. The Canadian Air Force, which never existed as a separate unit in France, was the final link in the family chain.

Somehow or other the average Canadian soldier in London is drawn to the Strand as surely as the whisper of gold attracts men to unprospected fields of ore. Maybe it is partly because the Beaver Hut in the Strand has become the best-known Canadian rendezvous in London. The number of Maple Leaf badges one could count in the Strand on Saturday were more than the population of many Western townships, and probably greater than that of many young Canadian "cities."

In the Crowd.

In this thoroughfare the marching Canadian troops must have felt quite at home, for in the crowd they could not fail to recognise many members of their own units. During the ten minutes' "stand easy," troops and spectators had the opportunity of "jolly" each other with that freedom of speech which is but little understood by insular Britons.

This good-humoured badinage, even more than the crowds, the cheers, and the beflagged buildings, was the welcome the marching Canucks best understood. Well-known phrases, born of the front-line trench or billet, made these boys, thousands of miles from their own country, involuntarily turn their thoughts to Home. I am certain that many a lad, as he rode or marched along that day and heard friendly voices in the crowd, saw nothing of the gaily-dressed streets, but instead caught a vision of his Canadian home—in Quebec, or Toronto, or perchance in the foothills of Alberta or on the Pacific slope. As with their predecessors of the First and Third Divisions, Canada will soon ring with the joy of their glad home-coming.

The parade brought back to us who watched many glad and sad memories, many proud thoughts. There in the van rode my old C.O., who in the far-away days of the Salient and the Somme, accompanied by an orderly who believed in the gospel of self-preservation, had a habit of taking unconventional strolls in places which were far from "healthy." To the orderly (a brave man also) those walks were a constant nightmare, because (as he often told me) the C.O. would not "duck" to an approaching shell, and he (the orderly) felt in honour bound to copy the Colonel!

A special cheer was given to Prince Arthur, who rode with the Corps Staff. During his two years' service with the Canadians in France and Belgium, the Prince was a soldier first and a Prince last. The fact of being a Somebody is often a severe handicap to a man whose heart is in the game. So the cheers for the Prince were not camouflaged.

Units in the Procession.

The cavalrymen of the R.C.D.s, Stratheona's, Fort Garry's, and Machine guns were horseless, an unkind reminder of that day in May, 1915, when the two first-mentioned units "foot-slogged" it—past the "gravel-crushers" of the First Division, with their barbed shafts of satire—up the broad cobble-road that led to the trenches at Festubert. But later, when they once again had horses beneath them, they could afford to smile at the foot-sore infantrymen plodding along under heavy packs to the invariable refrain of "Only two kilometres more!"

The infantry of the Second Division, whose fine work and heavy losses—at St. Eloi almost paralleled the achievement of the "Old Guard" at St. Julien, made a brave show. The 4th Brigade was nominally composed of Ontario men, and probably fully one-half of these belonged to the "Queen City" of Toronto. But "London in the Bush" and Kingston will look quite as good to the men who will soon return to those cities.

Tremblay's Brigade—French-Canadians and "Blue Noses"—predominated here—brought to one memories of the capture of Courelette, in which the 22nd played so big a part. Then came the 6th Brigade, the Second Division counterpart of the 2nd Brigade, wherein the units are purely Western—men from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Sandwiched in between the Second and Fourth Divisions was a unit numerically weak, but of wonderful significance in character which had never before been associated with the Corps. This was a section of the Canadian Air Force, a lusty infant, the adoption of which the Dominion Government is to be asked to undertake. Overhead, even as the mechanics and riggers marched along, was the remainder of the C.A.F. detachment, of whom more later.

The Fourth Division units were practically a repetition of the Second. In the van rode Major-Gen. Sir David Watson, who at the outbreak of war forsook an editor's chair for the more exciting job of soldiering. His present rank and the string of ribbons he carries on his breast proclaim to the house-tops that he has made good.

Westerners bulked largely in the 10th, and Ontario men in

the 11th Infantry Brigade, but East and West were happily combined in the 12th—Jim Kirkcaldy's Brigade. In this Brigade, which, save for some small detachments of various arms, wound up the Canadian section of the parade, were the only killed units among the soldiers of the Maple Leaf. These were the 72nd and the 85th Bns.—the Seaforths of Vancouver and the Nova Scotia Highlanders. A London crowd doubly loves to see the rhythmic swing of the kilts, and as the Highlanders strode along the volume of cheers rose to a crescendo of welcome.

The physique and martial bearing of the Newfoundland representatives, 500 strong, made a great impression upon the spectators, who voiced their welcome in an unmistakable fashion as the troops under Lt.-Col. A. E. Bernard, M.C., brought up the rear of the procession. On many a Canadian opinion was expressed that the representatives of Britain's oldest Colony should have had a more forward place in the



NEWFOUNDLAND TROOPS IN THE PROCESSION.

Photograph: Central News.

parade, if only for the reason that their response to the call of the Flag was greater in ratio to population than that of any other unit of the British Empire.

Canadian Airmen's Display.

The spectators also witnessed a display of formation flying by Overseas pilots. As a sequence to the acrobatic performances of the Australian airman on Anzac Day, stringent orders by the Air Ministry forbade a repetition of "stunts" by Saturday's pilots.

Among the Canadian pilots who flew over London were many famous air fighters, men whose names, if not familiar to the general public, are held in high esteem wherever airmen foregather. Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., the greatest Canadian air fighter—his record of 72 enemy machines is unmatched by any living airman—is in Canada, and therefore could not participate.

Lt.-Col. W. G. Barker, V.C., hero of the most wonderful epic of the air in the whole history of flying—he can still fly his own machine, despite the temporary loss of the use of an arm and a leg—preferred not to fly in what might be designated the "War Office Handicap," and his example was followed by other crack airmen.

It is not perhaps known that Canada contributed approximately 40 per cent. of the pilot personnel of the Royal Air Force. Despite a stringent—but unpublished—regulation by the British authorities that seconded members of the R.A.F. should not be recommended for awards, the Canadian pilots, who of a truth seemed "born with wings," so naturally did they take to the new profession, managed to gather many decorations. Of the Maple Leaf pilots who drove their "buses" in stately formation over Saturday's parade, for example, every man had by sheer fighting merit "forced" one or more decorations from an ultra-conservative War Office:—

Lt.-Col. R. Leckie, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C.
Major A. E. McKeever, D.S.O., M.C., etc.
Capt. D. R. MacLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., etc.
Major A. D. Carter, D.S.O. and Bar, etc.
Major J. O. Leach, M.C., A.F.C., etc.
Capt. G. O. Johnson, M.C., Croix de Guerre.
Capt. C. Falkenberg, D.F.C. and Bar.
Capt. E. Burn, D.F.C., etc.
Lt. G. R. Howsam, M.C.

Those Canadian airmen who did fly were so disappointed at the stringent handicap enforced by the War Office that they came down after the initial stage of the march was completed.

R. W. T.

The Canadian authorities are busy repainting and decorating their headquarters at Bisleigh, preparatory to the arrival of the team.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE INSTITUTED.

Most Important Feature of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Budget

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing the Budget at Westminster on Wednesday of last week, said what he, at any rate, regarded as its most important feature was the establishment of Imperial Preference. He was not, he pointed out, propounding the general trade policy for the Mother Country. For the present, his task was only to give effect and assent to the declaration of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference of two years ago, in which the representatives of the British Government concurred, that, as soon as possible, preference on duties now or hereafter existing should be introduced for goods of Imperial origin.

"The range of our present Custom duties is not wide," he pointed out, "though it covers more articles than people are apt to suppose. Only three Colonial or British overseas products fall into the categories affected by them at the present time in any large quantities—namely, tea, cocoa, and rum, but there are many other articles, entries of which appear in our Customs returns from his Majesty's possessions overseas. I need name only such articles as coffee, sugar, tobacco, and wine. But though the beginnings may be small, the measure of what I am inviting the Committee to do is not the amount of British Imperial trade which secures preference at this moment, but the opportunities for the development of that trade which I invite the Committee to open out. There is room for a vast extension. There never was a time when it was more important to the Empire as a whole or to us in particular that that development should take place. From the small beginnings of to-day I hope that many members of this House will live to see a really wide structure of inter-Imperial trade develop.

Four Main Considerations.

"In considering the form which preference is to take I have had four main considerations before me. In the first place, the preference should be substantial in amount. In the next place, the rates should be as far as possible be few and simple. Thirdly, where there is an existing Excise duty corresponding to the Customs duty which is affected, the Excise duty must be proportionately altered. We cannot give preference at the expense of the home producer. Lastly, in carrying out this policy, I have to remember the interests of our Allies and, as far as practicable, to avoid increasing duties on their products for the purpose of giving preference.

"As I have said, the range of our existing duties is small. It falls mainly into three classes. First, there are the new Customs duties imposed by Section 12 of the Finance Act (No. 2), 1915, which carry with them no corresponding Excise, on cinematograph films, clocks and watches, motor cars and musical instruments. On these duties I propose to fix the preference at one-third, which is what I may call the general Empire rate in so far as a general Empire rate exists.

"The next class comprises taxes on consumable commodities apart from alcohol. These are, in essence, revenue duties pure and simple. On these in many cases the duties are themselves very high in relation to the value of the article, and a preference of one-third would be both more than I could afford, and more than I think is necessary or justified. Before coming to any definite decision, I thought I ought to take consultation with the interests affected. I accordingly appointed a small Departmental Committee of representatives of the Colonial Office, the India Office, the Board

of Trade, and the Board of Customs and Excise, and asked them to get into touch with representatives in this country of the producers, importers, and manufacturers of the articles affected, and to ascertain their views as to the probable effect of preference on the trade and industry of the United Kingdom and the British Possessions and on the rate of duty. After considering the view of the interests affected as gathered by that Committee, I have come to the conclusion that the preference on this class of articles I should be justified in recommending to the Committee is a rate of one-sixth of the duty.

"I ought to say at this stage that I propose that, in the two classes of goods with which I have already dealt, viz., the duties on manufactured articles and the duties on consumable commodities other than alcohol, the preference should be given by way of reduction of the existing duties on Colonial produce and not by way of surcharge on foreign produce.

Tea, Cocoa, Coffee, Sugar, etc.

Coming to details, Mr. Chamberlain said the most important of the articles concerned was tea. In normal circumstances before the war, when the importation of tea was unrestricted, nearly 90 per cent. of the tea was already Empire grown. The result, therefore, of the grant by way of preference would practically be equivalent to the reduction of the duty on tea, and he anticipated that that would lead, as it always has led, to a largely increased consumption. About 50 per cent. of our cocoa imports now came from Empire sources. Of coffee only a small proportion came from Empire sources. The amount which could be grown in the Empire was capable, he thought, of almost limitless expansion. Chicory would, of course, follow coffee, as it always did, and the Excise duty will be proportionately reduced. Only a very small portion of the sugar imports—7 per cent.—came from Empire sources. Excise duty on beet sugar produced in this country would, of course, be similarly reduced. Dried fruits were only a small matter, but the preference will be given on them also. Only 2 per cent. of the tobacco imports came from Empire sources, but a very considerable expansion was possible. A preference of one-sixth, or 1s. 4d. per lb., on unmanufactured tobacco, a rate which governed the other duties, was a substantial one, and would, he hoped, stimulate increased production in India and the Colonies concerned. The Excise duty on tobacco grown in the United Kingdom would again be correspondingly reduced. In the case of both tobacco and sugar it was proposed that the preference to the manufacturers should be based on the amount of the British-grown crop of the imported article. With regard to motor spirit, only about 18 per cent. came from Empire sources. He had decided for other reasons to recommend the abolition of that duty.

Beer, Wine and Spirits.

Coming now to dutiable articles, beer, wine, and spirits, Mr. Chamberlain said there was no importation of Colonial beer. The arrangement of a preference would be complicated and difficult, and at any rate they might safely neglect it for the time. He proposed to do the same for the same reason with mineral waters, matches, and playing cards. Only about 7 per cent. of the wine imports came from Empire sources at present. The industry, however, was one which is being developed, and was capable of being further developed both in South Africa and Australia, and both Dominions attached importance to it. They proposed to give the preference by



Photograph

MAJOR-GENERAL BURSTALL AND STAFF OF THE SECOND DIVISION

During a pause in Saturday's procession they were halted outside Canada's offices in Kingsway, and the group was posed at the photographer's request for a picture.

way of reduction, and to allow 6d. on the lower rate of 1s. 3d. and 1s. on the higher rate of 3s. On the present additional tax of 1s. a gallon on still wine and 2s. 6d. on sparkling, he proposed to allow 6d. preference on the first and 9d. on the second. For the purpose of the duties, spirits were divided into five classes, all subject to Customs duty—rum, brandy, Geneva, and another, and the fifth, home-made spirit, including whisky. Over 80 per cent. of the rum came from Empire sources. The imports from the Empire of other spirits were at present small, and he thought likely to continue so, at any rate for a long time to come, though they are capable of some development. As regards the amount of the preference, he had come to the conclusion that anything like a rate of one-sixth with such high duties, as were charged would be too high. It would amount to 5s. 6d. a gallon on the rate of duty in force, and a larger amount if this duty were increased. He proposed, therefore, to fix the rate of preference at 2s. 6d. per gallon, not by a reduction in the duty on Colonial spirits, but by an increase in the duty on foreign spirits.

The effect of the preference proposals as a whole on revenue would, Mr. Chamberlain stated, be a reduction of £2,500,000 in the current year, and something over £3,000,000 in the full year, and without allowing for any increase in the imports of Colonial products. The great bulk would be in respect of tea. The general date on which preference would take effect would be September 1, except for tea, which would be June 2.

In concluding, Mr. Chamberlain said he was grateful that it had fallen to his lot to make the first proposal in that House for the statutory embodiment in our financial system of the policy of Imperial Preference with which his father's name would ever be associated.

Labour and Liberal Hostility.

In the course of the subsequent debate, Mr. R. Adamson, chairman of the Labour Party, said the proposals were looked upon by them with grave concern. They were strongly of opinion that it was the thin end of the wedge, the beginning of the setting up of tariff walls in the Mother Country.

Sir Donald Maclean, leader of the Liberal party, said he regarded the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that these proposals would be the foundation of a very great structure of Imperial trade as being absolutely futile. They would not have anything approaching great trade without giving a preference on corn, meat, and wool. This was the beginning, the first step, towards a complete system of the preference dealings with the Colonies which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had said must involve a tax on food. If the machine was set up it would go on and grind the great things. These proposals of preference were the foundation stones of the great scheme with which it was hoped to be able to smash Free Trade and establish Tariff Reform.

Col. Amery's Defence.

Lt.-Col. L. M. S. Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said the policy introduced by the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was not the policy of one party in the State, but was also brought forward at Imperial Conference after Imperial Conference ever since 1895, a policy to which the present Prime Minister made the most sympathetic response as far back as 1907. The policy since then had been endorsed by more than one important Royal Commission, including Free Traders as well as Protectionists and Tariff Reformers; the policy had, finally, at an Imperial Conference, been endorsed not only by the Governments of the Dominions, but by the British Government, containing members of the Liberal Party as well as the Liberal Prime Minister, and also Mr. Arthur Henderson, the then leader of the Labour Party. He took exception to the statement that this was an issue of principle between Free Trade and Tariff Reform: it was a difference politically and not economically. If the Empire was always at the back of their minds as the real unit, as something that had a real political meaning, shaping their actions, then he thought, whether they were Free Traders or Protectionists, they ought to face the question from the point of view of the Empire. This policy had slowly grown up within the Empire over a long period of years. By accepting the principle of preference, not for the sake of any principle of Protection, they were here and now consecrating that policy for the Empire as a whole and putting the coping stone on it. They might hope, as a result of these small measures, that they might get an increase, not necessarily of Protection in this country, but of inter-Imperial Free Trade between the Dominions and this country and between one Dominion and another. Surely that was an object worth aiming at?

If he were in the position of an Imperial Free Trader, continued Col. Amery, his quarrel with this particular form of preference would be that it did not go far enough. After all, there were Free Traders in other parts of the Empire. There was a very strong body of Free Traders in the great Dominion of Canada. What was the line of the Canadian Free Trader? He wanted British Free Trade in certain categories of goods, and, as regarded other categories, he demanded a 50 per cent. preference instead of the present 38 per cent. preference within

the Empire. In the 16 years which had passed since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made his speech on Imperial Preference in 1903, the world had moved. Canada had become a great industrial and a great manufacturing country, and Canada would be capable, under substantial preference, in the next few years, of offering quite as much effective competition to keep our manufacturers alive and up to date as any Free Trader could desire. These particular duties on motor cars, watches, and films were imposed for war-time reasons, but even under those duties do not let them be too sure that they might not be of appreciable value to Canada. The conditions of manufacture in Canada differed from those of the United States only by an invisible line 4,000 miles long on the map. The difference of 38½ per cent. of duty which was given might make all the difference whether the factory under the Union Jack or the factory under the Stars and Stripes got the order.

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CANADIANS WELCOME PREFERENCE.

"The Government and people of Canada will be much pleased that the British Government have adopted the principle of Preference within the Empire. I believe this will bring about an increase of trade between the various parts of the Empire, and I hope that it will afford Canada an opportunity of supplying in the Home-land market goods that formerly came from enemy countries. Personally I have always been anxious to make the Empire as self-supporting as possible, and this is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. The war has taught us that in reality our Empire should be self-contained. The measures taken by his Majesty's Government are such as all parts of the Dominions appreciate."—Sir GEORGE PERLEY, High Commissioner.

"You cannot call it more than a start, and we want to see a much greater development. Eventually there must be a real Imperial Preference. It is good, however, that there is a beginning, and I find it particularly interesting that Mr. Austen Chamberlain is the Chancellor of the Exchequer to introduce the principle into legislation. Canada is growing up industrially, and in the future will be a great producer of manufactured goods. Preference will stimulate that development. There is nothing we cannot make, and our resources in water-power will enable us to produce cheaply. What we want is that Great Britain should purchase from Canada the things which before the war she obtained from Germany and Austria."—MR. LLOYD HARRIS, Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London.

Canadian Press Opinions.

"Only to a moderate extent will the exports of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand be affected, but where there is an effect it will be on the lines that have awakened the enthusiasm of many able, thoughtful statesmen, and in such matters the idea counts for as much almost as the application of it."—*Montreal Gazette*

"The British preference is upon tea, cocoa, and rum. It is therefore of no importance to Canadian farmers. Canadian manufacturers will be interested in the preference on watches, clocks, and musical instruments, but on the whole the effect upon Canadian trade does not promise to be very great. No doubt the export of agricultural products to Britain, not because of a tariff preference, but because there is a demand for them."—*Toronto Star*.

"The proposals of Mr. Chamberlain should greatly stimulate both agricultural and industrial production in the outlying parts of the Empire. They will accentuate the tendency of American capital to build manufacturing plants in Canada, and so to provide work for Canadian wage-earners and a larger home market for Canadian farmers."—*Toronto Times*.

"Any benefit that Canada may derive from the establishment by Great Britain of Imperial Preference will be reaped by the Canadian manufacturers rather than by the Canadian producers of foodstuffs."—*Toronto Globe*.

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CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO TO STAND.

Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, for the Board of Agriculture, states in the Parliamentary Papers that, while Canadian cattle can be imported into this country for slaughter at the port, legislation would be required to permit their importation as "stores."

If imports, it is stated, could be restricted with absolute certainty to cattle born and reared in Canada, and leaving that country for the first time by direct shipment to a British port, it would be impossible to exclude them only on the ground of diseases from which they are exceptionally free. But the Board of Agriculture was not of opinion that importation would be of advantage to the agricultural community of this country, and they had no intention of introducing legislation for the removal of the present restrictions.

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Major-Gen. Wilson, G.O.C. Military District No. 4, has issued a statement in the highest praise of the Canadian Pacific Railway regarding the highly efficient manner in which the returning troops had been handled (says the *Daily Record*). "While all who are engaged in the transportation service are deserving of commendation," he says, "I think a special tribute should be paid to the C.P.R., which has a record of punctuality and efficiency which can truly be described as amazing."

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked Trade Enquiry Department."

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Notes for N.C.O.s and Men—Appointments at the Canadian Corps Camp

NO applications are being considered for enlistment of officers or other ranks of the O.M.F.C. for duty with the British Expeditionary Forces in the Russian theatres of war.

The Prince of Wales was to visit Witley Camp on Wednesday to present Colours to the 27th, 28th and 29th Bns.

The Canadian Corps Headquarters cease to function in France on May 6. Practically all the Canadian troops will be in England by the end of this week.

Lady Butler's drawing depicting the bombers of the 8th Bn. ("Little Black Devils") storming Vimy Ridge can be inspected privately by officers at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square.

Notes on Officers.

Lt.-Col. J. F. McParland, D.S.O., Art., has reassumed command of the 6th Bde., C.F.A. Lt.-Col. A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G., C.B.E., Gen. List, has been appointed A.P.M. of the Witley Section, Canadian Corps Camp, vice Major P. T.

D.A.A.G., Bramshott Section, vice Lt.-Col. D. W. B. Spry Major J. E. Eastlake, M.C., Art., D.A.A.G., Bramshott Wing COMMANDER, BRAMSHOTT SECTIONS. "A" Wing, Major (A/Lt.-Col.) H. A. Cooper, M.C., 3rd Bn. "B" Wing: Major M. A. Germain, 28th Bn. "C" Wing: Major J. S. M. A. H. Lym Evans, M.C., R.C.R. "D" Wing: Lt.-Col. H. Snell, 10th Bn. "E" Wing: Lt. Col. W. L. Malcolm, Eng. "F" Wing: Lt. A. D. McNeill D.C.M., 49th Bn.; "G" Wing: Capt. W. C. MacIntosh, O.B.E., 28th Bn.; "H" Wing: Major A. S. English, 35th Bn. WING COMMANDERS, WITLEY SECTIONS. "J" Wing: Lt.-Col. W. S. Budd, 4th Bn.; "M" Wing: Major (A/Lt.-Col.) A. E. Myatt, 31st Bn.; "N" Wing: Major (A/Lt.-Col.) W. Andrews, D.S.O., 28th Bn.; "O" Wing: Lt. Col. J. M. Rolston, D.S.O., 2nd Eng. Bn.; "P" Wing: Major J. C. Harris, 2nd Heavy Bty., Art.; "R" Wing: Lt. Col. C. H. Rogers, O.B.E., 20th Bn.



54TH BATTALION BOXERS.

Cpl. Williams (left) and Pte. Burroughs (right), respectively winners of Fourth Division Heavy and Welter Boxing Championships, 1919.

Stern, C.F.A. Capt. G. M. Paton, Sask., has been appointed Inspector of Documentation, Bramshott Section, C.C.C. Lt.-Col. T. J. F. Murphy, D.S.O., has been appointed A.D.M.S., C.C.C., Bramshott and Witley Sections.

Lt. C. G. Quinn, Art., has been seconded to the C.D.D., Buxton.

Nursing Sisters E. K. Rogers, M. Kennedy, B. E. Fry, E. Bernard, C. M. Harradence, and A. Richardson, C.A.M.C., have retired in the British Isles.

Lt.-Col. Rae's Fine Record.

Amongst the Canadians who have recently received decorations from the French Government is Lt.-Col. W. Rae, D.S.O. (G.S.O.I. Corps), awarded the Croix de Guerre. This was presented to Col. Rae by Marshal Foch, personally, in Paris. At the presentation Marshal Foch referred in the most flattering manner to the high regard he entertained for the work performed by the Canadian troops during the campaign. He was particularly interested when he heard that Col. Rae belonged to the 16th Bn., which, in co-operation with the 10th, carried out the counter-attack on the night of April 22, 1915, during the Second Battle of Ypres. Marshal Foch at that time was commanding the Armies of the North, and had his headquarters at Cassel.

Lt.-Col. Rae has a long period of war service to his credit. He came over with the 16th Bn. of the First Contingent as a company commander, served at Ypres and Festubert, was second in command of the 3rd Bn., commanded the 4th Bn. for a year, served on the staff of the 5th Imperial Division, and prior to becoming G.S.O.I. of the Canadian Corps was for a time with the 2nd Division. Col. Rae was wounded at Mount Sorrel (Ypres Salient) in 1916.

Appointments at Witley and Bramshott.

The following appointments for the Canadian Corps Camp, Bramshott and Witley Sections, have been made, as from April 1:—Lt.-Col. P. J. Montague, D.S.O., M.C., Man., Assistant Commander, Bramshott-Witley; Lt.-Col. D. W. B. Spry, Man., A.A. and Q.M.G., Witley Section; Lt. Col. H. C. Greer, C.A.S.C., A.A. and Q.M.G., Bramshott Section, vice Lt.-Col. P. J. Montague; Major G. E. Leighton, D.S.O., Que.,

CANADA'S BATTLE HONOURS.

1915.	1917.
Ypres.	Vimy Ridge.
Festubert.	Iena-Arleux.
Givency.	Fresnoy—Hill 70.
Ploegsteert.	Passchendaele.
1916.	1918.
St. Elol.	Arras.
The Salient.	Amiens.
Zillebeke.	Scarpe.
Mt. Sorrel.	Canal du Nord.
Sanctuary Wood.	Bourlon Wood.
Hill 60.	Cambrai.
The Somme.	Douai-Denain.
Courcelette.	Valenciennes.
Regina Trench.	Mons.

VOLUNTEERS AND DRAFTEES.

Canadian Provinces' Record.

A memorandum tabled in the Dominion House of Commons last month by Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia, shows the number of men who volunteered for military service, as well as the number secured by the operation of the M.S.A. up to the signing of the Armistice. By Provinces, they were as follows:—Ontario.—Volunteers, 205,808; draftees, 27,087. Quebec.—Volunteers, 52,993; draftees, 19,050. New Brunswick.—Volunteers, 18,935; draftees, 5,157. Nova Scotia and P.E.I.—Volunteers, 24,456; draftees, 5,442. Manitoba.—Volunteers, 54,756; draftees, 6,987. Alberta.—Volunteers, 36,013; draftees, 5,987. Saskatchewan.—Volunteers, 27,044; draftees, 8,204. B.C. and Yukon.—Volunteers, 48,652; draftees, 5,641. Totals.—Volunteers, 465,984; draftees, 83,355.

NO WEARING OF RELATIVES' MEDALS.

An impression prevails in some quarters that a relative, parent, or other, of an officer or soldier or sailor who has lost his life is entitled to wear the decorations and medals, or the ribbons, awarded to the man for service in the field. This impression, it is pointed out, is wrong. Decorations and medals, or ribbons, may only be worn by the individual on whom they had been conferred, and that right in no case passes to any relative after the death of the recipient. It is the same with awards, made posthumously, the decoration or medal, though handed to a relative, must not be worn.

THE BRITISH "ACE."

With a record of 73 enemy machines destroyed, the distinction of British "ace" belongs to the late Major Edward Manock, a triple D.S.O. and triple M.C.

Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., Canadian Light Horse and R.A.F., accounted for 72 machines.

The Duke of Connaught, attended by Col. Sir Malcolm Murray, left London on Sunday to visit the Army of Occupation.

The total surveyed area of the Prairie Provinces is 200,000,000 acres, of which Manitoba has 35,500,000 acres; Saskatchewan, 78,800,000 acres, and Alberta, 85,100,000 acres.

Up to date 5,000 returned soldiers who have applied for the advantages of the Soldier Land Settlement Scheme of the Dominion Government have been approved. A total of 140,000 acres of Hudson's Bay reserve land has been thrown open for soldier settlement.

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Died.
SWITZER, Lt. J. A., Cent. Ont. Regt.
Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Died.
DUNCAN, Capt. A. J., Cent. Ont. Regt.
Wounded.
McRAE, Lt. J. S., C.F.A.
Released Prisoner from Germany Arrived in England.
WELLS, Capt. N. L., Cent. Ont. Regt.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Tuesday, April 29.

Now Reported Killed.

QUEBEC REGIMENT—Ballantyne, 602711 A. M.

Died.

ENGINEERS—Johnston, 5690 Cpl. T. A.
NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT—McKay, 901456 A. R.
QUEBEC REGIMENT—Wall, 919053 E. J.
CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT—Ludlow, 3236176 R.
WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT—Kessell, 408526 G.
MANITOBA REGIMENT—Tedeschi, 830597 L. B.
BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT—De Lore, 3108382 P.
MACHINE GUN CORPS—Shadwick, 3132181 E. A.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS—Diamond, 220047 W. C.

Wounded.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT—Balfour, 21226 Sgt. F. W.

List of Friday, May 2.

Died.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT—Sherk, 3234962 H
ARMY SERVICE CORPS—Nesb, 510764 H.

Wounded.

QUEBEC REGIMENT—Savage, 3085998 C. H.

List of Monday, May 5.

Killed.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT—Erickson, 3034411 Sgt. C. I.

Accidentally Killed.

RAILWAY TROOPS—Quayle, 1039221 Cpl. W.

Previously reported Missing, Now Reported Died as Prisoners.

MANITOBA REGIMENT—Noyes, 186650 C. W.
BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT—Mendon, 790970 R. E.

List of Wednesday, May 7.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT—Parkes, 3032460 M. H.

Died.

ARTILLERY—Gatwood, 84129 Gnr. R. A.
BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT—Hosdon, 3108170 T. G.
Y.M.C.A.—Robinson, 183618 T. G.

Died as Prisoner of War.

CAVALRY—Lickert, 3758 C.

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS IN HOSPITAL.

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, 17, NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W.—Lt.-Col. A. E. Dubuc, 22nd (face and right hand); Lt. R. A. MacGillivray, 95th (head, left shldr. and left hip); Lt. J. E. MacKnight, 22nd (left groin); Lt.-Col. J. Wise, 25th (right hip; old).
GRANVILLE SPECIAL BUXTON—Lt. G. Beveridge, 20th Res. (right humerus; ununited fracture); Capt. C. A. Bell, 3rd Eng. Bn. (right eye, amp. legs); Lt. O. L. Erickson, 78th (legs, double amp.).

Convalescent Officers.

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, 17, NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W.—Lt. R. A. Cluff, 52nd; Capt. R. F. Craig, C.F.A.; Lt. D. G. L. Cunningham, 50th; Lt. J. M. Dunwoody, F.G.R.; Lt. W. S. Pernie, 72nd; Lt. B. T. Jackson, 14th; Lt. A. W. Logie, 5th C.M.R.; Major A. U. Meikle, C.A.R.D.; Lt. W. L. Oliver, 50th; Lt. M. A. Taylor, 1st.

Discharged.

Lt. H. E. C. Hebden, 16th (amp. right leg); Lt. A. F. Menzies, 38th; Lt. E. M. Preston, 57th; Lt. E. J. Uthoff, 54th.

Other than Wounds.

ANGLO-IRISH ILL.—Major E. A. C. Wilcox, 18th Res. (pneumonia), 14th C.G.H., Easbourne
REMOVED FROM SERIOUSLY ILL LIST.—Lt. C. A. Hewett, 78th (appendicitis), 2nd General, Havre.

ORPINGTON HOSPITAL AND CEMETERY.

Brig-General R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, visited Orpington Hospital a few days ago, with a view to formulating a proposal for beautifying the cemetery in which are buried 70 Canadians, 23 British, and 4 Australians, who died while in the hospital. This soldiers' cemetery is situated in a field adjoining the Orpington Cemetery, which is now full. The soldiers' cemetery, in the natural course, will be taken over by the local Council as a permanent expansion of the parish cemetery. It is the wish of General Sims that this should be beautified and properly laid out, so that it can be retained as an individual plot for all time. It is his desire that even when the Ontario Government has ceased to be interested in the buildings at Orpington—the soldiers' cemetery shall remain in every way a worthy resting-place for the brave men who sleep there.

While at Orpington, General Sims also looked into the matter of converting the two upper wards of the hospital into a ward for tuberculosis patients, who are coming there from Canadian hospitals which are now being closed. The broad verandahs of these wards overlook a wide stretch of beautiful country, and it is believed that it will furnish the patients with as fine a sanatorium as could be found anywhere in the country.

COURSES FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

What Canadian Universities Offer.

The following statement shows what the Canadian universities are prepared to do for returned soldiers:—

University of Alberta.

Special short courses in Agriculture covering five months for all returned men referred by Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

Special classes from May 16 to September covering preparatory or matriculation work for returned soldiers, to enable them to enter University in fall. No fees charged.

Coaching classes during summer to overcome deficiencies for the University's own students so they may enter fall classes. No fees charged.

University of Manitoba.

Courses leading to Matriculation for High School graduates. Special tutorial courses for students in first and second year Arts and Science whose terms have been interrupted, to enable them to complete their year before fall session. Entrance at any time and withdrawal as soon as studies satisfactorily completed. No fees charged.

University of Saskatchewan.

Courses leading to matriculation in any one of the faculties, in which the requirements are reduced.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

Special summer school course from July 2 to August 9, in which student may choose the particular subject he desires to study.

No fees charged.

Queen's University, Kingston.

Courses leading to matriculation for anyone who lost time on war service. They are admitted to certain preparatory work which qualifies them to enter as undergraduates.

Every student who has been Overseas is granted a bonus on each examination in Arts and Science.

Summer session in Applied Science opens on April 28, counting as a full University year.

The regular extra-mural tuition and the Summer School opens on July 7 for six weeks.

University of Toronto.

Courses in preliminary work starting in April and September for entrance upon the regular work in the various faculties in October, 1920. Men must be High School graduates. These classes will finish in July, 1920, at latest.

Fees: \$15.00 for each term of approximately three months. No general regulations—each case is considered on its own merits.

Dalhousie University.

Special summer course leading to matriculation in fall, unless Provincial Department of Education provides such a course.

No general regulations because of each case being different, and no great demand owing to number of such returned men being small.

McGill University.

Classes leading to matriculation.

Entrance requirements have been modified for returned soldiers.

Special coaching classes for those who failed in subjects during year and any others wishing to take advantage of same, to enable them to save their year. This will be carried on for next session and perhaps the following.

No fees charged for above classes

Capt. C. Allen has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of Emigration, and is expected to return from his visit to Canada next week.

Maj.-Gen. Mowbrun stated in the House of Commons last week that of the 40,000 cadets who had enlisted, 2,048 were killed in action. He received the Victoria Cross, 857 won other decorations and 101 obtained commissions.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent General for British Columbia, continues to receive a large number of enquiries from prospective settlers and investors in that Province. During April 1,250 letters were sent out and 1,667 received. Interviews were given to 391 persons. The visitors at British Columbia House who registered totalled 891, and 1,321 used the reading room. The beds in the dormitory in the basement were occupied by 621 soldiers.

May 10, 1919

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the
"London Gazette."

AG'S and QMG'S STAFF. DAQMG Temp Capt R D Sutherland M.C. Engrs. and to be temp Maj (Jan 26).
SERIAL APPOINTMENTS (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. (1) 3).
 Temp Brig-Gen A G L McNaughton, D.S.O., Art. (Nov. 10, 1918).
 (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. (1) 14). Temp Capt (act) Maj J. D. McGowan, M.C. Man. Regt., and to be act Lt Col. whilst empd. as Officer in Charge (April 1). The undermentioned cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be act. on vacating their appointments. Temp Capt C F Archer, N.B. Regt. (Feb. 7); temp Capt P A Beveridge, Alta. Regt. (April 2); temp Maj F C Nashington, Cav. (April 6); temp Maj H W D Cox, Alta. Regt. (April 6); Capt C H Desing, Man. Regt. (Feb. 20).
ASSISTANT CONTROLLER OF LABOUR Temp Lt C W H Nicholson, Engrs. and to be act. Maj. whilst empd. (July 6, 1918).
ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS Brigade Major: Temp Maj A. H. Rick, Art., relinquishes his appt. (Feb. 10).
HEADQUARTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND DEPARTMENTS D.V.S. Temp Maj (act) Lt-Col C E Edgett, D.S.O., C.A.V.C., and to be act. Col. while so empd., on relinquishing the appt. of D.V.D. of V.S. and ceasing to be graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 16 (April 14, 1918). The notifica-

ALBERTA REGIMENT Temp Capt. act. Maj. J. C. Stevenson, M.C. to be Lt Col. whilst Lt Col. M. D.C. Wing No. 4, Kinnel Camp, Temp Capt C H Hart to be act. Maj. whilst 2nd in Comd. M.D.C. Wing No. 11 Kinnel Camp, temp Lt P A G McLean to be act. Capt. whilst comdg. 3rd Kinnel Camp, Wm.
MANITOBA REGIMENT Temp Capt. S P Lough, M.C. to be act. Maj. whilst 2nd in Comd., M.D.C. Wing No. 4, Kinnel Camp.
FORESTRI CORPS Temp Capt. D F Scott to be act. Maj. whilst 2nd in Comd. M.D.C. Wing No. 6, Kinnel Camp.
NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT Temp Capt A R Rose, 1st temp Lt R G Brightman.
QUEBEC REGIMENT Temp Capt C S Stacey, M.C. relinquishes the appt. as Adj.; temp Lt J G Dubouart to be Adj., vice temp Lt B Deschamps, M.C.
EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT Temp Maj F A Richardson to be 2nd Comd. Can. Embk. Camp Le Havre, and to be act. whilst so empd.
2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT Temp Lt R R Hunter, from C.A.S. to be temp Lt.
MANITOBA REGIMENT Temp Capt. S R Wallace from 2nd C. Ont. Regt. to be temp. Capt., temp Capt V Curran, M.C., to be act. vice temp



COLOUR PRESENTED BY THE THIRD DIVISION TO THE TOWN OF CAMBRIAL.



REGIMENTAL COLOUR PRESENTED TO THE 27TH BN BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON WEDNESDAY.

tions in the *Gazette* of June 8, 1918, and Nov. 2, 1918, in so far as they relate to temp. Maj. (act. Lt-Col.) C E Edgett, D.S.O., C.A.V.C., are cancelled.

MEMORANDUM—Temp. Lt. C. B. Picken, Que. Regt., to be Orderly Officer, Can. Corps Camp (Jan. 21).

ARTILLERY—Temp. Lt. W. H. Clarkson to be act. Capt.
NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT Temp. Capt. F. H. Dunham, M.C., is absorbed into the estab. of the 44th Bn.

QUEBEC REGIMENT—Temp. Lt. P. H. Wade to be temp. Capt.
CAVALRY—Temp. Lt. E. M. Smith ceases to be act. for duty with the R.A.F.

ARTILLERY—The following cease to be act. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. R. C. Moran, temp. Lt. W. McLaughlin, Temp. Lt. R. G. Crosby ceases to be act. for duty with the War Office. Temp. Lt. W. E. Newton retires in the British Isles.

ENGINEERS—The following temp. Lts. cease to be act. for duty with the R.A.F.:—J. E. Hanning, M.C., S. A. Hustwit. Temp. Lt. C. S. Mandley retires in the British Isles.

QUEBEC REGIMENT—Temp. Maj. (act. Col.) A. S. Eve ceases to be act. for duty with the War Office; temp. Lt. H. C. McKinney ceases to be act. for duty with the R.A.F.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT—Temp. Lt. W. J. Gillespie ceases to be act. for duty with the R.A.F.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT—Temp. Lt. M. K. Parlee ceases to be act. for duty with the R.A.F.

ALBERTA REGIMENT—Hon. Capt. and temp. Qmtr. H. Turner ceases to be act. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions; temp. Capt. N. L. Sheppard retires in the British Isles.

COLUMBIA REGIMENT—Temp. Lt. R. H. Schroeder is act. for duty with the C.A.F. as a Flying Officer; temp. Lt. S. C. Burt ceases to be act. for duty with the R.A.F. The following retire in the British Isles:—Temp. Capt. R. McK. Donaldson, M.C., temp. Lt. J. E. Warne.

FORESTRI CORPS—Temp. Capt. J. McLean to be act. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. W. Chisholm retires in the British Isles.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. J. Levy retires in the British Isles.
C.A.V.C.—Temp. Capt. E. A. Watson ceases to be act. for duty with the War Office.

CHAPLAIN SERVICES—Hon. Capt. and Chapln. J. G. Bouillon retires in the British Isles.

ARTILLERY—Temp. Capt. J. Grindley to be act. Maj. whilst 2nd in Comd. M.D.C. Wing No. 5 Temp. Lts. to be act. Capt. whilst empd. as Co. Comdr. M.D.C. Wings. Kinnel Camp:—R. Wilson, N. McLeod.

ENGINEERS—Temp. Maj. to be act. Lt.-Col.:—E. V. Collier, D.S.O., whilst C. M.D.C. Wing No. 6, Kinnel Camp; R. S. Worsley, M.C., whilst comdg. M.D.C. Wing No. 5, Kinnel Camp.

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT—Temp. Maj. R. J. S. Langford to be act. Lt.-Col. whilst O.C. M.D.C. Wing No. 11, Kinnel Camp.

QUEBEC REGIMENT—Temp. Maj. H. W. Harbord, D.S.O., to be act. Lt.-Col. whilst O.C. M.D.C. Wing No. 13, Kinnel Camp.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT—Temp. Maj. H. W. Cooper to be act. Lt.-Col. whilst O.C. No. 10 M.D.C. Wing Kinnel Camp; temp. Capt. R. J. Davidson, M.C., to be act. Maj. whilst 2nd in Comd., No. 2 M.D.C. Wing, Kinnel Camp.

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT—Temp. Maj. C. W. Hodgson to be act. Lt.-Col. whilst O.C. M.D.C. Wing, No. 7, Kinnel Camp; temp. Lt. G. E. Grover to be temp. Qmtr., with the hon. rank of Capt. whilst so empd.

Capt. L. A. Jenkins, M.C.; temp. Lt. W. McKenzie ceases to be act. to the R.E.

ALBERTA REGIMENT—Temp. Lt. W. Micklewright to be Adj., Can. Corps Reinf. Camp, vice temp. Lt. A. B. Harding; temp. Lt. A. C. Moore ceases to be act. to the R.E.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. W. W. Barry to be Adj., Beauriville Depot.
C.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) T. A. Lemer, D.S.O., relinquishes the appt. as O.C. of Field Amb.; temp. Maj. J. L. Cook to comd. a Gas Clearing Sqn., vice temp. Lt.-Col. S. Campbell, C.M.G.

Imperial Forces.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY—Lt. C. T. Beard is apptd. to Ramillies.

HEADQUARTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND DEPARTMENTS—Asst. Dir. of Engrng. Stores (Cl. X).—Capt. (temp. Maj.) J. D. Gemmill, M.C., R.E., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empd., vice Lt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) R. F. A. Butterworth, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Sec. Lt. (Hon. Lt.) E. A. Collis to be Lt. Administrative Branch.—Lts. (A.) to be Lts.:—C. P. Creighton, H. M. Paterson, H. F. Proctor, Lt. C. R. Cross to be Lt., from (O.). Sec. Lt. J. B. Russell to be Sec. Lt., from (O.).

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. relinquish their comm. and retain the rank of Capt.:—H. Bowring, M.B.; D. M. Kilgour, M.B.; L. R. Meach, M.C. The notification regarding relinquishment of comm. by temp. Lt. F. H. Boone, M.B., is cancelled.

R.H. and R.F.A.—Temp. Lt. W. H. Hay, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (T.F.).—Lt. (act. Capt.) R. P. P. Lefroy, 2nd Welsh Bde., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empd.

R.G.A.—Capt. G. A. Medcalf, C. Can. Art., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Gen. Res. of Officers.—G. C. Shaffner, late Lt., R.G.A., to be Lt. (Substituted for notification in *Gazette* of April 8, 1919.) H. C. White, late Lt., R.G.A., to be Lt.

M.G.C. (Inf.)—Temp. Capt. E. E. Naylor to be temp. Maj.
3RD EAST KENT REGIMENT—Spec. Res. of Officers.—Sec. Lt. C. S. Bissett to be Lt.

INDIAN ARMY—Cavalry Branch.—G. K. Hannah, 5th C.M.R., to be Lt.

Newfoundland Regiment.

M.G.C. (Inf.)—Capt. P. J. Cashin, 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland Regt., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be empd. with the Corps.

On account of pressure of business, Brig.-Gen. J. A. Gunn will relinquish his position as G.O.C. the Toronto district.

We regret to announce the death, which occurred on Wednesday morning from double pneumonia, of Mr. W. H. Marston, who as secretary of the Empire Press Union was known to many Overseas journalists.

The High Commissioner for Canada is a Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa that the issue of permits for the importation into Canada of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine from the United Kingdom has been resumed provided that the animals do not come from or pass through the county of York.

THE O.C. ACCOUNTS, CANADIAN RED CROSS.

Admirable Work of Major MacMahon and His Staff.

The handling of the funds of any organisation, and more especially of a large voluntary society, to which many thousands subscribe, demands great skill, special training, and the closest and most conscientious attention to detail. In the case of the Overseas work of the Canadian Red Cross Society the accounts from the very beginning of the Society's activities in England have been in charge of an officer who combines all these attributes, and, furthermore, seems to have the faculty of inspiring his staff with his enthusiasm for his work.

Major F. B. MacMahon, who came over at the opening of the war eager to offer his services to the Empire, joined Col. Hodgkiss' staff at once, and has been thus with the Red Cross throughout the entire period of the war as Treasurer and Accountant C.R.C.S. Overseas.

Major MacMahon, who is from Toronto and Edmonton, had had a long training, as besides other business experience he was for many years with the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of the Athabasca District, with headquarters at Edmonton, and previously as accountant. It is a far cry from Athabasca to the centre of the Empire, but war has made us familiar with even greater changes and bridged longer distances.

It is a revelation to see how the accounts of the Society are kept. This is so carefully and systematically done that the head office in Canada knows as much as the London office of what has been paid and to whom. All cash received by any branch of the Society is forwarded to the Accountant's Office. An official consecutively numbered receipt, of which a counterfoil is kept, is deposited in the bank. In making payments all accounts are checked with the original orders, and are certified to by the department, hospital, or other branch work of the Red Cross before they are paid. The payments are made by consecutively numbered cheques, which correspond to the numbers of the vouchers which are filed in monthly files. Each month the departments and hospitals, etc., receive a statement showing the amounts received and disbursed in connection with their work, and a copy of each statement, with a general summary, is sent to the head office, the third copy is kept in London.

Insurance Policies.

An amazing amount of work comes under the care of the accountant. There are, for example, over eighty insurance policies to attend to. Every kind of property belonging to any part of the Society's work in England and in France—hospital equipment, furniture, cars, ambulances, etc.—has to be insured, and a careful statement kept of the dates when premiums are due, changes in insurance, etc. The buildings are insured and the contents of the warehouses, which are very valuable, while there is also "third party" insurance, which covers such unpleasant possibilities as a car knocking down a pedestrian or running into the property of another individual or corporation.

The business connected with leases, rates and taxes is enormous. The Society has about thirty properties under lease, and others which are rent free, but upon which the Society pays rates and taxes. No one who has leased or who owns property in England needs to be reminded that the rates and taxes need careful supervision.

The total amounts, shown by the books of the Society, are:—

Year ending	Receipts	Disbursements	Transactions between Depots, etc.
Dec. 31, 1915 ..	£141,194 15 5 ..	£126,479 12 7 ..	£14,715 16 1
Dec. 31, 1916 ..	256,698 7 9 ..	291,836 13 1 ..	7,180 2 6
Dec. 31, 1917 ..	385,760 8 2 ..	307,098 15 6 ..	198,712 9 7
Dec. 31, 1918 ..	287,974 2 7 ..	469,416 19 6 ..	111,322 10 8
	£1,171,517 13 2 ..	£1,184,830 0 8 ..	£318,291 7 10

As Officer i/c Personnel, Major MacMahon has the charge in his department of all military matters, such as passes, warrants, daily parade returns, sick, and many other returns to headquarters, in connection with seventy odd military personnel attached to the Society.

Major MacMahon is fortunate in having a loyal and capable staff, headed by Miss E. M. Gibson as general assistant, who has been with the Red Cross for over three years.

MARY MACLEOD MOORE.

—*—

The article on "First Canadian Battle Honours" in a recent issue of *Canada* has suggested to Lt. O. O. Picher, who is at present employed with a Canadian burial party in France, to put forward the claim to be the first French-Canadian to fire a shot at "Frits" in the war. His regimental number in the P.P.C.L.I. was 1,143.

A Canadian at Kimmel Park has forwarded to us, with a justifiable protest, a cutting from the *Sunday Chronicle* containing a letter from J. H. Lemon, of Saskatoon, on the subject of soldiers' wives, in which he denounces "all Canadian girls" as "mean, cold, calculating, lazy, utterly mercenary, brainless dolls," and "idle, self-seeking, stuck-up, and priggish." He also speaks of the "hated Canadians" have for England and English people. We can only marvel at our contemporary's publication of such a silly and mischievous communication.

THE CANADIAN DALMATIA.

A Plea for Immediate Action.

As the President of the United States has proclaimed that Italy should forego her claim to Fiume and Dalmatia, as the territory belongs geographically to the Jugo-Slav State, it has been suggested in last week's *Canada* that the United States should practise this philosophy which she is preaching to another, by surrendering to Canada the coast line and islands between Alaska proper (that is, the 141st degree of west longitude) and the Portland Canal, as they form a perfect geographical parallel to Dalmatia. This matter should not end with a Press opinion. It is the duty of the Canadian Prime Minister and his colleagues at the Peace Conference to present the case diplomatically, and request that this Canadian Dalmatia should be given to Canada.

To understand Canada's case, a glance at history and a look at the map are all that are required. Alaska was a Russian colony and the Russians stretched their claims some five hundred miles along the western coast of the continent. A treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825 determined the boundary between Russian America and British America to be the following:—

Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, the said line shall extend to the north, along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56 degree of north latitude, from this last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, and finally the said meridian line of 141st degree as far as the Frozen Ocean. Whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast (la lisière de côte) which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a true parallel to the windings of the coast (parallèle aux sinuosités de la côte), and shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

In 1867, two fundamental changes occurred. The Dominion of Canada was formed and the United States bought Alaska from Russia. By 1871 British Columbia had entered the Dominion, and Canada, now stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, saw herself deprived of a strip along her western coast, over five hundred miles long, from Alaska proper, that is, the 141st parallel, to the Portland Canal. The treaty of 1825 left the boundary somewhat vague and only the discovery of gold in the Yukon in 1897 forced the matter to a head. A Commission of six "impartial jurists of repute," three Americans, two Canadians, and one Englishman, was appointed in 1903 to decide the question. Canada claimed as her legal right that the strip of mainland (la lisière de côte) should be drawn without reference to the inlets, i.e., it should disregard the indentations, none of which exceed six miles in width, and be measured from their mouth. Canada also claimed, as a matter of course, the four islands at the mouth of the Portland Canal, as the channel went north of them. The American delegates brought diplomatic pressure to bear, even employing the bluff of hinting at war were their claims refused, and, as the result, the English member of the tribunal changed his decision, and awarded the heads of all the inlets and the two islands of Sitka and Kannaghunut, which command the entrance to the Portland Canal, to the United States, in spite of the protests of the Canadian delegates.

So much for the history of the case. The geography of it is much simpler. A glance at the map is sufficient to show that it is an intolerable thing that one nation should deliberately hold over half a thousand miles of the coast line of another nation. There is no egress to the sea for the Yukon—a country larger than England—except through the Lynn Canal. The Americans hold the whole of the Lynn Canal, with its port of Skagway. This enables them to control and injure Canadian trade. Cases have occurred where American freight was unfairly given precedence over Canadian perishable goods.

Now, if Poland needs an egress to the sea at Dantzic, and if Jugo-Slavia and neighbouring countries need an egress to the sea at Fiume, the Yukon needs an egress to the sea at Skagway. It is no longer a mere legal question. If President Wilson told the Austro-Hungarian Empire that, in spite of its century-old legal rights, it must break up, owing to national rights, if to-day he tells Italy that by virtue of the same national rights she must forego her treaty rights to Dalmatia, Canada could, and should, say: "We want all our coast and all our islands from Yukutat Bay to the Dixon Entrance, in spite of the treaty of 1825 and the Alaskan Award of 1903." She should ask the United States to-day to practise as regards Canada what the States preaches to Italy as regards Jugo-Slavia. It should be much easier for the States to give up this Canadian Dalmatia to a friendly nation of the same race, language and custom, than for Italy to give up the Adriatic Dalmatia to an enemy race. The few thousand Americans in this territory (there were less than one thousand in 1903, at the time of the Alaskan Award) would raise no great objection to a transfer to Canada. Italy considers that she requires part of Dalmatia in self-protection, but the United States has no reason except sheer selfishness for holding the Canadian Dalmatia.

JOHN J. O'GORMAN.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Prince of Wales will attend the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George at St. Paul's Cathedral on June 5.

The Duchess of Devonshire and the Lady Dorothy Cavendish were guests of the King and Queen at Windsor during last week-end, and they leave to-day for Ottawa to join His Excellency the Governor-General.

M. Clapp (Newfoundland). Sir George Foster was one of the speaker.

Sir George E. Foster was the guest of the British Commonwealth Union at dinner at the St. Stephen's Club on Monday. Mr. Lloyd Harris, chief of the Canadian Mission in London, also spoke.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King left this week for England, to spend four

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGE

The numerous guests at the wedding of Lady Blanche Cavendish to Capt. John Abbott on April 20 included the Duke of Devonshire, Sir George and Lady I. H. Montagu and Lady Al. J. W. V.

The marriage of Mildred Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Younger to Mr. John Wakefield Elliott, son of Dr. Christopher Elliott, of Chilton, England, took place at the bride's home.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and



MAJOR F. B. MACMAHON.
Of the Canadian Red Cross Society.



MISS E. M. GIBSON.
(See page 162).



MAJOR J. M. CLARK.
Assistant to the Agent-General for Ontario



LT.-COL. H. I. STEVENSON, D.S.O.,
Fort Gaird House (Recently Decorated)

Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada, left Southampton last Saturday for Ottawa in connection with the business of his Department.

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, has accepted an invitation of the Dudley Chamber of Commerce to a luncheon in his honour on May 13. If official engagements permit, it is his intention to visit Canada in the next month or two. He will be accompanied by Lady Perley.

Sir George and Lady Perley were present at the luncheon given by the Anglo-American Society to the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the U.S. Navy, at the Carlton last week. They were also among the congregation at the Memorial Service for the Cavalry and Yeomanry who have fallen in the war, held at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sir George Perley left London on Monday for Paris in connection with the Peace Conference, and also to visit Canadian cemeteries in France.

Brig.-General Smart has entered a hospital in Montreal for treatment owing to an illness contracted overseas.

The Pope has appointed Mgr. Bruchesi Archbishop of Montreal, and Mgr. La Rocque Bishop of Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Among those present on Monday at Westminster at the opening of the new rooms of the Empire Parliamentary Association were Sir George Foster, Lord Morris, Sir Edgar Bowring, and Mr. W.

months studying labour conditions in Great Britain and the Continent.

Sir Joseph Flavell, Sir Percy Sherwood, and Mr. C. A. Bogert, general manager of the Dominion Bank, arrived from Canada last Saturday. Mr. Bogert left on a visit to France on Wednesday.

Mr. John Wilson, manager of the London (England) branch of the Union Bank of Canada, has resumed his duties after a month's vacation.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Chairman Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., has arrived in London from Montreal, and is staying at the Hyde Park Hotel. He is accompanied by his wife. Mr. C. E. Benjamin, Passenger Traffic Manager of the C.P.O.S., Ltd., has arrived in London from Montreal.

Among the departures for Canada by the C.P.O.S. *Melita* last Saturday were Dr. C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Manitoba Board of Trade; Miss Maurine Robb, Col. Mulock, D.S.O., and Mrs. Mulock, Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., and Miss Martha Allan; also Mr. T. H. Blacklock, London representative of the *Montreal Gazette*, and Mrs. Blacklock.

Major J. M. Clark, Assistant to the Agent-General for Ontario, who has been specially occupied in looking after the welfare of Ontario members of the O.M.F.C. during the war, leaves for Toronto by the C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa*.

The Hon. E. B. Bronson, who has been spending several weeks at Pasadena, Cal., has suffered a stroke of paralysis. He is

C. Pratt, to Mr. Leonard Wyndham Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Taylor, Bracknell, Berkshire, England, took place on April 30.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ewing, of Westmount, announce the engagement of their daughter, Carol, to Capt. Graham W. Curtis, R.A.F., of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Trott, of Notre Dame de Grace, P.Q., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Louisa Jane, to Mr. Ernest James Jarman, of Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Heney, daughter of Mrs. E. N. Heney, to Mr. George Shuter will take place on Wednesday, May 14.

The marriage took place at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, on April 23, of P. W. Barker, Capt. C.A.M.C., of Vancouver, B.C., and Eileen Nathalie Eyre, daughter of Dr. J. J. Eyre, of Naples and Salomaggiore.

The marriage of Ruth Cicely Beal, younger daughter of Canon and Mrs. Beal, late of Grenfell, Sask., and grand-daughter of the Dean of Qu'Appelle, Sask., to Mr. Campbell Kingdon, of Ascham St. Vincent's, Eastbourne, took place at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, on Monday, April 28. The Vicar, the Rev. Austin Thompson, assisted by the Rev. E. D. Merritt, officiated. The service was fully choral. The bride was given away by her father. Her bridegroom is the son of her sister, Miss Angela Beal, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kingdon's future home will be in Eastbourne.



THE 10TH INFANTRY BRIGADE IN OXFORD STREET.
Photograph: Capt. A. W. Wakefield.

DOMINION TROOPS' VICTORY MARCH.



Photograph]

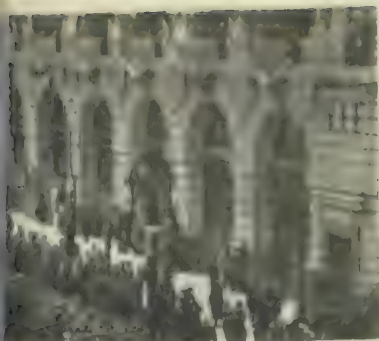
CANADIANS TURNING



Photograph]

CANADIANS, MARCHING EIGHT ABREAST, PASSING THE ROYAL STAND IN FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.





FROM THE STRAND.

[G. E. H. Hudson.]

CANADIANS' PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.



THE 6TH BRIGADE, C.E.A., IN OXFORD ST.
Photograph: Capt. A. W. Walshe



[Central News.]



Photograph]

"CANADA'S" GREETING TO THE CANADIANS AS THEY PASSED OUR OFFICES IN KINGSWAY

[E. H. H.]



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CONTENTS:

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
FINANCIAL INFORMATION.
COMMERCIAL REGULA-
TIONS. Income Tax, War
Taxes, Patents, Trade Mar-
Copyright.

REGISTRATION. Offices for
Registration of Deeds, Mort-
gages, etc.

CREDIT REPORTS AND COL-
LECTIONS. TRANSPORTA-
TION Customs, Brokers, Ship-
ping Notes, Railway Fares and
Distances, Steamship Lines.

BANKING AND SHIPPERS'
GUIDE. CUSTOMS INFOR-
MATION.

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT REPORTS.
NATURAL RESOURCES. Agri-
culture, Fisheries, Forest and
Forest Products, Fur Trade and
Fur Farming, Mining, Water
Powers.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Boards of Trade, Climate, Com-
merce, Education, Finances,
Immigration, Manufactures and
Population, War Record of
Canada.

DESCRIPTION OF TOWNS
AND LOCAL OPPORTU-
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THE "411" DINNER.

C.A.F. Officer Personnel Hold First Function.

To men who have probed the heavens in time of war and found therein excitement enough to last ordinary mortals a life's full span, a dinner must belong to the mundane order of things. Yet a dinner—even of the official kind—as a necessary unit in the scheme of civilisation, and even our daring airmen cannot afford to disregard the conventions.

So, after thrilling London with their display in the air on Saturday afternoon, the pick of Canada's young airmen came back to earth to partake of the hospitality of an American enthusiast. Under the dual presidency of this gentleman, Mr. Hungerford, of New York and Brig.-Gen. J. G. Ross, P.M.G., O.M.F.C., members of the Canadian Air Force, partook of dinner at the Prince's Restaurant, and followed up the repast by a visit to the theatre. Those present included:

Lt.-Col. G. St. P. de Dombasle, Director, Air Service, C.A.F.; Lt.-Col. W. G. Barker, C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.; Lt.-Col. R. Leckie, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C.; Maj. A. D. Carter, D.S.O. and Bar; Maj. J. O. Leach, M.C., A.F.C.; Maj. A. E. McKeever, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. D. R. MacLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.; C. W. Warman, D.S.O., M.C.; C. Falkenberg, D.F.C., Bar; G. O. Johnson, M.C.; B. C. McEwen, M.C., D.F.C.; J. A. Glenn, D.S.C., D.F.C.; E. Burn, D.F.C.; G. Finzi, Air Attache, Italian Embassy; R. E. Lloyd Lott, G. M. Dean, C. Higgins, and C. Horsfield, Headquarters Staff.

The function derived its title from the fact that the total number of enemy machines shot down and totally destroyed by this band of intrepid Canadian airmen numbered 411.

CANADA'S CAVALRYMEN.

General Seely Entertains His Old Command.

The Duke of Connaught and Mr. Winston Churchill, late for War, honoured with their presence the dinner given on Wednesday night of last week by Major-General Seely to the officers of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, which he formerly commanded in the field. Amongst others present were:

Major-General Sir Henry Burstall, Major-General Sir A. C. Macdonell, Brig.-General R. W. Paterson (the present commander of the brigade), Col. Walker Bell, Sir George Perley, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Murray, Major Jeffrey Brooke, Lt.-Col. the Hon. O. E. Vesey, Lt.-Col. M. Craddock, Brig.-General Manley Sims, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and Major Reginald Leslie.

General Seely, in proposing the health of the Duke of Connaught, described him as the father of the brigade. They knew that the advice he gave to the Canadian Government was that regular regiments should be allowed to proceed to the war as independent units. "There are no people in the world who will toast your health with more enthusiasm than the members of our brigade," declared General Seely.

The Duke of Connaught, in acknowledgment, made a gracious reference to the merits of the brigade and the work that it had accomplished in the field, and also alluded to the excellent leadership of his "old friend," their host of the evening.

General Seely and the Brigade.

General Paterson, in proposing the health of General Seely, spoke with gratitude of the manner in which General Seely kept the brigade together after it had reached France. This was done in the face of the wishes of some of the higher powers, who desired that the brigade should be disbanded. "You will perhaps drop in on us by aeroplane in Ottawa, or Montreal, or Winnipeg," added General Paterson, "and whenever you come to see us I am sure every member of the brigade will be eager to acclaim you as a Canadian fellow soldier."

General Seely, in reply, mentioned that the brigade in the course of the war had received 436 decorations for gallantry in the field, including three Victoria Crosses. During all the time—and they were often heavily engaged—they never went to take a place that they did not hold, and they never attacked a place which they did not take. It had been his great honour to command the brigade for three years and a half, and whatever might come his way he would never look back upon anything with more pleasure. General Seely concluded with a worthy tribute to those members of the Cavalry Brigade who "would not come back."

Mr. Winston Churchill, who was also toasted, spoke of General Seely as an "honest, fearless English gentleman."

Sir George Perley also spoke, his hope that the Fort Garry Horse might be kept as a permanent unit being heartily cheered.

R.C.R. AND PRINCESS PATS.

Three companies, each 250 strong, of the Royal Canadian Regiment will be located at Halifax Garrison. The rest of the regiment will occupy stations in Eastern Canada, with Montreal as the most Western point (says the *Daily Record*).

Western Canada is to be garrisoned by Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and recruiting for the permanent forces will now be commenced.

KINMEL PARK COURT-MARTIAL.

The General Court-martial which is enquiring at Liverpool into charges against Canadian soldiers arising out of the Kinmel Park Camp riots, up to Monday last had sat on fourteen days and tried twenty-one prisoners, of whom six were acquitted.

There are thirty-one prisoners still to be tried, of whom six pleaded not guilty on Monday to charges of joining in the mutiny and failing to use utmost endeavours to suppress it. The case was adjourned. Pte. Joseph Johnston was acquitted on similar charges.

Canadian postal employees have obtained Government sanction for the 44-hour-week principle.

On Empire Day (Saturday, May 24) the Imperial Choir, under Dr. Charles Harris, will give a concert in Hyde Park. The chorus will comprise 10,000 voices, and they will be accompanied by the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards. The Empire Day Service in St. Paul's Cathedral organised by the League of the Empire will take place on the same evening, at six o'clock.

The Province of Quebec has instituted an aerial forest patrol under the auspices of the St. Maurice River Forestry Protective Association (says the *Daily Record*). Two seaplanes under the supervision of Mr. Stewart Grant, a former Naval Air Service officer, who wears the Distinguished Service Cross, will commence operations, with Three Rivers as the base, on June 1. Technical supervision will be in the hands of Major McArthur, of the Canadian Air Force.

MAJOR BARKER, V.C., DIVING A CAPTURED GERMAN FOKKER SCOUT AEROPLANE AT 3.0 MILES PER HOUR ON EASTER SUNDAY.

A toast to the Royal Air Force (in which every pilot had served in France), and to the splendid fellows therein from every corner of the world with whom Canadians had had the pleasure of associating, received a great ovation. This was the first of a series of C.A.F. dinners which are to be arranged ere the Canadian pilots return home.

During March settlers from the United States brought into Canada \$1,000,000 in cash and nearly \$600,000 worth of effects.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS,
BATTERY HISTORIES, ETC.

The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records, etc., on hearing your requirements.

The following already produced or in preparation:—

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THE LISTENING POST, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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1st MOTOR MACHINE GUN BRIGADE.

O.C.'s Farewell Message.

The following special order was issued by Lt.-Col. W. K. Walker, D.S.O., M.C., the O.C., to the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade on board the *Adriatic* on Easter Sunday.

We are nearing the end of our voyage, and are very close to our own shores again.

Very soon you will be welcomed home by those nearest and dearest to you, and as these are the last orders to be issued by me to you, I want to take this last opportunity of thanking every member of the Brigade, both past and present, for your loyal service to the Brigade. My grateful thanks also to the next of kin for voluntarily sending out those of the Brigade who have made the supreme sacrifice. We will never forget them, and when the time came, it was hard for us to tear ourselves away from their silent graves in France, Belgium, and other places, where they were laid to rest. But they died so that we might live to return once again to Canada, and so that this Easter Sunday has a special significance for those who have come through safely.

We who are spared to return have the satisfaction of knowing that we, too, have done our duty, and that we, too, were at all times fully prepared to give our lives if called upon.

Our Brigade takes back to Canada a record which every member of the Brigade may be justly proud of. You were amongst Canada's first volunteers, and proceeded overseas in 1914, and our fighting record has won for us a place among Canada's best fighting units.

Don't think that your soldiering days are over when you are released from my command. When the plans for the new Canadian Militia units are formed, it is your duty to become a member of the Machine Gun Militia unit nearest to you and by training keep yourselves fit and ready for any emergency. There is no guarantee that wars are a thing of the past, and that there never will be another war. There can never be such a guarantee, and your duty must be to be at all times prepared. Diplomacy cannot always settle a dispute, and a fight always can, if it is fought cleverly and to a finish. Some may think to-day that when they reach home and replace the khaki with a civilian suit that they are finished with soldiering. This is not so. There is not one of you who will not long to fall in again behind a military band when one marches past your home. There is not one of you who, when passing a Militia camp, will not want to replace the civilian suit for khaki for the two weeks' training and again become a gun member on a machine gun. Just wait and see if this is not so.

General Brudenell, your first Commanding Officer, who first took you to France, is not here to see you before you leave, but I am sure that if he knew that I was writing this last message to you, he would wish me to include a word from him, for, like the present Commanding Officer, he is proud of the Brigade, and has always taken a special interest in your achievements. He will continue to keep in touch with you through the Canadian Machine Gun Corps Association.

My last request of you is that you will take into civilian life the same spirit of comradeship and good fellowship which has characterised your life during the past four and a half years in the Army.

Good luck and God speed!

CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

Canada Defeats America at Basketball.

Basketball has always been a strong feature of sports in the 6th Reserve Bn. In 1913 they won the Seaforth area championship.

This season the game was not taken up by any other unit in the area, so Lt.-Col. T. R. Caldwell's team issued a general challenge to the Imperial and American units in Britain. A game was arranged with the American Army students attending Glasgow University, and this was played on April 28, resulting in a win for the Canadians. The line-up was as under:—

AMERICA.		CANADA.	
Lt. Webster (capt.)	Forwards	Capt. W. S. Mackinnon	
Pte. Pippie		Pte. Scollie	
Lt. Anthony	Centre	Capt. D. A. Guthrie	
Capt. Bell		Capt. T. D. McGregor	
Sgt. Miles	Defence	Pte. Bennett	

At the first toss-up the 6th got away on a "signal" play, and Scollie scored a field goal. The Yankees checked hard, and played fine combination, but the defence work of McGregor broke up the attack whenever it threatened danger. Pippie, the smallest man in the Yankee team, played a star game for his side, scoring 2 field goals and 3 foul throws in the first half. Guthrie, the 6th centre man, played a cool game, and scored a field goal and a foul throw. The "half" finished in a score of 11-7 for the Canadians.

The second half was a ding-dong struggle. After 10 minutes' play the Yankees tied the score, but within two minutes of the final whistle Mackinnon made a floor-length's dribble, and scored with a fine field shot. The game ended 14-12 in favour of the Canadians. Lt.-Col. Caldwell was manager of the Reserve team. Capt. P. H. Jobb and Lt. W. D. Gardiner, D.C.M., acted as timers, and the "spurs" were Pte. Irwin (U.S.A.) and Lt. H. Lee, M.C., and Sgt. Cook (Canada).

Canadian Baseball Championship.

The Canadian military baseball championship will be decided in London on June 13, 14, and 15. Teams from the Ripon, Seaforth, London, Rhyl, and Witley-Bramshott areas will be entitled to compete.

The championship games will enable a line to be obtained on the material available for an All-Canadian team, which will represent Canada in the Inter-Services International Tournament. Area team entries for the championship should reach the Chairman, Baseball Sub-Committee, C.M.A.A., Argyll House, London, W.1, not later than June 1.

Last Saturday a 4th Canadian Division team drew 1-1 with Reading in an Association football match.

NEWFOUNDLAND SPORTS

At the far-west sports meeting of the 2nd Bn., Royal Newfoundland Regt., held at Hopedale Camp, Winchester, on Thursday of last week, the following were the winners of the events:—

100 Yards, Lt. McHenry; Long Jump, Lt. McHenry; Quarter Mile, Capt. Marshall; High Jump, Q.M.S. Winsor; Walk, Pte. Dunne; 100 Yards, Capt. Chafe; N.C.O., Q.M.S. Winsor; 220 Yards, Cpl. Welher; Half mile, Cpl. Patterson; Lt. Patterson; Pte. Ballan was third in the Open Mile. The 2nd Bn. won the Inter-Battalion Relay, Pte. Monroe and Pte. Penwell and third respectively in the Open Three Miles, B. Company. Inter-Company Tag-of-War, and C Company took the Inter-Sports. At points scored during the afternoon. Mrs. Burton, wife of the 1st lieutenant, presented the prizes.

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OVERSEAS CLUB.

General Seely as Guest at Luncheon.

Major-Gen. J. E. B. Seely was the guest on Wednesday at one of the regular monthly luncheons of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League. Major Evelyn Wrench presided in the absence of Lord Milner, who had been called to Paris. There was a large attendance.

The health of General Seely was proposed by Brig.-Gen R. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario, who, in the course of a particularly felicitous speech, traced the achievements of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade from the Second Battle of Ypres until General Seely handed over his command to General Paterson. He referred to the rare qualities which had so greatly endeared General Seely to the officers and men, as well as to the good work done by the Brigade under his gallant leadership.

In his reply, General Seely, referring to the old troubles of 150 years ago between the Mother Country and her Colonies, pointed out how completely conditions had now changed, and said everybody looked forward with the utmost confidence to a more closely united Empire, in which the great reduction of time and space achieved by the mastery of the air would still further help to bring all the distant parts of the Empire into touch with one another.

The general meeting of the Overseas Club will be held at the Mansion House on Friday, May 23.

THE CHURCH IN WESTERN CANADA

A sum of £20,000 has already been raised towards the £50,000 desired by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for the endowment of the missions they have started in Western Canada. The resources of the Church in Western Canada have been seriously taxed during the war and many missions have had to be closed. Now that the men are returning, many of them with English wives, the problems confronting the Church will increase. The office of the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund is at Church House, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Press Censorship in Canada ceased on April 30. The former regulations remain in force, but the responsibility for lack of compliance will rest with the publishers themselves.

50th INFANTRY BATTALION. Reunion dinner to be held on Monday, May 12, at 8 p.m., in the Grosvenor Restaurant, London. All 50th Battalion officers welcome and requested to attend.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Enquiries for Canadian fish, principally canned, are pouring in from all parts of the globe. During the Easter recess requests were received from the Fiji Islands, two New Zealand points, British Honduras, Chili, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Gibraltar, Honolulu, Calcutta, Shanghai, Straits Settlement and Egypt.

—The eighth annual report on labour organisation in Canada showed trade union membership in Canada increased from 204,630, comprised in 1,974 branches, in 1917, to 248,837, comprised in 2,274 branch unions.

TORONTO.—The City Council has appointed Deputy William Russell as Chief of the Fire Department; salary \$4,500.

—Mr. John Wanless, sen., left property valued at \$294,892.

—Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., left an estate valued at \$249,576.

—The revenue under the Ontario Temperance Act totalled \$204,514 in 1918, being \$19,796 in excess of the previous year's revenue. The expenses of enforcing the Act were \$118,982, an increase of \$6,928. Municipalities have received revenues in fines amounting to \$332,629, an increase of \$27,162. Eighty-nine per cent. of the physicians who issued liquor prescriptions issued within 50 per month, the remainder having averaged 150 per month. Large quantities of liquor have been seized.

—The new degree of Bachelor of Medical Science has been instituted at Toronto University.

—In consequence of the Acting Premier's announcement, the King's Plate, which was scheduled to be run at the Woodbine on May 24, will be cancelled, while other Canadian racing events are likely to be withdrawn as well.

—A Malcolm Mercer Masonic Lodge is to be created in West Toronto, in memory of the last Maj.-Gen. Mercer.

—Mr. Randolph Hersey, of Montreal, left estate valued at \$664,823. To his missing son, last heard of in California, he left a special legacy of \$15,000.

HAMILTON.—The Government are spending \$200,000 on improvements to the harbour this season. This is the first expenditure in connection with the project to devote \$11,000,000 to harbour improvements here.

KINGSTON.—An award of the annual value of \$100 has been instituted at the Royal Military College in memory of the late Capt. William Henry Victor van der Smitten, 3rd Bn. The award will go to the best all-round cadet who graduates and takes a commission.

STRATFORD.—The City Council has fixed the tax rate at 39.7 mills for public school supporters and 37.3 for separate school supporters.

—Lt.-Col. J. L. Young, M.C., has resigned his position as Mayor, but was granted three months' leave of absence.

WINDSOR.—The United Hotels Co. will erect a fine 200-room hotel here, at an estimated cost of half a million dollars.

KITCHENER.—Mr. H. Fred Boehmer, postmaster, has resigned to become manager of the new branch of the Royal Bank of Canada here.

—Fifty million pounds of sugar were made last year in the three factories maintained by the Dominion Sugar Company here and at Chatham and Wallaceburg. This sugar, in the main, was made from 200,000 tons of sugar beets grown for the most part in Kent, Essex, Lambton, and Waterloo. "It was the rule rather than the exception for returns of \$100 per acre to be secured by growers," said Mr. Houston, secretary of the company.

CHATHAM.—Commissioner W. J. Richards, from the Salvation Army Headquarters, Toronto, opened the former Algonquin Hotel here as the ninth of a chain of hostels which the Army is establishing through the Dominion. The tenth is to be established in Montreal shortly.

WELLAND.—The *War Wessel*—the first ship to be constructed throughout here—will make a trial trip on Lake Erie prior to sailing to Montreal for delivery to the Imperial Munitions Board.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Work on a national highway between Montreal and Hull (opposite Ottawa), to connect the Province of Quebec with Ontario, has been started. Another highway to be commenced this summer is that which will run from Quebec City to Chicoutimi, along the river front for a considerable stretch, then through the Laurentian Mountains. This new route will enable motorists to go from Quebec to Chicoutimi in four hours.

An official reception was tendered to Monsignor Pietro di Maria, the Papal Delegate, by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. The ceremony was held at the Basilica.

Mr. Louis Puzon, of Montreal, has been appointed Provincial Deputy Minister of Labour. Mr. Yvon Vallee has been appointed to succeed his father, the late Mr. L. A. Vallee, as Chief Engineer and Chief Director of Railways under the Provincial Department of Public Works.

MONTREAL.—The Harbour Commissioners presented a gold-headed cane to Captain Robert Barker, of the *War Redcap*, which was the first transatlantic vessel to dock here this year. Speeches on the splendid work of the British Merchant Marine Service during the war were made by Mr. William G. Ross (President of the Harbour Commission), Mr. Wm. Parquhar Robertson, General Labelle and others. Captain Barker was twice torpedoed during the war.

—The officers belonging to 16 ships here have received an ultimatum from their crews that they will not carry wheat for Germany on account of the ruthless U-boat warfare. The ships were to have cleared for Falmouth, and then for some German port.

—The memory of nine medical students of McGill University who lost their lives in the Great War is commemorated by a bronze tablet which has been erected in the new medical building by the undergraduates in the Faculty of Medicine.

—Capt. J. T. Walsh has been appointed manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services here.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The tax rate for the ensuing year will be reduced to \$2.20.

—The Hon. Mr. Venoit informed the Legislature that permanent bridges now under construction will cost \$474,000 and those to be erected this season are estimated to cost \$523,000.

—The Provincial Prohibition Act will be allowed to stand as it is until the proposed referendum is held in this Province, according to an influential supporter of the Foster Government, who said that indications point to a referendum on the Prohibition Act before a General Election is held.

SUSSEX.—The United Dairymen of New Brunswick is the name of an organisation formed here. Mr. E. P. Bradt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was present. The object of the Association is to have the dairying interests of New Brunswick represented on the Canadian Dairy Council, to co-operate in the purchase of factory supplies and to work together for the improvement of the quality of dairy produce. The officers elected are:—President, Mr. Frank H. Hughison, Corn Hill; vice-president, Mr. Albert Trites, Salisbury; secretary, Mr. W. Coleman, Sussex.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—From November 28 up to April 5, 36 passenger steamers landed 84,376 passengers. Ninety per cent. of passengers were soldiers. The other 10 per cent. were civilian passengers, wives and children principally of the men returning.

—A new steamer, the *War Chikol*, has arrived here, having left Vancouver on January 30 and come via the Panama Canal.

SYDNEY.—The coalminers and mine operators of Nova Scotia have agreed on an eight-hour day—from 7 a.m. to 3.

(Continued on page 171.)

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

With the Overseas Military Forces of Canada in France and Great Britain.

Financial Statement for Twelve Months' Period Ended December 31st, 1918.

Income and Expenditure Account, Twelve Months' Period Ended December 31st, 1918.							
Dr.	EXPENDITURE.	Great Britain.	France.	Total.		Cr.	
		\$	\$	\$			
Hotel, hotel, equipment and upkeep					Twelve		
tents, marquees and decorations	183,082.12	208,258.94	481,341.06		Month expenditure on buildings, stores and		
Canteen equipment and upkeep	19,616.00	10,100.20	29,806.20		in goods at sale prices	1,415,002.28	4,578,130.22
Rents, rates, lighting, heating and insurance	53,780.44	60,624.22	114,404.66		Less:		
Transportation, transport equipment and					Cost of goods purchased after allowing		
travelling expenses	1,834.90	81,250.16	147,066.06		for stock on hand	1,197,141.96	1,729,700.72
Salaries, less gratification, etc., of officers							
non-commissioned officers and civilian staff	222,018.04	35,054.91	257,072.95		Excess on trading	217,850.32	448,129.50
Headquarters and local headquarters expenses	68,239.32	82,088.58	150,327.90		Receipts from letting of rooms and beds		
War contingency account, loss by fire, break-					and from soap, towels, etc., at Beaver		
ages, damaged goods, bad debts, pilferages,					Rut and Paris Hotel for the six months		
and destroyed by shell fire	1,732.24	16,141.26	50,873.50		ended 31st December, 1918	3,121.43	49,814.46
Athletic supplies and prizes	60,101.84	64,601.80	239,793.44		Gains arising from exchange, interest		
Free cinemas, concerts, lectures, entertain-					and discounts	9,540.88	12,518.81
ments, planes, music and gramophones	115,014.40	144,941.39	260,855.09		General contributions received from		
and other, headquarters and religious work	17,639.96	129,149.29	171,088.25		Canada and locally	613,126.20	884,487.29
Free distribution of hot and cold drinks,					Monies received from Canada for trans-		
chocolate, biscuits, cigarettes, etc., in-					mission to the Khaki University of		
cluding service to wounded and other					Canada, as per contra		
troops in special emergencies and gifts to						500,000.00	500,000.00
French and Belgian refugees and prisoners							
of war		136,281.49	136,281.49				
Proportion of canteen receipts returned to							
units to be spent by them on extra rations,							
comforts, etc., for the troops	3,080.02	150,429.77	163,368.79				
Special relief work	1,275.80		1,275.80				
Records department	4,850.94		4,850.94				
Educational work (Khaki University, etc.)	6,141.52		6,141.52				
Work in Holland and on Murman Coast	7,558.06		7,558.06				
Reserve for outstanding commitments	13,440.00		13,440.00				
Canadian Proportion to International Hos-							
pitality League of Y.M.C.A.'s for reception							
and entertainment of troops passing							
through London	9,487.62		9,487.62				
Contributions allotted to the Khaki University							
of Canada out of monies received from		500,000.00	500,000.00				
Canada for this purpose, as per contra							
Balance, being excess of income or expendi-							
ture for the period (Debit 23,714.29)		887,800.45	364,176.16				
		\$849,638.83	2,240,200.06	3,083,838.89			

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1918

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Great Britain.*	France.†	Total.		Great Britain.*	France.†	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Sundry Creditors—				Cash—			
General:				At banks		89,737.48	89,737.48
For equipment, trading goods and				In hand at Headquarters	511.20	203,210.50	203,721.70
current expenses	267,365.32	443,986.51	711,351.83	In hand at Branches	50,186.18		50,186.18
Building commitments, as certified				Working funds at Branches	16,041.48	63,741.00	79,782.48
by business manager	32,506.44		32,506.44	Savings accounts—			
Suspense Accounts:				Cash at banks and in hand, as per contra	60,491.72		60,491.72
For merchandise, etc., received and				Trading stocks on hand—			
not invoiced and freight and other				Less 10% for depreciation	178,267.60	602,411.64	775,679.24
charges accrued	15,810.00	91,450.16	107,260.16	Merchandise and equipment trans-			
For revenue charges accrued, etc.	10,948.58	8,728.45	19,677.03	and freight, etc., thereon	14,356.88	818,256.38	832,613.26
Bank of Montreal, London—Overdraft	27,626.62		27,626.62	Sundry debtors—			
Savings Accounts—				On general account	45,322.36	40,448.10	85,770.46
Balance due to depositors, as per contra	60,491.72		60,491.72	Revenue charges paid in advance	922.68	7,800.37	8,723.05
Khaki University of Canada—				Headquarters in France—			
Balance of contribution allotted out of				Balance due on account, as per contra	112,770.65		112,770.65
monies received from Canada for this							
purpose but not yet paid over		250,000.00	250,000.00				
Amount allocated by Toronto for work							
in the Armies of the Allies and among		75,000.00	75,000.00				
prisoners of war							
Headquarters in London—							
Balance due on account, as per contra		112,770.65	112,770.65				
Working capital—							
Due National Council Y.M.C.A.'s of							
Canada		205,246.75	205,246.75				
Surplus—							
1. Contingency Fund		98,457.91					
2. France, Balance Der,							
31, 1917	\$193,187.54						
Plus adjustment of							
Exchange	5,416.46						
Plus—excess of in-							
come over expendi-							
ture for 12 months							
ended Dec. 31, 1918,							
after transferring							
941,308.40 to Con-							
tingency Fund	346,582.05						
		545,186.05					
3. Great Britain—Bal-							
ance Dec. 31, 1917	\$82,006.36						
Less excess of ex-							
pensiture over in-							
come for 12 months							
ended Dec. 31, 1918	23,714.29	50,102.07	607,836.02				
		\$478,870.76	1,825,835.47				
			2,299,706.22				

NOTE.—Huts, hut equipment, tents, marquees, canteen equipment and transport equipment are not included as assets.

AUDITORS' REPORT—

We have audited the accounts of the Young Men's Christian Association with the Overseas Military Forces of Canada in Great Britain for the nine months ended 31st December 1918, also the accounts in France for the six months ended 31st December, 1918, and have incorporated therein the accounts for Great Britain for the quarter ended 31st March, 1919, and the accounts for France for the half year ended 30th June 1918, audited and certified by Mr. R. H. Fowler, Assistant Accountant, whose certificate we have seen. Accepting the accuracy of the trading stocks on hand, which are signed for by the business managers and leaders, we find the accounts correct.

3. Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
April 5, 1919.

NOTE.—The Overseas Executive of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. desires to point out that the above surplus of \$607,836.02 is invested in the large stocks of canteen supplies necessary for the troops. No money is being sent Overseas from Canada for the work of 1919, the entire programme in France and England from January 1, 1919, being carried by sale of stocks and supplies, and all profits previously accumulated. Every dollar received either from subscriptions or canteen profits will be spent on the Canadian soldiers.

May 2, 1919.

(Signed) (BRADY W. BIRN, H./Lt.-Colonel, Chief Supervisor.

W. J. DOWNS, H./Capt., Controller of Finance.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

ABRAHAM KINGMAN, Chairman Overseas Executive.
E. R. PRADON, Hon. Treasurer.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—According to the city's municipal manual, issued at the City Clerk's office, the population for 1918-1919 stands at 200,000. An increase in the population of the Province is recorded, from 500,748 to 507,904.

—Preliminary steps for the erection of a \$3,000,000 pulp and paper milling enterprise here have been taken. Alderman Frank Fowler asked the City Council to appoint a Commissioner to investigate the plans and report on the best methods of procedure.

—There is a prospect of a sugar beet factory being established in Emerson.

—According to the Dominion Registration statistics, the male population of Manitoba of 16 years of age and over is 170,253. Of these, 110,000 are British-born, 29,055 have been naturalised and 38,805 are classified as aliens.

BRANDON.—Next month a handsome monument of Scotch granite will be erected in Brandon Hills Cemetery in honour of the men from the district who fell in the war. On the side of the obelisk facing the church will be the names of the men who have fallen.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—The City Council has taken the first step towards the introduction of hydro-electric power here. The city solicitor was also instructed to prepare a contract with the Minister of Public Works for the building of a transmission line.

BIRTLE.—The Returned Soldiers' Association of this town presented gold lockets to 14 soldiers.

MINNEDOSA.—The first annual live stock sale here was a decided success. There was a splendid showing of pure-bred bulls, and there was no difficulty in disposing of them at prices ranging from \$100 to \$300.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The city auditor states that in 1918 the city lost \$206,869 in the operation of the municipal utilities. They comprise general hospital, street railway, power and light and water plants. The city has \$614,490 to the credit of the sinking fund invested in Municipal and Governmental bonds.

—During the first three months of 1919, 21,000 automobile licences were issued. In the whole of 1918 the number issued was 48,000.

Indians in the West will farm on a bigger and better scale than ever, according to Mr. E. M. Graham, Indian Commissioner, who says that they will operate on about 100,000 acres. The Indians' stock has wintered well, and Mr. Graham declares their animals to be the equal of the best.

Major Complin, manager of the Sterling Bank, is of opinion that the increased acreage under wheat in the territory tributary to Regina will be in the neighbourhood of 20 per cent. in excess of that sown last year.

SASKATOON.—Real estate dealers report that many enquiries have been received within the last two months from persons intending to purchase farm lands, mostly from the United States.

—The Swift Canadian Co. will commence erection of a building in the near future, states Mr. F. C. Wells, resident buyer for the firm. At present the company is operating in quarters leased from the Western Fruit and Provision Co., Twenty-Fourth and Wall Street.

—Negotiations are proceeding between the Eston Board of Trade and the city regarding the construction of a bridge across the Saskatchewan River at Riverhurst. A 15-mile railroad connecting the Canadian Northern at Goose Lake and the Grand Trunk Pacific at Moose Jaw is also projected.

MOOSE JAW.—The auditor's report shows that the total revenue was \$1,081,954 and the total expenditure \$1,011,674. The assets of the city are shown as \$5,847,654; surplus, \$2,511,626. The total levy for the year was \$771,656, of which 65.66 per cent. was collected. The total bonded indebtedness is \$5,754,990. The investment with the sinking fund trustee is \$687,843.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. Brig-General Griesbach was accorded an enthusiastic welcome on his return from overseas. In the evening a reception was held, when a sword was presented to the distinguished soldier by the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation.

This city has agreed to subscribe \$2,000 to the fund necessary for the forthcoming Industrial Congress, to be held at Calgary in August.

—A quarter section of land, lying about six miles north-east of the Red Deer river, and eight miles from Steepleville, was sold at a judicial sale to an Assyrian, who owns the adjoining section, for \$2,450. When the line from Hanna to Medicine Hat is completed, the land now sold will be within 2½ miles from a proposed town on the line. This means that good land, with 30 acres broken, within a few miles of a railway station, has been bought at \$15.50 an acre.

The Windsor Hotel, Camrose, has been burnt.

CALGARY.—Brig-Gen. H. F. McDonald opened the 18th annual Alberta Horse Show. The officers' chargers' class was won by Lt.-Col. MacKie's horse, ridden by Lt. Stanley.

—Lots numbering approximately 259,200, a great part of them farm land, of the city are included in the 60,000 parcels of land offered at public auction for arrears of taxes on April 22. They include no land owned by persons enlisted in the Army or Navy of Great Britain or her Allies. In the event of such happening, the city has full power to redeem such land.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The value of the products of the Provincial forests for 1918 aggregated \$54,162,523; in 1917, \$48,300,469; in 1916, \$35,528,000; in 1915, \$29,150,000.

—Water-borne export of lumber from this Province during 1918 shows a large increase. The 1918 figures are 88,069,029 ft. board measurement; in 1917, 43,922,563; in 1914, 43,676,523. Much of the lumber exported was utilised in the manufacture of wings of aeroplanes.

Col. B. M. Humble, who recently returned from overseas, has been appointed manager of the Empress Hotel at Victoria, a position which he held several years ago.

—Mr. F. L. Hutchinson, general manager of C.P.R. hotels, has transferred the Hotel Vancouver to Mr. H. B. Jackson, who comes to Vancouver from the Royal Alexandra at Winnipeg.

—The Laing Shipbuilding Co. has under construction several ships for the French Government, including the *Strasbourg*, *Metz*, *Mulhouse*, *Canada*, *Wilfrid Laurier*, *Ottawa*, *Winnipeg*, *Montcalm*, *Frontenac*, *La Salle*, *Acadie*, *Montmagny*, *Alberta* and *Nouvelle Ecosse*.

VANCOUVER.—Clearing work in connection with the power line projected by the Kamloops Power and Light Co. has practically been completed. Mr. Lowe Campbell, president of the company, states that with the disappearance of the snow the construction of the line from Greenwood to Princeton will proceed rapidly.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The C.V.P., the third of the vessels being built by the New Westminster Construction and Engineering Co. for France, has been launched at Sky Poplar Island.

—* * *—
The steamer *Monteagle* docked at Victoria, B.C., on Monday with 1,200 of all ranks of the Canadian Siberian Force from Vladivostok for demobilisation. More troops from Siberia (says *The Times* correspondent) are expected within the next two weeks.

Brig-Gen. Shannon, Commanding No. 1 Military District, speaks highly of the facilities afforded by the Grand Trunk Railway for the handling of troops. "The punctuality of the men's arrival at their destination," he says, "shows splendid organisation and competency on the part of the officials of the railroad."

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - \$3,800,000.

Total Assets Exceed - \$153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS in THE PRINCIPAL CITIES in AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED

to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED

at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to—

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NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada—34 p.c. 1914-1919, 1004; C.P.R., 34 p.c. 1934, 774; 44 p.c. 1920-25, 95; 34 p.c. Ins. Stock, 1009-34, 813; 34 p.c. 1930-50, 754; 4 p.c. 1940-60, 842; 3 p.c. 1938, 742; 34 p.c. C.P.R. 50 year Land, 78.
 Alberta—44 p.c. Reg., 834.
 British Columbia—44 p.c. Reg., 1941, 894; 3 p.c. 694.
 Manitoba—4 p.c. 1947, 783; 5 p.c. 1888, 992.
 New Brunswick—4 p.c. 78.
 Newfoundland—34 p.c. 1941-51, 73; 34 p.c. 1910, 73.

Nova Scotia—3 p.c. 69.
 Ontario—4 p.c. 788.
 Quebec—4 p.c. 1888, 892; 44 p.c. Reg., 854.
 Saskatchewan—54 p.c. 1924-34, 103.

Municipal.

Calgary—44 p.c. 1920-42, 82.
 Edmonton—5 p.c. 1923-32, 95; 5 p.c. 1923-53, 952; 5 p.c. 1953, 83.
 Lethbridge—44 p.c., 73.
 Mississauga—5 p.c., 834.
 Montreal—4 p.c. 1932, 834; 4 p.c. 1948-50, 748.
 3 p.c. 1948-50, 554; 44 p.c. 1951-53, 854.
 Moose Jaw—5 p.c. 82.
 New Westminster—44 p.c., 75.
 N. Vancouver—5 p.c., 70.
 Ottawa—44 p.c. 882.
 Point Grey—5 p.c. 81.
 Quebec—4 p.c. 1923, 944; 4 p.c. 1968, 714; 44 p.c. 1963, 85.
 Regina—5 p.c. Stock, 85.
 Saskatoon—5 p.c. 1941-61, 81.
 St. John—4 p.c. 1934, 774.
 Toronto—34 p.c. 1944-48, 784; 4 p.c. 1922-28, 924; 4 p.c. 1919-28, 95; 44 p.c. 1948, 852; 5 p.c. 992.
 Vancouver—4 p.c. 1950-51, 714; 4 p.c. 1947-49, 714; 44 p.c. 1923-33, 954; 44 p.c. 1953, 774.
 Winnipeg—4 p.c. 1940, 794; 44 p.c. 1943-63, 84.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waters—5 p.c. 88.
 Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay—Stamped, 55.
 Algoma Eastern Ry—5 p.c., 604.
 Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c., 944.
 Atlantic & St. Lawrence—6 p.c. 100.
 Buffalo & Lake Huron—Ord., 84; 54 p.c. 1st Mort. Perp. Bds., 944.
 Calgary & Edmonton, 4 p.c., 724.
 Can. Atlantic—4 p.c., 694.
 Can. Northern—Ontario 34 p.c. 1938, 73; 4 p.c. 1950, 614; 64 p.c. 1961, 71; Pacific 4 p.c. 1950, 714; 44 p.c. 79; Quebec 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 654; C.N.R., 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 69; 3 p.c. 1953, 64; 4 p.c. Land Grant, 96; 4 p.c. (Alta.), 1930, 762; 4 p.c. (Hask.), 1930, 762; 34 p.c. 1958, 72; 4 p.c. 1954, 84; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 454; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 934; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, 924; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, 924.
 Series B, 992; Western, 44 p.c. 1942, 79.
 Can. Pacific, 176; Non-Com. Pref., 74; 4 p.c. Perp. Com. Deb., 804; 6 p.c. Notes, 1064.
 Central Vermont—4 p.c., 694.
 Duluth Winnipeg—4 p.c., 694.
 Edmonton Dunvegan—4 p.c., 73.
 Grand Trunk—4 p.c. 1920, 62; 4 p.c. 1955, Series A, 60; 4 p.c. 1955, Series B, 594; 4 p.c. Deb. Stock, 584; Branch Lines, 4 p.c. 77.
 Grand Trunk Ry—94; 4 p.c. Guar., 534; 6 p.c. 1st Pref., 554; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 44 916; 5 p.c. 3rd Pref., 244; Bond. Cap. Perp. 6 p.c. Deb., 874; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons., 68; Gt. West. 6 p.c. Perp. Deb., 824; North. 5 p.c. Deb., 654; Western, 4 p.c. 50 year Bds., 612; Western 4 p.c. Dollar Bds., 671; 54 p.c. 5 year Notes, 954; 6 p.c. 3 year Notes, 974; 6 p.c. 3 year Sec. Notes, 978.
 Ontario & Quebec—5 p.c. Cap., 934.
 Pac. & Gt. Eastern, 44 p.c., 82.
 Qu'Appelle Long Lake, 4 p.c., 1936, 72.
 Quebec & Lake St. John, 4 p.c., 66; Central 2nd Mort. Deb., 1953, 83; 1st 4 p.c. Deb., 738.
 St. John & Quebec Ry., 4 p.c. Deb., 67.
 Financial, Land and Investment
 Anglo-Newfoundland Deb., 93.
 Anglo-Canadian Finance, 646.

British Empire Trust—Pref. Ord., 14/3; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 15/-.
 Can. Bank of Commerce—444.
 Can. Land & Irrigation Co.—B/; 18/- pd., 5/9;
 6 p.c. Deb., 564.
 Calgary & Edmonton—9/-.
 Can. N.W. Land—424.
 Hudson's Bay—44; Pref., 91/3.
 Investment Corp. of Can.—613; 44 p.c. Cum. Pref., 64.
 Land Corp. of Can.—16/6.
 Trust Ltd. Co.—(23), 8 23-32.
 West. Can. Land—Debs., 524; Com., 3/13; Mortgage Bds., 68.
 Tramways, Light, Power, etc.
 Brazil Traction—Com., 573; Pref., 922.
 B.C. Electric—Pref., 35; Def., 33; Perp. Pref., 584; Perp. Deb., 614.
 Calgary Power—Bds., 79.
 Can. Gen. Electric—125.
 Cedar Rapids—5 p.c. Bds., 934.
 Cities Service—Com., 433.
 Shawinigan—Bds., 103; Perp. Deb., 81.
 Toronto Power—44 p.c. Debs., 804.
 Vancouver Power—44 p.c. Debs., 613.
 Winnipeg Electric—Debs., 68.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel—Bds., 72.
 Algoma Iron Foundries—6 p.c. Debs., 584.
 Can. Vickers—Debs., 103.
 Dom. Steel Corp.—Pref., 884.
 Lake Superior—214; Bds., 78.
 Miscellaneous—Ord., 32/6.
 Bell's Untd. Asbestos—Ord., 32/6.
 Can. Cement—Pref., 1034; Steamship, Deb., 854; Steamship Voting, 584.
 Can. Rapid—5 p.c. Bds., 934.
 Can. Car.—Bds., 1004; Pref., 1034.
 Can. West. Lumber—Deb., 464; 5 p.c. Inc. Deb., 12; Partage, Pref., 12/3.
 Can. West. Natural Gas—Deb., 754.
 Cockshutt Plow—Pref., 53.
 Dom. Glass—Pref., 94; Ord., 81.
 Forest Mills of B.C.—Deb., 374; Ord., 2/3; 6 p.c. Deb., 204.
 Furness, Withy—Ord., 75/-; Pref., 8 15-16.
 Imperial Tobacco Canada—Pref., 19/9; Ord., 23/6.
 Lake Superior Paper—Bds., 854.
 Marconi of Canada—16/13.
 Price Bros.—Bds., 87.
 Spanish River Pulp—Pref., 624; Com., 204.
 Robert Simpson—Pref., 834.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt, 5/2.
 Le Roi No. 2—12/6.
 Mond Nickel—7/6; Cum. Pref., 22/9; 1st Debs., 904; 7 p.c. Non-Com. Pref., 20/74.
 Mining Corp. of Canada, 12/74.
 Rossland Kootenay—1/6.
 Tough Oakes—12/6.

CONCERTS.

At the Wigmore Hall last Wednesday afternoon, Miss Annabel McDonald gave an attractive song recital assisted by George Pritchard, the celebrated Belgian violinist; Miss Daisy Bucknott, being at the piano.
 At the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday, May 20, at 3.15, Boris Pecker will give a violin recital, with Mrs. Thén Cholley at the piano.

THE STRAND THEATRE.

Como Hamilton's "Scandal" is proving an attraction at this theatre, with Arthur Houchier in the part of Polham Franklin. It is a play full of dramatic and humorous situations. It is produced every evening at 8, and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2.30.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
 Saturday, May 10—*Senadenawan*.
 Tuesday, May 13—*Minnedosa*.
 Wednesday, May 14—*Grampian*.
 Thursday, May 22—*Corican*.
 Wednesday, May 29—*Tanistia*.
 Friday, May 30—*Melita*.

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York.
 Wednesday, May 14—*Cedric*.
 Saturday, May 24—*Lapland*.
 Wednesday, May 28—*Adriatic*.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, May 15—*Megantic*.
 Saturday, May 24—*Rimouski*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.
 Saturday, May 10—*Caronia*.
 Wednesday, May 14—*Carnania*.
 Saturday, May 31—*Royal George*.

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.
 Thursday, May 15—*Manchester Corporation*.
 Thursday, May 22—*Manchester Hero*.
 Thursday, May 29—*Manchester Divisia*.

MAY MAGAZINES.

Englishwoman (12.).—"Small Holdings for Women," Olive Hocken; "Women Designers," E. A. Gilchrist; "Serbian Women: The War and After," M. Curwen; "The Drama of the Day," S. E. D.; "Arlets for British Women," J. K. Carrington.
Nineteenth Century and After (4s.).—"The Anatomy of a Bolshevik," Canon Wm. Barry; "The Right to Idle," J. A. R. Marriott, M.P.; "The Civilisation Committing Suicide," Francis Gribble; "The Soldier and the Land," Marquess of Albebury; "The Acid Test" for Parliament," Harold Spender; "Spiritualism and Christianity," Rev. C. S. Hudson; "Is Telepathy the Master-Key?" Mrs. Hinkley; "The Spirit of America," H. C. Woods; "The British Empire and Japanese Racial Aspirations," Bishop Frodsham.
Strand (12.).—"The Defence of London against Zeppelins, 1915 to 1916," Admiral Sir Percy Scott; "Dancing To-Day: How to Do It and How Not To," P. J. S. Richardson; "Granny," Prof. D'Arcy Thompson; "Sir Charles Wyndham, Some Reminiscences," Percy Burton; stories by Edgar Wallace, H. de Vere Stacpole, W. W. Jacobs, F. Britten Austin, E. Balmer, W. Cairns, "Barimarus," etc.
World's Work (12. 6d.).—"The Prince of Wales," G. A. Greenwood; "Mrs. Charles Robson and Repatriation in Canada," J. Racial Conflicts at the Peace Conference," Lohrop Sudland; "The Day of the Chemist," Blundell Hendrick; "The English Public School System in Scotland," Thomas Hannan; "Saving the Scrap from the Sea," H. E. Fish; "Aircraft Wireless," J. H. Col. "Canada's Mineral Wealth," A. B. Tucker; "British Manufacture of Paper, Yarn and Textiles," F. A. Talbot.

Bank of Montreal.—A branch has been opened at Walkerville, Ont.

British Empire Trust.—The directors have declared a dividend on the cumulative perpetual preference shares for the period ended April 30 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on 15th instant.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The ordinary land sales for April aggregated 1,735 acres, at an average price of \$10.42 per acre. There was also a special sale of 272 acres at \$26.88 per acre.

LAND AND REAL ESTATE. The Demand in Manitoba.

One of the most important things that is taking place at the present time, in my estimation, is the exceptionally great interest that is being shown in lands lying in the Province of Manitoba," states Mr. Walter Johnson, salesman in charge of the farm lands department of Allan, Killam & McKay, Ltd., Winnipeg.

Mr. H. E. R. Rogers, of the Rogers Realty Co., reports a greatly increased demand for farm lands, particularly since the beginning of the year. This firm has made a specialty of the Red River Valley district.

Messrs. J. B. Pepler & Co. report that with regard to the real estate situation they are receiving a large enquiry for farm lands, and there is every indication of this enquiry increasing, as the reports from the south are very encouraging. The Land Settlement Board are putting through some thirty applications a day from returned men, their report continues. The rental situation in the towns is getting very acute, very few houses being available.

ASSISTING THE SOLDIER SETTLER. Subsistence Allowance for Families.

The Soldier Settlement Board is determined to assist the soldier-settler to purchase livestock and to protect him from

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The announcement that the Canada Steamship Lines, in co-operation with the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique, will operate a service of six freight boats between Canadian and French ports is a matter of considerable importance, not only to Canadian exporters, but also to the shareholders in Canada Steamships. The Common shares, which are now on a 4 per cent. dividend basis, are quoted in Canada at about 45, the London price being about 10 points higher. On the lower quotation the return is at present nearly 8 per cent. and, although an increase in the regular dividend is not expected in the near future, there is some talk of a bonus at the end of this year.

The ninth annual report of the Sawyer-Massey Co. is not encouraging. The debit balance last year was \$129,700, and this year it is increased by \$180,400, so that the total debit balance is now \$310,000. The reasons assigned for this very unsatisfactory state of affairs is the abnormally high cost of material and the keen competition from the States, owing to the reduction of duty on tractors, which reduced the margin of profit to a negligible quantity. The heavy stocks carried by the company, which were bought at prices very much higher than those now ruling, had necessitated heavy writings off for depreciation, and the report suggests that it may be necessary to make further adjustments in inventory values at the end of the current year. It would seem that unless the company can find new and profitable markets in Europe, the outlook for the shareholders is not a very happy one.

A large export business in canned goods is now being done by Canadian companies, and there has been some activity recently in the Common shares of Dominion Cannery, which are standing around 38. At this price they seem to have some speculative possibilities.

In business circles in Canada a great increase in trade activity is looked for so soon as the Peace Treaty is signed. A great volume of trade is held up pending a definite settlement, and when this begins to flow it is expected that prices of the most important stocks will commence to appreciate substantially.

The acquisition by the London County, Westminster and Parrs Bank of a substantial holding of the shares of the Royal Bank of Canada has naturally excited great interest and satisfaction in financial circles in Canada. With the new interest which Canadian manufacturers are taking in European markets, the close working arrangement of the Royal Bank with this great English banking institution is a matter of considerable importance.

The principal pulp and paper companies in Canada continue working at their fullest capacity, and in many cases considerable extensions to plant are being undertaken. The shares of the best-managed companies offer attractive investment opportunities, as there is little reason to doubt that the prosperous conditions of the industry will continue.

The steel producing companies in Canada found themselves in a strong position at the time of the Armistice, although there was much uncertainty in regard to the value of stocks on hand during the following months. The conditions now, however, are becoming stabilised, and those best in a position to judge express themselves confidently in regard to the future of the industry.

G.W.V.A. IN ENGLAND.

Officials and Executive Committee Appointed.

At the first annual general meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the G.W.V.A. of Canada, held on Saturday last, Mr. Alex. A. Gemmel, late 19th Alberta Dragoons, was elected president; Mr. Chas. A. Donovan (5th C.M.R.), 1st vice-president; Mr. C. F. Gifford (late Lt., 42nd Bn.), 2nd vice-president; and Mr. Fred. W. Taylor (3rd Bn.), 3rd vice-president. Both Mr. Donovan and Mr. Taylor lost a leg in action.

Mr. R. W. Trowsdale (4th Bn.), the organiser of the G.W.V.A. in England, was appointed secretary, and Mr. S. Banwell (196th Bn.), treasurer.

The Executive Committee comprises:—Messrs. W. H. Baker, D.C.M. and Croix de Guerre, 10th Bn.; F. E. Downes, C.F.A.; W. P. Graham; Chas. Hicks, 3rd Field Ambulance; P. McLeod, P.P.C.I.L.I.; F. Moody, Engineers; and E. M. Robinson, 3rd Div. Am. Column.

CANADIANS IN R.A.F. Interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Social purposes, are invited to write for details to CANFLY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.



HEAT-OFFICE FROM THE
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V. April 14/10

Dear Sirs: Beg your send of from your time taken,
news of all books, etc., for publica-
tion in Aust. A.

FY.

Regular

Publ. Dept.

Yours faithfully
INTERNAT. SHIPPING CO. REG.

THE FIRST BUSINESS COMMUNICATION RECEIVED BY THE C.P.R.
FROM VIENNA SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

It is interesting to note that the old Imperial stamps are still being used.

unscrupulous dealers. At the same time the soldier will be given the right to select his own animals (says the *Daily Record*). The Board has recently completed a careful survey of the stock of the Dominion, and arrangements to assist the returned men who are going on farms are to be made immediately. The soldier will, in addition, be given an opportunity of purchasing implements, harness and the necessary equipment at a considerably reduced price from the large firms, as the result of an understanding between the Board and the manufacturers.

Allowances towards defraying the cost of subsistence of the families of settlers who go on the land under the Soldier Settlement Act, but who require a period of training in practical agriculture, have been put into effect by an Order-in-Council. The allowances are divided into two classes for soldiers who are receiving training at an agricultural college, and for those who receive agricultural training while working with a farmer.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. I. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK HAS 418 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

It has Branches also in
St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

London Office - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as \$210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed \$94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of \$8,000,000.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was expected to reach the enormous sum of between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000.

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

ONTARIO

For particulars apply to—

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CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office
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Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000. Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President. W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
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THIS BANK possesses excellent facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. EVERY DESCRIPTION of Banking business transacted.

LONDON BANKERS: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland, Ltd. NEW YORK AGENCY 51, Broadway.

CONDITIONS IN WESTERN CANADA.

The following is an extract from a letter received from a well-informed American living in Western Canada:—

"Conditions are better on the Canadian side than in the States for the reason that our Canadian friends were better prepared for the change than we were in the States. A very large movement of farmers from the United States to the Prairie Provinces is under way, and, thanks to heavy snows which came early last month, covering all the country from Moose Jaw to the Rockies, the crop will go in under very favourable conditions.

"Some quite large lumber orders from Great Britain and France have been placed at Vancouver, greatly stimulating the lumber business there. These orders will have the effect of removing the Coast competition from the mills in the interior who will thus have the prairie markets for their product.

"There is going to be a considerable amount of railroad construction in the way of branch lines by the Canadian Northern (Government) and the Canadian Pacific Railways, so if the crop is a good one things will not be bad in Western Canada."

* * *

A Blue Book tabled at Ottawa gives the total expenditure in 1918 under the War Appropriation Act as \$343,836,801. The expenditure of the Militia Department in Canada covered \$2,000,000 of this sum.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

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152 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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"I have enjoyed your output
I have taken it, and wish
quality"—J. R. S., Stanley, N.B.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$20 000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,901,613.

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RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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Established 1869.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973.

Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

307 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Letters of Credit and drafts issued available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

OBITUARY

At Halifax, N.S., Dr. Robert Laing. Mr. Wm. Robertson.
At Montreal, Mr. D. C. Holden (66).
At Toronto, Col. W. J. Lano Milligan (81), Mr. Richard Knowles (53).
At Hamilton, Mr. John Lennox (60).
At Brampton, Ont., Mr. James W. Leonard, formerly of the C.P.R.
At Kingston, Mr. J. H. Behn.
At Regina, Major Charles Gordon (30).
At Portage in Prairie, Mr. Richard Roe (83).
At Duncan, B.C., Dr. R. Campbell Macgregor (51).
At Boston, U.S.A., on April 19, Mr. James Hardisty Smith, only son of the late Lady Strathcona. Mr. Smith leaves a widow, one son (Mr. Donald Alexander Smith, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Hamilton), and three daughters.

MAPLE LEAF CLUB HUTS.

At the Canadian Maple Leaf Huts, Grosvenor Gardens, over 2,000 men were supplied with meals last Saturday, 400 of whom were convalescents who had been given leave from camps outside London to witness the procession. There were 500 more applications for beds than the Clubs could accommodate last Saturday, but, thanks to an official at the War Office, 13 lorries were supplied to transfer the men to other Clubs at a distance.

Splendid work is being done by the King George and Queen Mary Hut for soldiers at King's Cross, which was provided and equipped by the Canadian Maple Leaf Clubs and is officered and operated by the Canadian Y.M.C.A. This Club is particularly useful to Canadians going on leave to Scotland and Ireland, being near Euston, St. Pancras and King's Cross stations. Accommodation is provided for men to deposit their surplus baggage and kit while on leave at the Hut. Over 3,000 meals were served there last month.

Horace Hickling, a Canadian soldier, and Horace Marlow, of the 1st and Derby Regiment, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire, last week.

"Transcanada, Limited," the new daily Canadian Pacific express, reduces the time taken to travel between Montreal and Vancouver to less than four days.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

A Plea for Grand Trunk Ordinary Stockholders.

During the present period of uncertainty as to the future of the Grand Trunk Rail way it is not surprising to find stockholders seeking through the Press to ventilate their views as to the claims of the various securities they represent. One correspondent deals with the position of the Ordinary stock and contrasts it with that of the Canadian Northern Railway. He is of the opinion that sufficient emphasis has not been laid on the claims of this stock to the generosity of the Dominion Government, and criticises the moderation of a recent speaker at the special meeting for stating that "the Government should pay at least as much as they paid for the Ordinary stock of the Canadian Northern, which was 18 per cent." He is of the opinion that this would be most inadequate and would not at all satisfy "the holders of this security, seeing that it was subscribed for in cash, part at approximately par, part at £22 10s. and £26 per cent., and a large portion by way of exchange for stock in subsidiary lines acquired by the Grand Trunk Railway at various times." And he fortifies his argument by pointing out the cost to subscribers for cash at 5 per cent., compound interest, viz., about £2,000 per £100 for the stock subscribed for in the region of par, and £150 for that issued at £22 10s. He is of the opinion, and he undoubtedly voices the views of the great majority of his fellow-stockholders, that in the circumstances they are entitled to look for better terms than those accorded to the holders of the Common stock of the Canadian Northern Railway, and he appeals to the committee which has been formed to confer with the board of the company "to especially remember their claims and their sufferings" in the negotiations with the Canadian Government. Seeing that the Ordinary stockholders have never received a penny-piece by way of dividend and have had to rest content with the prospect of an ultimate reward as the eventual fruition of their hopes, justified by recent advancing revenue and stultified by as steadily increasing working expenses, we do not think it can be fairly said that he put the claims of the Ordinary stockholders too strongly.

* * *

March Railway Results.

The revenue statement of the Grand Trunk Railway it will be remembered that the lines operating in the United States are still under the control of the Republican Railway Administration—makes a distinctly better showing for March, reflecting, of course, the increasing influence of the higher rates now in operation. Gross receipts increased by £923,800, and as expenses were only £167,000 higher, net revenue is as much as £156,800 up on the month. Whilst for the three months to the end of March net revenue is still £38,100 down, expenses in that period being £2,915,600, against gross receipts of £2,877,500, there is a material relative improvement, for a year ago the position showed a debit balance for the three months of £313,700. Actually a gross increase of £936,900 has been secured for an increase in expenses of £661,300. The Canadian Pacific Railway's experience was much less favourable, for its gross earnings in March were down \$54,000, and as this was accompanied by an increase in working expenses of \$1,400,000, the net earnings suffered to the tune of \$1,454,000. For the three months gross revenue was \$3,675,000 higher, but as working expenses advanced \$4,353,000, the aggregate net earnings declined by \$678,000.

— * —

SECURING BRITISH TRADE.

British Readiness for Preference.

From conversations which we have had recently with representatives, or, rather, with the heads of British importing houses, we learn that the universal sentiment is "for Colonial preference." This means, of course, that the Canadian manufacturer, in his efforts to establish or broaden trade relations on the European side of the Atlantic, will meet with every consideration at the hands of the Britisher, and that, all things being equal, or even in instances somewhat adversely against him, the Canadian manufacturer will be given every encouragement.

It was somewhat with astonishment that we heard from the lips of one large London importer, that he considered Canadian manufacturers had been somewhat remiss in the past in their efforts towards securing British trade. He stated that United States companies were advertising more or less extensively in the British Press, and that this had led in the past, and doubtless would lead in the future, to considerable business. On the other hand, he stated, it was with some difficulty that they were able to locate exporters in Canada of products and produce from the Dominion.

— * —

A Royal Commission on Industrial Relations is now sitting in British Columbia, and is working its way eastward.

Thirty Newfoundland fishermen, released from war service, are touring East Coast fishing ports as guests of the War Office.

THE CANADIAN Y.M.C.A.

This Week's Whirlwind Campaign.

In preparation for the week's whirlwind drive for \$1,250,000 which was launched by the Y.M.C.A. in Canada on Monday, a preliminary meeting was held at Toronto on Saturday. From all parts of Ontario.

Capt. J. M. Booth, who has charge of the financial administration of the National Council, in addressing the conference, stated that in 1918 \$150,000 had been spent in France for the erection of buildings alone, which were devoted solely to work among the Canadian troops. \$232,000 was spent on sporting equipment, the workers being prepared at all times to fit out 15,000 men for soccer with everything including balls, knickers, jerseys and shoes. \$2,100,000 was spent on concerts, motion pictures and lectures. The Y. also arranged for a dramatic school, which, he explained, took men with talent from the various battalions and taught them the art of entertainment. Tailors prepared costumes for these embryonic Thespians while they were studying, and the scenic artists prepared suitable stage settings. \$166,000 was spent in religious services and \$131,000 in the distribution of tea, chocolates, cigarettes and fruit among the Canadians. He stated that \$165,000 had been returned to the various units in France from the profits of the Y.M.C.A. canteens to make life more comfortable in the billets.

The financial statement of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. for the twelve months ending December 31, 1918, appears on another page.

* * *

HOME SAILINGS.

As indicated in our last issue, the *Baltic*, which sailed for Halifax on April 26, had on board 37 officers and 770 other ranks, practically the entire 15th Bn., under Lt.-Col. C. E. Bent. The remainder of the troops on the liner were detachments of the 3rd and 14th Casualty Clearing Stations, and the 1st D.A.C., together with details of Artillery and C.A.M.C. units. Among the civilian passengers was Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Baden-Powell.

The first sailing of home-bound from Glasgow took place on May 2, when 1,500 troops from Kinnel Park Camp left on the liner *Cassandra* for Montreal. The men were given a hearty send-off by a large crowd.

Units of the Canadian Siege and Field Artillery left by the *Mauretania* on May 3.

Another sailing on May 3 was that of the *Melita*, from Liverpool to Quebec. This was a "family" transport, the troops including nearly 400 married officers and men from Buxton, together with 500 wives, 183 children, and 16 babies.

On May 4 the *Royal George* left Liverpool for Halifax with 90 officers and 1,500 other ranks, mainly drawn from Kinnel Park Camp.

The *Scotian* sailed on May 6. Amongst the troops on board were details from Buxton, 170 all ranks of the 3rd M.T. Company, and a detachment of First Divisional troops.

— * —

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE WAR SERVICE GRATUITY

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—I have lately read several letters from Canadians who transferred to the Imperial Forces about not getting a "square deal" from the Canadian Government with regard to the gratuity.

A man who voluntarily left the Canadian Forces to join the Imperial Forces, to my way of thinking, has absolutely no grounds for complaint. If our commissioned ranks were unable to absorb him, and he, being too proud to serve in the ranks, voluntarily severed himself from his comrades and joined the Imperial Army, where his desires could be gratified, he should be man enough not to squel when the Imperial gratuity failed to come up to that of his late comrades.

Suppose the Imperial Government had been more generous, what then would have been his attitude?

Exception should be made in the case of the Flying Corps and Navy, as, as a Dominion, we had no units in these branches of arms.

—Yours faithfully,

Kinnel Park.

A. BUCK PRIVATE.

DEMobilISATION PAY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—All Canadians in France were drawing "demobilisation pay" from January 1, 1919.

We in England are volunteers for this work, and have been doing it since December, 1918, and though we have heard rumours, up to the present nothing has been done. I am writing for the benefit of officers and other ranks. Most of us are casualties, and we fail to see why the Imperial troops and the Canadian troops in France should get this pay and we get nothing.

It is only a matter of a dollar or fifty cents a day, but are we not entitled to it? Cannot we get this matter brought to the notice of the proper authorities.—Yours, etc.

Kinnel Park.

G. V. R., Lieut.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

Astro (Toronto).—A flight cadet, R.A.F., demobilised as such, is entitled to a minimum gratuity of £15.

H. O. E. (London, S.W.).—No order has yet been published authorising the wearing of a General Service Ribbon.

Troubled (Devon).—Until such time as the pending Divorce Bill passes you will be unable to secure a divorce.

Patriotic (Wigton).—The war service gratuity authorised by the Canadian Government is not given to next-of-kin of soldiers killed in action.

J. E. R. (Hyde Park). Life and Judg can be obtained through Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, wholesale and retail news agents, Strand, W.C.

Justice (Seaford).—The 224th Forestry Bn. was formed in February, 1916, and reached England on April 12 of the same year. Lt.-Col. (now Major-General) Alex. McDougall was in command.

W. H. J. (Rehambton).—We cannot say where the 5th Battalion *Carleton* can be obtained. The unit is now demobilised, but perhaps you might secure a copy by writing to Brig.-Gen. H. M. Dyer, Minnedosa, Manitoba.

R. M. C. (Swansea).—(1) A gratuity for one year's service, i.e., £57 8s. 6d., which will be paid in monthly instalments. (2) Not that we know of, but write to Capt. G. B. McKean, Kiaki University of Canada, 49 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1

J. B. M. (Shepherd's Bush).—(1) If you intend to remain in the United States for some time, the subscription rate will be the English rate, plus U.S.A. postage. (2) We are mailing you a copy of the Routine Order in question. Thanks for your kind words of appreciation to this journal.

Four Aces (Bramshot).—The meaning of "duration," as defined by the War Office, is the period covered from the start of the war until as nearly as possible the date of the ratification of the peace treaty. The date of the Armistice has no bearing on the matter. All men enlisted are legally bound to serve until the termination of the war.

Enquirer (Buxton).—(1) Yes. The policy governing the Routine Order is that acting rank held on November 11, 1918, will not be relinquished except on grounds of inefficiency or disciplinary action. (2) In view of the fact that you are entitled (as above) to the acting rank of major, you are entitled to wear the badges of that rank.

Ex-Telegrapher (France).—(1) So far as we are aware, telegraphers who served in France with the O.M.F.C. receive ordinary pay for their rank. We have not heard of any decision to grant them working pay. (2) Canadian soldiers can make a stop-over of one month before going on to their dispersal area (if the latter is to a point further West), and will receive transportation.

Camp 17 (Kinnel Park).—(1) Such a decision is final. A Court of Enquiry is unnecessary, as the records would show if you were entitled to the extra pay. To be entitled to working pay you must have been in receipt of it prior to January 1, 1916, and to have continued receiving it you must have carried

on the same work subsequently. (2) You cannot sue the King without permission. (3) There is nothing to stop you bringing an action, if you secure sanction from the Attorney-General to proceed.

Chulturn (Rhy).—(1) Some units of the Fourth Division are in England. (2) The 47th Battalion is at Bramshot. (3) We suggest you secure R.O. No. 5,480 (published on April 15), which is supplementary to No. 5,189. We cannot say, but believe the whole question is under consideration. (4) It is difficult to advise you, but we would suggest that in Canada you could buy things most suitable for Canada. Buying in the Dominion will save you a lot of worry over transhipment.

— * * —

The order received by the Dominion Textile Co. from the Roumanian Government is stated to amount to over \$6,000,000.

The Cunard Company's new service to the English Channel from New York was inaugurated on Sunday night by the arrival at Plymouth of the *Saronia*, with nearly 1,300 passengers.

The management of the Canadian National Railways announce that they are placing in service immediately 150 sleeping cars of a new type specially adapted to the transportation of troops over long distances.

In the *By-Water Magazine* (Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal; 10 cents) Garmault Agassiz describes "Coal Handling on the Great Lakes"; Capt. C. O. Allen, of the Canada Steamship Lines, "Eighteen Months in German Prison Camps"; Henry Holgate, C.E., "What the St. Lawrence Means to Canada."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 129.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of the Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank or its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd June next, to Shareholders of record on 15th May, 1919.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 16th May to 31st May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board.

CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, E.C.3,
22nd April, 1919.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION.

FIRST MORTGAGE COLLATERAL TRUST FIVE per CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Lake Superior Corporation announces that the INTEREST COUPONS of the above-mentioned Bonds, maturing 1st June, 1919, may on and after the 19th May, 1919, be presented between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) for PAYMENT at the rate of 4.86 2/3, at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2, or its branches in Montreal or New York. Three clear days are required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 696 May 10, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wire of every description. Cables, "Allicell," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

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REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto. Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

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Trade and Business.

TRADE ENQUIRIES

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 75, Nassinghall Street, London, E.C., are the following:

A Canadian company manufacturing aluminium sulphate, seeks export markets, and would be glad to receive enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

A Montreal firm wish to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of roller skis as used in cotton mills, textile brushes, and slasher flannel and roller cloths, also jacquard cards for mule spindle banding. They desire samples and price list, and pay cash against documents.

A Montreal firm would be glad to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of tungsten drawn wire electric lamps, half watt or nitrogen filled lamps.

A Canadian company, manufacturing standard and special milling cutters of all descriptions, gear cutters, hand reamers, etc., and metal stamping dies, gauges, jigs, and fixtures, are in a position to fill export orders, and would be glad to supply catalogues and particulars to United Kingdom importers.

An enquiry has been received as to the demand existing in the United Kingdom for acetate of lime made in Canada.

An East Anglian company asks for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of picture frame mouldings.

An Edinburgh firm wish to secure the buying agency of a Canadian manufacturer of enamelled ware, for Scotland and the North and Midlands of England.

A London firm desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can export sporting cartridges.

A London firm wish to receive quotations from Canadian manufacturers upon a specification of shooks for 5,000 butter boxes, required for delivery in South Africa by August. It is estimated that 130,000 of these boxes are required annually.

A Yorkshire produce firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian exporters of eggs.

A London company of wholesale hardware merchants wish to purchase supplies of the following goods, and invite catalogues and prices from Canadian manufacturers:—Wire nails; bolts and nuts of all types; taps, dies and twist drills; malleable iron pipe fittings, forks and rakes; hack saw blades; files, wrenches and spanners; steam wheel valves; and leather belting.

A firm of London merchants desire offers from Canadian packers of gallon apples able to fill export orders.

A London firm, with a branch in India, would be glad to hear from Canadian manufacturers of stationers' sundries, such as flat wood rules, glass ink bottles, wire paper clips, pen holders, drawing pins, paint brushes, letter clips, etc.; and also cutlery, enamelled hollow-ware, wood goods, picture frame mouldings, brushes, druggists' sundries and toilet articles.

A London tobacco importer, who claims a good connection among the trade, asks to be placed in touch with Canadian producers and shippers of raw leaf tobacco.

THE ARCHBISHOPS AND THE CANADIAN CHURCH.

A SPECIAL APPEAL is being made by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York on behalf of the Church in Western Canada. They plead for help to raise before July, 1920, the sum of

£5,000.

This money will be sent to Canada and invested. The interest only will be used to provide for

BODY OF PIONEER CLERGY,

WHOSE SPECIAL DUTY WILL BE TO MINISTER TO EMIGRANTS in new districts and settlements in the West, particularly in the Diocese of Calgary, Qu'Appelle and Edmonton.

The maintenance of such a body of Clergy is of the utmost importance, not only to the Church but to the Empire. The Church in the West is badly impoverished through the War. Large and important districts are at present without Clergy and the Churches are closed.

Help from the Motherland at such a time will be invaluable.

Please show your appreciation of the sacrifices, bravery, and devotion of Canada's Citizen Soldiers by sending a donation in answer to the Appeal made by the two Archbishops.

CONTRIBUTIONS may be sent to the Secretary, Archbishops' Western Canada Fund, Church House, Westminster, S.W.1, or to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

EUROPEAN TRADE!

Firms Urged to Send Representatives.

The Canadian Mission in London has sent a cable to the Canadian Government urging strongly that Canadian companies should send representatives to England with samples and a full knowledge of prices, deliveries and production.

The lack of samples, prices, and even catalogues, the Mission points out, has been a serious handicap, and Canadian manufacturers should realise the advantage of having representatives in England, as they could assist the Mission in their endeavour to develop Canadian trade in foreign markets.

The telegram to the Canadian Government concludes by stating that Canadians should not overlook the British market, where a great variety of commodities is urgently needed.

TRADE AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Business conditions throughout the Dominion are satisfactory, and a splendid year is expected (says a cablegram from the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, Ottawa).

Canadian firms are co-operating well with the Canadian Trade Commission. The different classes of business are acting by groups, and foreign orders are being divided among them.

Efforts to develop export trade in Canadian fish are producing good results, there being many enquiries for it from abroad.

The yield of the Business War Profits Tax during the fiscal year 1918-1919 was \$32,970,000, as compared with \$21,000,000 for 1917-1918, and \$12,500,000 for 1916-1917.

For the fiscal year ended March 31 last, the total trade of the Dominion was \$2,124,000,000.

There are 45,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canadian elevators awaiting shipment.

OIL EXPLOITATION.

The Canadian Government Mission in London states that a great exploitation of the oilfields in the western part of the Dominion is in contemplation.

One company has applied for the sole right to exploit a quarter of a million square miles of land in Northern Alberta and the North-West territories, and it has suggested the condition that within five years of the signing of peace it shall choose 25,000 square miles for its operations, the remainder to revert to the Government.

The other company has applied for permission to explore 3,600 square miles on condition that the Government grants to it a two years' geographical survey and three years' exploitation. The company also offer to pay the Government 12½ per cent. on all oil produced.

Demands for a 44-hour week and a 20 per cent. increase in wages have been made to the Canadian Railway War Board by 35,000 rail road shopmen in Canada.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office announces that branches of the bank have been opened at Cessford (sub-branch to Brooks), Pollockville, and Sedalia, Alt.; Warsaw, Ont. (sub-branch to Norwood); Corydon, corner of Lilac Street, Winnipeg, and Main Street, corner of Lansdowne Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. The Corydon Avenue branch, Winnipeg, will in future be known as Osborne & Corydon Avenue branch.

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SPLENDID MILLING CONDITION.

Reports from Western Canada and the United States indicate that the milling conditions are splendid, and that there is a good deal of work being done in the lumber industry. A cablegram from the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, Ottawa, states: "The lumber industry in Canada is in a very good position to meet the demand for lumber in the United States and Europe. The production of lumber in Canada is increasing rapidly, and the demand for lumber in the United States and Europe is also increasing. The lumber industry in Canada is in a very good position to meet the demand for lumber in the United States and Europe."

LUMBERING IN ONTARIO.

Mr. A. C. Mabel, Ontario's Trade Commissioner in England, has received advice that the spring drive of logs is now in motion throughout Ontario. The logs are broken up on the rivers and streams, and the lumbermen are making good use of the spring freshets to float their logs from the distant camps to the mills. Reports received indicate that this last winter's cut of logs in Ontario—as is also the case throughout Canada—is below the average, owing chiefly to the great shortage of labour and to the higher cost of supplies, which have restricted the lumbermen's operations.

BRITISH-AMERICA NICKEL CORPORATION.

Sir Auckland Geddes stated in the House of Commons on Monday that His Majesty's Government were in a position, should occasion arise, to exercise complete control over the business of the British-America Nickel Corporation, but otherwise no conditions were imposed on the actual conduct of that business. The Government were entitled to appoint, and had appointed, representatives to the directorate. The Government's representatives were Mr. W. A. Carlyle, an engineer of high standing, who had rendered valuable service to the Government during the war, and Mr. G. T. Milne, the Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada.

Mr. F. S. Glas, M.P., stated in the Dominion House of Commons recently that Canada would probably soon be the leading producer of flax in the world.

An attractive souvenir booklet of the Lyons Fair has been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It gives a general description of the Fair, and details of the exhibits, and a full report of the Canadian banquet, which was attended by Sir George Foster. A number of photographs are included. The cover is a reproduction of the design surmounting the entrance to the Canadian section of the Fair.

SALE BY AUCTION.

COODEN BEACH, BEXHILLON SEA.

By order of the CANADIAN RED CROSS, important sale of Hospital Furniture and Equipment, comprising at 350 Folding Deck Chairs, 90 Bentwood, 30 Wicker and Easy Chairs. About 250 Tables, comprising Trestle, Folding, Card, Occasional and other Tables. Couches, Sideboards, etc.; well-made Dressing Chests and Ward robes, full-sized Billiard Table, with accessories (by Turner & Price); twelve good Gramophones, with Records; large number of Garden Seats, Garden and other Tools; quantities of Books, Games, Walking Sticks and miscellaneous effects. Large quantities of Clothing, Socks, Slippers, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Pyjama Suits, Curtains, Brushes, etc.; 700 Table Knives and Forks, 1,000 Table Spoons and Forks, and Table Appointments, Cooking and Culinary Utensils.

Also the FINE BLOCK of BUILDINGS now erected in Sea Road, Cooden Beach, built of Asbestos Sheet and Iron, in first-rate condition and easily removed in sections. A large Iron Shed and good Beach Cabin.

Mr. H. J. Howard has received instructions to sell the above by Public Auction on Thursday and Friday, May 15th and 16th, 1919, at 12 noon sharp each day. On view May 14th, from 10 to 4.30.

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

Allen, Major M. V., Vernon-Kimmel Park, Rhyl.
Allen, Pte. G. A., Calgary-C.D.D., Buxton.
Amy, L. C., Peterboro', Ont.-care of Wood, Gundy and Co., 14, Cornhill.
Anley, E. M., Toronto-Golden Lion Hotel, Ipswich.
Armstrong, Lt. E. (26th Bn.), Welford, N.B.-Jermyn Court Hotel.
Asellin, Major Oliver, Montreal-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Bailargeon, Capt. J. O., Montreal-Bedford Hotel.
Begin, Lt. J. B., Quebec-Shorncliffe.
Begin, Major J. G., Quebec-Ripon.
Black, Mrs. George, Dawson, Y.T.-115, Clarence Gate Gardens, N.W.
Boyes, Lt. Byron H. (R.N.V.R.), Toronto-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Bradburt, Capt. W. C. (31st Bn.), Edmonton-care of Alberta Government Office.
Bridges, Capt. E. Stanley, St. John-King George Hospital.
Brooks, J. W., Toronto-35, Topsham Road, London.
Brown, Capt. Walter, Victoria-1st Reserve, Bedford.
Buchanan, Capt. M. W. (26th Bn.), St. Stephen, N.B.-care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Burgess, Fred, Mecheche, Alta.-care of Alberta Government Office.

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Campbell, Capt. MacIver, Vancouver 111, Jermyn Street.
Clark, R. P., Victoria-Hindhead.
Clarke, W. R. (16th Bn.), Fredericton, N.B. Officers' Y.M.C.A.
Coffin, Capt. W. V., Fredericton, N.B. Regent Palace Hotel.
Coughlin, Mrs. G. R., Montreal-82, Cadogan Square, W.

Dargneault, Major F. A., Acton Vale, P.Q. Savoy Hotel.
Darrow, Lt. F. R., Tillsonburg R.A.F., Denham, Davis, Lt. J., Winnipeg 24, Euston Street, Greenore, Ireland.
Dodge, Miss M. A. (V.A.D.), London, Ont. 30, Prince's Gate.
Doughly, Lt. Col. E. S., Calgary-Jules Hotel.
Dubuc, Lt. Col. A. E., Montreal C.R.C., Petrograd Hospital.

Earl, Capt. R. O., Winchester, Ont. 34, Elgin Crescent, W.
Edwards, Mrs. Rosa (V.A.D.), St. Thomas, Ont. 30, Prince's Gate.

Finland, P. V., Victoria-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Guthraith, Lt. Barry P. (1st Black Watch), Cosmo, Alta. Overseas Club, Aldwych.
Godfrey, Mrs. W. S., Nackville "Pond Cottage," Stotfordmill, Bramshott.
Gurtin, Capt. J. O., Acton Vale, P.Q.-Strand Palace Hotel.

Hardman, Capt. W., Newcastle, B.C. C.R.T., Knolly Ash, Liverpool.
Harman, W. T., Toronto 42, Coral Street.
Harper, Capt. J. E. St. John Jermyn Court Hotel.
Harrison, Lt. H. L. (H.G.A.), Dartmouth, N.S. Dean Hotel.
Hennip, W. H., Toronto-Hindhead Camp.
Henkel, Capt. and Mrs. H. T., Montreal "Fairfield" College Road, Epson.
Hesswood, R. T., Penitence 67A, Lowther Street York.
Hicks, Capt. John, Halifax-care of Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Hillam, Lt. W. A., Vancouver H.M.S. Heratone.
Hoggan, Capt. T. R., Vancouver 5, Holkin Place, Belgrave Square.
Holmster, W. Moose Jaw-C.F.C. Sunningdale.
Howie, Capt. Robert, Winnipeg-15, Weston Cottage, Sheffield.

Inghram, Lt. R. E., North Sydney, N.S.-3rd London General Hospital.

Jaffary, Sec. Lt. J. E., Edmonton 34, Bedford Place, W.C.
Johnson, Comdr. H. C. (R.N.R.), Vancouver South Kensington Hotel.
Johnson, A. L., Victoria 69, Twyford Avenue, Acton.
Jones, A. E., Halifax-care of Royal Bank of Canada.

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Lang, Lt. C. D. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg Cranwell, Seaforth, Lincs.
Langford, Lt. H. T. (R.N.V.R.), Vancouver-22, Penwyn Road, Earl's Court.
Lawson, Major W. A. (26th Bn.), St. Stephen, N.B.-Wiley Camp.
Levesurier, Lt. J. A., Quebec Regent Palace Hotel.
Lindsay, Lt. Col. Guy, Kelowna, B.C.-6, Edinburgh Mansions, S.W.
Loran, Major J. W., Halifax-Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.

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McGinley, Lt. W. G., St. John-6, Hanover Square.
McGuire, W. W., Tillsonburg-22, Durrington Road, Hampstead.
McKenna, Lt. Vincent, Victoria-19th C.F.A., Bramshott.
McKnight, Lt. J. G. (26th Bn.), Douglas Town, N.B.-Wiley Camp.
McLellan, R. W., Fredericton, N.B.-2, Arthur Street, Belfast.
McLennan, G. H., Vancouver 1, Cherry Orchard Road, Croydon.

Maingy, L. A., Mrs. and Miss, Ottawa-Charleston, Palace Road, East Moire.
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Maxfield, Major W. E., Souris, Man.-Bramshott C.C.C.
Marchand, Lt. E. F. (R.A.F.), Ottawa-29th Squadron, B.C. Croydon.
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Marrison, Lt. H. O. (26th Bn.), Hampton, N.B.-Witley Camp.
Mattram, Sgt. W., Vancouver Woolcott Park, Epson.
Murray, Capt. S. B., Halifax M.D. 11 Wing, King's College, Rhyd.
Murray, W. A. (1st C.E.R.B.), Campbellton, N.B. Ivanhoe Hotel.

Neel, Lt. Fred E. G., Toronto 17, Victoria Street.
O'Donnell, Capt. G. T., Debec, N.B. Canadian Officers' Club, 8, Chesterfield Gardens.
Ottewill, Mrs. A. E., Edmonton 49, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Paton, Dr. W. W., Oxford, N.S. Bonnington Hotel.
Patterson, Capt. P. H., Vancouver-11, Bina Gardens, Gloucester Road.
Paulin, Lt. Col. Stanley, Vancouver-Bramshott.
Peters, Miss E. M. (V.A.D.), St. Thomas, Ont. 30, Prince's Gate.

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Price, Y. W., Toronto-20, Rosenthal Road, Catford, S.E.

Rome, Capt. R. E. G. (R.F.A.), Dartmouth, N.S.-Winchester.
Routier, Major A., Quebec-Witley.
Rowe, J. M., Ottawa-Faulkner's Hotel.

Scott, T. M., Lindsay, Ont.-34, Bedford Place.
Simons, Lt. E., Big Bar, B.C.-226, Alexander Road, Gateshead.
Stringer, The Rt. Rev. I. O., Bishop of Yukon, Dawson, Y.T.-37, Portchester Square, W.

Sweeney, Capt. S. F. C., Vancouver-2, Island Terrace, Mayfield.

Topham, A. J., Bremner, Alta.-"Heatherlea," The Vale, Hampstead.
Trudeau, Major F., Montreal-133, Oxford Street, Tyngwhit, The Hon. T. B., Vancouver-Charling Cross Hotel.

Wagner, Lt. D. P., Toronto-Winchester.
Walker, Sec. Lt. D. R. A., Toronto-Overseas Club, Aldwych.
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Wright, Professor George M., Toronto-Savile Club.

Young, Capt. J. H., Vancouver-29th Bn., Witley.

Among the callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 21, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W., have been Capt. E. D. Miller, Lt. W. Howard Batten, Lt. Alex. E. MacDonald, Lt. B. Ramsay, Lt. G. J. Shephard, Lt. L. S. Parkes, Lt. J. Knowles, Lt. R. Pryor, Lt. C. Lancelotti, Lt. Jaffrey S. Wood, Lt. H. A. Higgins, Lt. A. M. Bennett, Lt. J. Skeff, Lt. C. W. Macdonald, Lt. J. B. Harvey, Lt. G. L. Strong, Lt. R. G. Nairn, Lt. E. H. Davidson, Lt. Gordon F. Collinson, Lt. W. Breckenridge, Lt. Victor S. Hawkins, Lt. W. H. Ptolemy, Lt. S. T. Schil, Capt. P. R. Whyte, Lt. G. O'Meara, Lt. J. G. A. Thatcher, Lt. R. D. Rowell, Capt. W. E. Wark.

A Canadian Association of British Manufacturers has been established, with branches at Toronto and Montreal.

Mr. R. O. Johnston, a member of the firm of Greenfield & Co., has sold his seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange to Mr. John Pathlode for \$26,500.

Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham-Richardson, of Wallaseid, have received a second order for a Cunard liner of the intermediate class.



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CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 697. Vol LIV LONDON and TORONTO.
SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919.

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***GLASGOW to MONTREAL.**

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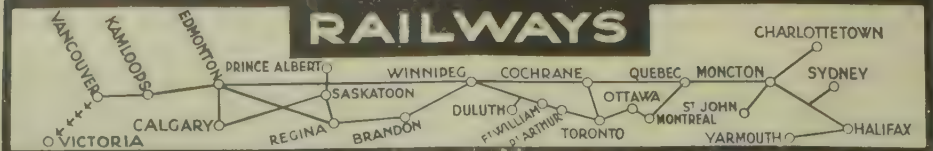
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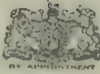
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE CAMPS	181, 192,	195
REPATRIATION OF CANADIANS	185	185
TROUBLE IN THE CAMPS	186	186
A LETTER FROM CANADA	187	187
SIR CHARLES GORDON ON CANADIAN TRADE	187, 194,	195
PRINCE OF WALES AT WITLEY	188	188
REPATRIATION OF CANADIAN AIRMEN	188	188
CANADIAN CASUALTIES	189	189
CANADA'S OVERSEAS FORCES: NOTES	190	190
MR. G. M. BOSWORTH ON C.P.O.S. DEVELOPMENTS	192	192
FROM EAST TO WEST	191,	193
PURELY PERSONAL	196	196
SPORT: LAST O.M.F.C. CHAMPIONSHIPS	199	199
THE PROBLEM OF THE "MOVIES"	201	201
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	202, 203, 204, 207,	209
CANADIAN FINANCE	202, 203, 204, 207,	209
MR. C. A. BOGERT ON THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SITUATION		207

THE PEACE TERMS.

THE conditions drawn up at Paris, on the acceptance of which Peace is offered to Germany by the representatives of the nations who have been so monstrously injured, are agreed by just and fair-minded men in no way to exceed in unnecessary severity. When it is remembered that, co-incidental with the discussion and agreement on the terms of Peace, it was thought necessary and advisable to formulate the scheme of the League of Nations, it can hardly be urged that there has been much undue delay in arriving at a decision. While as between the Allies and Germany the terms and methods of restitution and renunciation have been agreed upon, the arrangement among the Allies as to their apportionment of the bill of costs may yet be subject to discussion and variation.

In the details of the terms of Peace, Canada has little domestic interest. To the Dominion, as a part of the Empire and as one of the nations which, for its population, has made great sacrifices and sustained a wonderful military effort, a just peace ensuring the future impotency of the Prussian war-makers was the main consideration. Some payment towards the enormous war bill of the British Empire will be exacted from Germany, and out of this, of course, Canada will receive its just proportion, but we must face the certainty that this proportion will be small. Belgium is to be repaid in full, so far as money and resti-

tution of stolen property can make good. France receives next in proportion, as her civilians, her fair fields and historic towns suffered so grievously from the accursed Hun. England (which here, of course, represents the whole effort of the united Empire), though most fully entitled, from the predominant part taken in wearing down and crushing the enemy, to have demanded and received from Germany a share at least as great as that allotted to France, has, as usual, not insisted on its strict rights. England has shown the same quiet unselfishness and generosity in apportioning the shares of money or of kind that she has shown all through the war in supplying the wants of her Allies.

It may be said that the passing of the German colonies under the administration of Britain or the Dominions makes up in part for this discrepancy in the apportionment of the war costs. This is not the case. The British taxpayer—or, for that matter, the taxpayer in any of the Dominions—will not be relieved of one jot of his liabilities by African or other colonies coming under the British mandate. Unlike Germany, no tax or tribute in any colony or protectorate is ever levied for the benefit of the British Exchequer. The white man's burden, as understood and practised throughout our Empire, entails service, help, encouragement, and often expenditure, but never fiscal gain.

The conditions presented at Versailles, and received by Count Rantzau in the typically Hunnish manner, have been generally received throughout the whole British Empire with satisfaction, though, of course, Little Englanders in their Cocoa Press denounce the terms as vindictive and immoral. To the French the safeguards against any possible recovery of effective military power by Germany may seem incomplete, and for this reason the defensive alliance between France, ourselves, and the United States was obviously called for.

One of the weakest points in the peace terms is the port of Dantzic. Surely the Allies, who during the war gave proof of broad vision in meeting abnormal difficulties in finance and supply, should not have been baffled by the problem of a hundred thousand Germans settled in a seaport originally stolen from the Poles! The deportation of all Germans from Dantzic would give to the new Poland full access to the sea without the constant menace of German mischief and intrigue. A similar problem awaits settlement at Fiume. It is sincerely to be hoped that the greed and selfishness of Italy will be sternly checked by her more enlightened Allies. Italy's record in Dalmatia and elsewhere does not entitle her to be allowed to rule the people of other nationalities.

— * * —

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The splendid part played by the armies of the Overseas Dominions on the battlefields of Europe during the last five years has led to a notable suggestion. The rapid demobilisation of the Dominion contingents, and the reflection that "in a few months little will be left of that mighty Imperial army which displayed to an astounded world the real power of the British Empire," have led the *Times* to ask, "Is there to be left no single army unit in which its spirit may survive?" It is suggested that an Imperial unit of the army should be created, if only to keep alive the Dominion tradition in British military life, by the establishment of a regiment of Imperial Guards, with its home in the Mother Country, but commanded, officered and manned by Dominion men.

The idea is a striking one, and it has been received with considerable favour, although, of course, much must depend on the working out of the details. It is pointed out, for instance, that a reasonably short period of service would have to be arranged. Other considerations of wider import have been raised, for to some extent it would involve the policy of Imperial defence and Imperial relationships generally. There can be little doubt, however, that enlistment in such a regiment would appeal to many Canadians, and further developments of the proposal will be awaited with interest.

Fitting acknowledgment was made the other day by Major-General Biddle, superintendent of the American base in the United Kingdom, of the help given by the British to the American Army. It was wonderful, as he declared, how Britain, although supplying so much to her own forces, was able to supply them with so much everything. He remarked, from white mice and guinea pigs to complete ambulance trains and big guns.

The magnitude of the transactions may be judged from the fact that the Quartermaster's Department bought over £20,000,000 worth of goods, and the Ordnance Department £50,000,000 worth. Nothing could be more gratifying than General Biddle's testimony: "All our dealings with the British Government, both in obtaining the material and transporting it, and in the even more difficult settlement of accounts, had been carried on by the British authorities with the utmost liberality, open and fair dealing."

* * *
Titles, Poetry, and Bible. There is no gainsaying the seriousness of those members of the Dominion Parliament who have been conducting the agitation against titles for Canadians. The sweeping recommendations of the Committee of the House which has been dealing with the matter are an index of the wide extent to which their view is held. The full debate at Ottawa, however, was not without its amusing features. It must be a long time since so much poetry—from Shakespeare to A. T. Thompson—was quoted in a debate, and quite a number of Scriptural quotations were exchanged across the floor of the House.

The latest of the Committee's recommendations has also its curious side. Whether or not its members are keeping in view the possibility of political promotion it might be ungracious to enquire; but at any rate they draw the line at debarring the prefix "Honourable," than which no style is more abused in Canada.

* * *
"Honourable Men." The Committee, indeed, would be doing a good service if, while permitting its retention, they insisted on its use only by those entitled to it. The use of the title "Honourable" for life is only permissible in the case of those actually sworn of the Privy Council of Canada, members of the Provincial Legislative Councils at July 1, 1869, and (where his Majesty's permission is specially given) Speakers of the Dominion Senate and House of Commons, Chief Justices and Supreme Court Judges. In the case of Senators, Provincial Cabinet Ministers, and others enjoying the title while in office, its use ceases when such tenure comes to an end.

* * *
Labour Unrest. The Royal Commission which is enquiring into labour conditions in Canada promises to throw light on a number of interesting problems connected with the situation. In Canada, as in all other countries, there has been a great amount of unrest in practically all classes of employment. At one of the sittings of the Commission in the West, the general manager of the Canadian Collieries gave a plausible explanation of its persistence. He believes one of the causes of discontent to have arisen from the fact that the foreign agitator remained behind when the Canadian soldier went to the war, and, while earning from \$10 to \$20 a day, found a fertile field for his activities among men of foreign birth unacquainted with British institutions.

Another statement by the same witness should be noted by the prospective emigrant to Canada—that the advance in wages is greater than the increase in the cost of living. It is, of course, upon the margin thus constituted that the chances of a livelihood are reckoned, and this is a point which it is to be hoped the report of the Royal Commission will fully bring out.

* * *
In Devastated France and Belgium. Canadians will be specially interested in the series of "vignettes from devastated France," entitled "Twixt War and Peace," now appearing in the *Sunday Times*. They

are from the pen of one of our own valued contributors, Miss Mary MacLeod Moore, and give graphic vignettes of war scenes and incidents obtained during a recent visit to France and Belgium.
We note with approval the plea in keeping with one recently made in these columns in regard to Canadian flags—that steps should be taken to provide a better supply of Union Jacks, and also pictures of our King and Queen and our famous Generals. In the first of the articles much is said of the sympathy and efficiency with which the work of caring for the people of the devastated areas has been carried out—not only officially but on the part of individual soldiers—and the splendid service of the Canadian Red Cross are with justice cited as an example of what has been, and is being, done in the various localities.

* * *
Trouble at the Docks. The discomforts and less wantonly inflicted upon the travelling public in London by the sudden strikes on the Tubes and Underground Railways were as nothing compared with the cold-blooded selfishness of the latest methods of coercion exercised by the transport workers, in holding up almost at a moment's notice the steamships loaded with Canadian troops.

Many communications received by *Canada* indicate a strong feeling of resentment among Canadians, caused by recent happenings at the docks at Liverpool and Southampton. Happily, thanks to the able seamanship of Captain Hayes and his officers, in the case of the *Olympic* last Saturday at Southampton, the eleventh hour hold-up failed, and 5,000 passengers with their baggage and personal effects sailed almost at the appointed hour. In other cases, however, owing to strikes called when vessels have been half or three-quarters loaded, family parties have been separated, and hundreds of women and children have been landed at their port of destination without a stitch of clothing more than they stood up in.

* * *
No Sense of Responsibility. Many classes of labour to-day appear to have no sense of duty or responsibility, and equally no sense of proportion. It is established beyond controversy that the constant increases and bonuses demanded by labour during the war (while their brothers were being killed, mutilated and gassed on 1s. 6d. a week pocket money) have raised the pay for manual labour to a height proportionately greater than ever previously paid. In spite of this, the demand for less work and more pay continues, and at the docks transports are held up by way of blackmail.

Yet the dockers well know that the ships they are so arbitrarily and selfishly holding up contain men, wage earners like themselves, who have been separated from their wives and families for years, while they have been risking their lives fighting to protect the Empire, and incidentally the dock workers themselves. The leaders who have authorised or condoned such strikes are unworthy of their country and of the sacrifices of their fellow citizens.

* * *
The Irish Question. Any Canadians or Americans who are obsessed with the wrongs of Ireland at the present day should investigate the national propaganda carried on in the schools. It is well known that much of the still existing prejudice and suspicion of England in the United States is due to the false history taught in the public schools.

Identically the same malicious and distorted history is taught in many Irish schools, and the irony of it lies in the fact that the money that pays for the books and the schools partly comes from the pockets of the English taxpayer. The little red-covered school history called "Our Country's Story" exhibits as good an example of malicious and bitter misrepresentation as can be found.

* * *
British Films. The article which we publish this week by Mr. Chas. W. Stokes, of Montreal, refers to a topic to which attention has frequently been drawn in these columns. There are welcome signs that the English film industry is becoming

alive to its shortcomings, not only in its own market, but also in the Dominions, so the urgings made by their kinsmen overseas have not fallen on deaf ears.

There is an important field for Imperial publicity and education in the Mother Country open to Dominion films, and we are not sure that it is not really perhaps more important that the large centres of population in Great Britain should be reached and attracted by good pictures from all parts of the Empire, than that the Dominions themselves should have brought to them the pictures of life and conditions in the old homeland. To make this form of education popular and palatable it will no doubt have to be woven into a story of romance or adventure, which presents no difficulty to the expert producer.

The use, and, if we are not careful, the abuse, of moving pictures is only in its infancy. Lord Beaverbrook wisely perceived its value for propaganda purposes during the war, and the example he set could be followed with great advantage by very many public bodies who have facts and information which could be usefully disseminated.

* * *

From the commentaries which are appearing in many sections of the Canadian Press, there would appear to be a keen struggle between the two great oil monopolies, for concessions from the Federal and the Provincial Governments in Canada. We referred to this matter in a recent issue, and since then a writer in the *Toronto Saturday Night* draws a gloomy picture of the effect on the coal consumer in Alberta and Saskatchewan, should a monopoly be granted which would give control of the asphalt deposits in the Athabasca district. The writer points out that the only local coal is a lignite, which is so friable that briquetting with a proportion of asphalt is the only method for economic use, and to place asphalt deposits in the control of one company would give them the control of the fuel situation in these Prairie Provinces.

No doubt the subject will be fully discussed at Ottawa before any legislation gives a monopoly of the oil lands in the North-West, but in the meantime it might be well if both the Standard Oil and the Shell people would take the Canadian public somewhat into their confidence.

* * *

Mrs. George Black, F.R.G.S., of Dawson City, is to give a lecture on "The Yukon" at the Royal Overseas Ladies' Club, Norfolk House, 31, St. James's Square, S.W., on Thursday next, at 3.30.

By a Canadian Government Bill Military Service defaulters are debarred from holding office under the Crown or voting at Dominion elections for 15 years, unless they have already been punished.

The Dominion Government have decided to ratify for a year after the declaration of Peace the Prohibition Law with an amendment that each Province be permitted to import and manufacture whatever beverages it permits to be sold.

Appropriations to the extent of \$350,000,000 will be necessary (says the *Record*) to defray Canada's military and naval expenditure during the ensuing year for the purposes of demobilisation and upkeep.

Speaking at a complimentary luncheon given in his honour by the Dudley Chamber of Commerce on Monday, Sir George Perley said he doubted if anyone had a surer vision of the reality of the war at its beginning than Lord Kitchener.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS, BATTERY HISTORIES, ETC.

The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records, etc., on hearing your requirements.

The following already produced or in preparation:—

O PIP (Rhine Number).

4th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

13th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

60th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

61st BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

THE LISTENING POST, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CANADIAN MINISTERS IN PARIS.

Strong Views on the Status of the Dominions.

The Canadian Ministers have been engaged during the past two or three weeks in pressing very strongly their views as to the status of the Dominions under the Covenant of the League of Nations and under the Labour Convention (writes Mr. L. P. Trepanier from Paris), and especially as to the qualification of Dominion representatives to be appointed or selected as members of the Council of the League of Nations or the governing body of the Labour Convention.

Upon this point it is known that the Canadian Ministers have taken a very emphatic stand, in which they were supported by the delegates from the other Dominions. There is now an authoritative statement that the differences in question have been amicably adjusted, and that the representatives of the Dominions are thoroughly satisfied with the results which Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues have secured.

Sir R. Borden Returning to Canada.

Sir Robert Borden is returning to Canada, where the internal political situation requires his presence (says Reuter's Paris correspondent). It is understood that his place as head of the Canadian Peace Delegation will be taken by Sir George Foster, Mr. Doherty, the other member of the Delegation, also remains in Paris.

Everyone who has had any connection with the Conference during these last four months has heard with deep regret of the impending return of Sir Robert Borden to Canada (says the Paris representative of the *Daily Telegraph*). No one could have fulfilled the peculiarly difficult and important position of Imperial representative better than he. His position as leader and senior Dominion representative in Paris caused him to be watched with intense interest by the other delegates. It was, in most cases, their first contact with the practical work of that amazing piece of machinery, the British Empire, and though the secret of its harmony has even now been revealed to few, the Allied world has had an excellent opportunity to see illustrated in him the manner in which entire freedom of speech and action is compatible with a tireless loyalty to the Imperial idea. His work and his criticisms have been valuable, both in committee and at the councils, and though his place will be ably taken by Sir George Foster, it would be unjust not to express to Canada the regret which Sir Robert leaves behind him and the deep appreciation of his steady and consistent work in furtherance of the interests of his own country, of the Empire, and of the new world which is being slowly brought to birth.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or £1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES. On May 5, 1919, at Muswell Hill, London, to Alice May (née Drader), wife of Capt. Stanley J. Davies, M.C., 49th Bn. Canadians, Winnipeg and Edmonton, the gift of a son and heir.
EVANS. At The Hurst, Grayshott, Hants, on May 8, the wife of Lt.-Col. W. Barnard Evans, D.S.O., of a son.
FRY. On May 8, 1919, at Montreal, to Lt. Harry S. Fry and Mrs. Fry—
HAYTER. At Brookhill, Camberley, on April 8, the wife of Brig.-Gen. Ross Hayter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Staff, Canadian Corps—a son.
LATTA. At Vancouver B.C., on the 5th inst., the wife of T. D. M. Latta—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LAYTON—ACKLAND. On May 6, at St. Barnabas Church, Boxhill-on-Sea, by the Rev. H. W. Maycock, M.A., Maj. Shirley S. Layton, M.C., C.G.A., of Halifax, N.S., to Lilian B. Warwick, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ackland, Boxhill-on-Sea.
SAVIER TRAIN. At St. John's Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, B.C., on April 10, 1919, Harry James Savier to Elizabeth Jackson Train, daughter of the late James Train, of Dennistown, Glasgow, and Mrs. Train, Vancouver, B.C.
WAY LUCAS. On Wednesday, April 16, at Hotel de Ville, Rouen, France, H. K. Way, Canadian Section, G.H.Q., 3rd Echelon, of Regina, Sask., to Marie Pauline Lucas, of Angerville-Martel, Valmont, France.

DEATHS.

EVANS. At The Hurst, Grayshott, Hants, on May 8, the infant son of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. Barnard Evans.
HARRISON. On April 1, at Ensko, B.C., Caroline Maitland Harrison, late of 52, Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.1, aged 81 years.
HURLEY. On April 8, 1919, at Alex. Alberta, Robert C. Hurly, only child of John C. Hurly and the late Mrs. Maud Isabel Hurly (née Grogan), formerly of Glenduff, Tralee, Ireland, aged 27. Deeply regretted. R.I.P.
MORTIMER. On May 1, at Kensington, Edward Mortimer, of Toronto, aged 52 years.
STONHAM. On May 2, at Vancouver, B.C., Constance Mary, beloved wife of Ernest Stonham, of Vancouver, and daughter of George H. Leish, of Worsley, Manchester.

On Service.

CLARK. Died at King George Hospital, London, on May 5, Pte. Frank Clark, 1st Bn. Australian Highlanders, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Clark, 33, Clifford Street, Ibrox, (Glasgow), South American, Canadian papers, please copy.)

In Memorial notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—
A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, \$5 for five years.
Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

REPATRIATION OF CANADIANS.

More Speeding-up Needed—"Olympic" Leaves Under Her Own Steam.

TROUBLE at the various Canadian camps during the past week or two has invested the homeward sailings with more than ordinary interest. Whilst certain highly placed officers have declared themselves to be satisfied with the rate of repatriation, the men most concerned, i.e., the rank and file of the O.M.F.C., are by no means satisfied, as recent events amply testify.

All possible influence should be brought to bear by the Canadian military authorities on the Ministry of Shipping to provide more and yet more ships to enable the repatriation of Dominion soldiers to be carried out at a greatly increased speed.

One-Half of Total Repatriated

At the beginning of the present week more than half the Canadian troops in France and England at the date of the Armistice had been repatriated. The figures up to May 7 were 144,115, made up of 14,823 officers and men of the Third Division, 13,088 officers and men of the First Division, 3,211 officers and men from Corps troops, married men, and invalids returned in hospital ships.

In the last two weeks 26,000 troops have sailed for home, but from now on until the middle of June, when the last of the complete units comprising the Fourth Division are expected to be on board ship, the ratio will be considerably increased. The monthly sailings as from November (excluding those troops returned by hospital ships) reveal the following

land left for the same port. The first of these had 3,000 officers and men on board, and the latter a military list of 1,200.

Forthcoming Sailings.

Among the sailings provisionally arranged are the *Apollonia* and the *Grampian*, which are due to leave for Halifax to-day (Saturday). The *Empress of Britain* will clear for Quebec on the 27th, and the *Manuelina* (Halifax), on the 31st. The sailing list is, of course, liable to alteration.

The repatriation of reserve units is expected to commence early in June, and the Western units will have priority of return. From Wednesday next, May 21st, no long-service man awaiting repatriation will be sent to Kimmel Park, a from that date until the close of demobilisation Witley will be used as a concentration camp in place of Kimmel. A proportion of long-service men from the various administrative services will be returned to Canada at the same time as the reserve units.

Bramshott Camp is expected to be closed in the near future. Seaford, it is understood, will be the last Canadian area to be "demobilised."

TROUBLE AT THE CAMPS.

Outcome of Delay in Repatriation of Canadian Troops.

Canadian camp disturbances appear to have assumed some thing in the nature of an epidemic.



A VIEW OF SOUTH CAMP, SEAFORD: 6TH RESERVE BATTALION ORDERLY ROOM AND GYMNASIUM IN FOREGROUND.

[G. A. Blackman.

figures:—November, 5,103; December, 15,841; January, 21,128; February, 21,035; March, 40,013; and April, 23,315.

The *Olympic's* sailing from Southampton last Saturday was doubly important. The gigantic liner—which during the four and a-half years of war was never convoyed—had on board 256 officers and 4,960 other ranks of the Fourth Brigade, the first units of the Second Division to be repatriated.

The troops had an enthusiastic send-off, the Mayor of Southampton and Major-General Sir Henry Burstall being amongst those who were present at the quayside to wish officers and men *bon voyage* and God-speed. The band of the Lancashire Fusiliers provided a selection of spirited music.

"The Fox of the Atlantic."

The second reason why so much importance attached to the sailing of the *Olympic* was because of the fact that labour troubles, which have already done so much harm in holding up sailings for Canada, had once more taken definite shape. The strike of the crews of tugboats at Southampton was expected to postpone the departure of the *Olympic*, as in the ordinary course of events seven tugs are required for swinging round the huge ship on the start of her ocean voyage. But the strikers reckoned without Commander Hayes, whose resource during the war has earned him the complimentary nickname of the "Fox of the Atlantic." So the unusual spectacle was witnessed of the gigantic liner starting her voyage under her own steam.

Other recent sailings have been the *Celtic* and *Orduna* (Liverpool to Halifax), and the *Canada* (Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal), on May 7; and the *Scandinavian*, Liverpool to Quebec, on May 10. The *Celtic* carried a personnel of 2,600 from Kimmel Park, and the *Orduna* about 1,000 officers and other ranks from the same repatriation camp. The *Canada* had on board 1,000 Canadians who had served in the R.A.F.

The *Scandinavian* was what is known as a "family ship," as its passengers included about 300 N.C.O.s and men from Buxton, together with 566 women and children. The latter were all soldiers' dependents. The *Saturnia* left Glasgow on May 11 with 1,800 men, these being drafts from various units.

On the 12th, the *Minnedosa*, a "dependents" ship, sailed for Halifax; and the following day the *Caronin* and the *North-*

Two such outbursts, due to the delay in the repatriation of Canadian troops, took place during the past week at Seaford and Witley Camps respectively.

Another fracas, differing in character from the foregoing, disturbed the peace of the pleasant little Surrey town of Guildford on Saturday night, and was repeated in some degree the two following nights.

Yet another seat of trouble is the Woodcote Park Convalescent Hospital at Epsom, although in this case the report is based on circumstantial evidence and nothing is known of it at London Headquarters.

The official accounts of the Seaford and Witley troubles are given as follows:—On Saturday night, May 3, at Seaford, troops broke into two wet canteens and confiscated the beer. They also entered a dry canteen, but in this case no damage was done.

At Witley, on May 8, certain troops of the Second Division (members of the 21st Bn. being principally concerned) broke into two canteens and took the beer, but no extensive damage was done. Reports from other sources say that an effort was made to release from two guard-rooms in the camp members of the unit named. In this case the picket proved adequate to the occasion.

Last Saturday night Guildford was the scene of several "free fights" between Canadians and demobilised British soldiers. Guildford lies within easy reach of the big camps at Bramshott and Witley, and many of the Canadian soldiers are in the habit of attending dances in the Surrey town. For some time past "bad blood" has existed between the Canadians and certain demobilised Guildford soldiers. The latter (backed up by men of the West Surrey Regt.) resented the Canadians dancing with the Guildford girls, and for several weeks have threatened trouble. Very naturally, the Canadians resented the threats, and when the long-promised trouble did start, they proceeded to make a "rough house."

The following night (Sunday) the ringleaders of the demobilised Imperial soldiers met some Canadians and attempted to rehearse the incidents of Saturday. There were more fights, but, as on the previous night, the Canadian military police succeeded in separating the combatants and getting the Canadians on the train en route for the camps. Again the follow-

ing night there were many scrimmages. Guildford has since been placed out of bounds to Canadian troops.

The Mayor of Guildford, in a statement to a Staff officer of the Second Division Headquarters, said he deeply regretted the outbreak, for the reason that at all times the conduct of the Canadians in Guildford had been exemplary.

The alleged disturbance at Epsom was a culmination of the discontent which has been prevalent for some time past. The men demanded early repatriation, and it is understood that promises were given that sailings would be arranged for them. A number of the men have been given leave in the meantime.

A small fracas between Canadian soldiers and military police has taken place at Ripon, near which town is located a big Canadian camp.

With the exception of the Guildford outbreak, all the occurrences had as the basic reason the delay in repatriation. This delay is due to the continual cancellation of sailings by the Ministry of Shipping, and in the face of such action the O.M.F.C. authorities are powerless to hasten the facilities for repatriation.

CANADIAN TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Sir Charles Gordon on Their Bright Prospects.

Sir Charles Gordon, Chairman of the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa, returned to Canada last Saturday after his visit to England.

In a statement before his departure, Sir Charles said he had been greatly impressed by the work of the Canadian Mission in London in its preliminary efforts to develop a larger interchange of trade with the Mother Country. The war had vitalised and enriched Canadian industries, and Canada was now in a position to compete with the United States in certain lines of industry, and to compete on her merits. He welcomed the beginnings of Imperial Preference as giving encouragement to these industries, and he believed that the future of Canadian industry was very bright. The war had made it necessary for Canada to buy large quantities of materials from the United States, and the imports of Canada from that source had increased to an enormous extent. In the diverting of this to Great Britain there was a great opportunity for reciprocal commerce. Canada was anxious to cut down its imports from the United States and to transfer the trade to Great Britain. Business men and manufacturers in Great Britain and Canada had a rare opportunity to come closer together in order to develop the vast potentialities within the Empire.

TITLES AND HONOURS CONDEMNED.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to report on the question of titles in Canada, in addition to proposing that hereditary titles and knighthoods should be abolished, has passed a resolution that no further minor orders and titles be bestowed. Another resolution recommending that no Canadians should accept titles at the hands of foreign Governments was also passed. A further resolution that the title of "Honourable" be abolished was defeated.

Some members (says the *Times* correspondent) claimed that the Committee had made itself ridiculous by the lengths to which it had gone, but the majority were strongly in favour of the motions which were carried.

THE CARE OF OVERSEAS SOLDIERS.

At the Colonial Office on Friday of last week, under the presidency of Col. Amery, M.P., Under-Secretary of State, a meeting took place of the joint committees of the King George and Queen Mary, the Maple Leaf and Peel House Clubs. The Canadian Maple Leaf Clubs were represented by Lady Drummond and Mr. Perceval F. Ridout, the Victoria League by Mrs. Drayton, and the Peel House Clubs by Mr. Bury.

Sir Henry Imbert Terry, representing the Overseas Reception Committee, presented his final report, which showed that over 1,000,000 Overseas soldiers had been met at railway stations and cared for by the Committee, of whom some 900,000 were Canadians. Though not formally united, there has been "a special and constitutional bond" between the three Clubs, all of which have helped and keenly appreciated the work of the Overseas Reception Committee.

Sir Edward Kemp was given an ovation in the Dominion House of Commons on Monday, when he took his seat. He laid on the table of the House a 500-page report on the operations of the Canadian force in France and their work in England.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., President of the Privy Council of Canada, announces that the Dominion will have a permanent representative at Washington to look after Canadian interests in the United States, but that until an appointment is made the Canadian War Trade Mission there will attend to Canadian trade affairs.

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, April 25.

The national railway policy on which the Government has embarked came in for strong criticism at the hands of Lord Shaughnessy at a meeting of the Canadian Club this week. He declared that it would be impossible to keep politics out of railway administration so long as the control was at Ottawa. "Government ownership and control of railways tends to destroy individual initiative and individual effort, and our national life will certainly not be improved by any such change," was the declaration of the late president of the C.P.R. The club had just heard an address by Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Company, New York, in which it was contended that the United States Government railway policy had proved a costly experiment to the nation.

A Visit to Halifax.

Whatever may be said about the Government railways, they are handling the troop trains with promptitude and efficiency. The writer was down at Halifax during the past week, and travelled back with the 13th and 14th Bns. of Montreal. Although three troopships came in during that week-end, all the men were entrained without any delay, and they were all given good accommodation on the trains. The food was entirely satisfactory, and the journey over the old Intercolonial was performed more rapidly than the schedule called for, so that it was necessary to slow down in order not to upset the plans for the public reception which was organised.

The City of Halifax is looking very different from what it did after the great disaster of over a year ago. The debris has all been removed and many new buildings have been erected. There is very little unemployment; in fact, in most of the skilled lines it is difficult to procure labour. Mr. W. Nelson Wilkinson, late managing editor of the *Toronto World*, has just taken over the managing editorship of the *Halifax Herald*.

The New Immigration Bill.

The new Immigration Bill may be well designed for purifying the nation and in giving quality rather than quantity but transportation people and big employers are inclined to think that the Hon. J. A. Calder has just a little too closely adopted the U.S. Act as a model, without regard to the difference of the two countries in relation to population. The literary test, for instance, is criticised as being likely to keep out good citizens of the next generation, and in this connection it is pointed out that quite a considerable proportion of those who enter our jails are the educated rather than the illiterate alien. It has been suggested that a mental test for general intelligence would be a far better sieve through which to pass aliens, and then the country might trust to the primary schools to do the rest for the children. The Bill goes a long way, in fact, in the negative, while the country is crying for an affirmative and constructional policy.

Busy Shipping Season in Prospect

Navigation on the St. Lawrence has opened early this year, and shipping men are anticipating an active season, particularly in regard to reconstruction work in France and Belgium. Col. W. J. Gear, vice-president of the Robert Reford Co., who handle the Cunard and associated lines, thinks an enormous quantity of lumber will pass through the port of Montreal. Farming implements, furniture, flour and wheat will go over in great bulk also. Demands for space far exceed what the transportation companies can give just yet, as the Government can still commandeer 70 per cent. of space. Already two direct services to France are promised, the one being a new service to be inaugurated by the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd. This is to be operated in conjunction with the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the intention being for the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., to interest itself in a subsidiary company which will combine the services of both companies. Six vessels will operate this service. The second service referred to is that of the Marine Navigation Company, which has revived its pre-war service to St. Nazaire.

The Strike Fever.

The strike fever has hit Montreal rather fiercely within the past few weeks. In turn, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, the Canadian Express Company, and now the teamsters and carters, have all struck, but the two former were settled after a week or so. The growing confidence of the labour movement may be seen in the fact that a labour weekly is now being published. The *Canadian Railroader*, formerly a monthly, has been converted into a weekly, and may develop shortly into a daily. It is, however, moderate in its attitude, and has the good-will of the C.P.R.

The Railway Board.

During the debate on the National Railway Bill this week in the House of Commons, the suggestion was made by Capt. Powers, of Quebec West, that two returned soldiers be included on the Board. This was not a sentimental idea, for he argued that many Canadians had made a great reputation for themselves in railroad construction in the war zone. The motion was, however, defeated by a straight party vote.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS AT WITLEY

25th, 27th, 28th and 29th Battalions Receive Emblems

A HEARTY welcome was accorded the Prince of Wales when he visited Witley Camp on Wednesday of last week to present Colours to units of the 5th and 6th Infantry Brigades.

Both the King's and the regimental Colours were presented to each of four battalions 25th (Lt.-Col. Meisereau), 27th (Lt.-Col. Harold J. Riley), 28th (Lt.-Col. D. E. MacIntyre), and 29th (Lt.-Col. H. S. Tobin). The 25th regimental Colour was the gift of Lady Beaverbrook, and that of the 27th (City of Winnipeg) Bn. was provided by Lady Nanton.

Representatives of these units, who were present in great numbers, were of a most spontaneous description. As on similar occasions, the battalions concerned were drawn up in hollow square, and, in addition to the units named, the 31st (Lt.-Col. H. S. Doughty) was also on parade. Brig.-Gen. Alex. Ross, G.O.C. 6th Brigade, and Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, 5th Brigade, were present.

Others present included Sir Arthur Currie, Sir Henry Burstall (G.O.C. Second Division), Brig.-Gen. A. H. Bell (Camp Commandant), Brig.-Generals J. M. Ross, J. H. Embury, Ross Hayter, Panet and Rennie; Mr. F. C. Wade (Agent-

Officers received the Colours on loaded lance, and, following the salute, the emblems were borne with fitting ceremonial across the square to the head of the respective battalions.

Afterwards the Prince took the salute as the men marched past, and he later lunched with General Burstall and officers of the Headquarters staff of the Second Division.

PEACE TIME FRATERNISATION.

2nd Engineer Brigade Decide on Permanent Social Organisation

With the object of considering the establishment of a permanent social organisation for all ranks of the 2nd Divisional Engineers after demobilisation, a meeting of officers of the Brigade was convened at Witley on May 9 by Lt.-Col. H. D. St. A. Smith, D.S.O., acting Brigade commander.

Representatives of Brigade Headquarters and of the 4th, 5th and 6th Engineer Bns. were present, as follows: Lt.-Col. Smith; Major J. A. G. White, M.C., and Capt. W. E. Bull, M.C., 2nd Brigade; Major G. H. McCallum, M.C., Major A. H. Smith, Capt. G. W. Gheewy and W. L. L. Cassells, 4th Bn.



Photograph

THE PRINCE ADDRESSING THE TROOPS AFTER THE PRESENTATION OF THE COLOURS.

[Farrington Photo Co.]

General for British Columbia, Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Lady Currie, Lady Burstall, Mrs. A. Ross, and Mrs. Bell.

"A Golden Link."

Major Wells, Senior Divisional Chaplain, conducted the dedicatory service, following which the Prince addressed the troops on parade. Speaking of the work of the four units as part of the Second Division, he said:—

Whether in attack or defence, in trench warfare, or amidst you won renown. Future generations will recall your noble deeds in the battles of the Somme, on Vimy Ridge, around Lens, Passchendaele, Amiens, and Arras; and will jealously treasure the memorable traditions you hand down to them.

The presentation of colours is a solemn occasion in the life of a battalion. For a colour is a sacred emblem of duty to your Sovereign and country. It is the golden link which knits all ranks together and fosters that regimental spirit which in this war has carried our invincible infantry to victory. In committing these colours to your care I know that nothing will be allowed to tarnish the proud record of those living and dead, who have made your battalions renowned in history. I wish you all God-speed, a safe return home to Canada, and the best of luck in the future.

One of Their Dearest Hopes.

General Ross, in acknowledging the speech, said their task was done, and they hoped they had not played an unworthy part in its completion. He proceeded:—

One of our dearest hopes is that the Government of Canada may see its way clear to perpetuate the battalions which have borne their part in the great war in the military forces of Canada. While these battalions are of recent creation, this great struggle has given to us all traditions as fine as those of the grand old regiments of Great Britain, which we have seen so finely displayed by your own regiment of the Guards in the last four years. These traditions and the bond of brotherhood created by years of service must not be lost to the Canadian nation or the British Empire.

And, while we are scattered to our several homes and engaged once more in peaceful pursuits, these colours, which you have to-day handed to us, will for all time symbolise the heroism and self-sacrifice of the Canadian men who have fought and died, who have fought and survived, in this great war, and will for all time perpetuate those traditions, and commemorate their sacrifice, and will be to our children and to future generations a vital testimony of the gallantry of those who have fallen and of those who live, permeating and vitalising the whole national life of Canada.

bics Majors J. A. Morphy, D.S.O., S. M. H. H. M.C., and D. J. Collingwood, M.C., Capt. H. C. Dunlop and C. C. Jeffrey, 5th Bn.; Major K. Weatherbe, M.C., and Capt. F. J. Airey, 6th Bn.

Lt.-Col. Smith spoke of the advisability of forming a standing committee composed of representatives from all units of the Brigade for the purpose of fostering the interests of all ranks following demobilisation. He felt that after the splendid service they had rendered side by side in the field, it would be regrettable if no permanent organisation was instituted whereby close touch might be kept with all concerned after their return to civil life.

The following officers were elected to head the Committee: President, Col. S. H. Osler, C.M.G., D.S.O., (O.C., 2nd Eng Bde.), c/o Mr. E. H. Osler, Colongour, Ont.; vice-president, Lt.-Col. H. D. St. A. Smith, D.S.O., 4th Eng. Bn., 723, George Street, Peterboro, Ont.; secretary, Staff Capt. R. G. Saunders, M.C., c/o Toronto Harbour Commissioner, Toronto. Members of the Committee elected were:—Major J. A. G. White, M.C., Woodstock, Ont.; Capt. W. L. L. Cassells, 472, Lewis Street, Ottawa; Capt. R. B. Gibson, 20, Blythwood Road, Toronto; and Major H. B. Stuart, c/o Hamilton Bridge Co., Hamilton.

After discussion, it was decided that battalion representatives would be in a better position to put forward their views after the arrival of their units in Canada, and with this end in view a meeting of the Committee will take place at the Engineers' Club, Toronto, on May 31. At this meeting the policy, field of activity, and name of the Association will be decided upon.

Capt. R. Bruce S. Reford, M.C., 1st Bn., Irish Guards, son of Mr. R. W. Reford, of Montreal, has been appointed A.D.C. to Lord French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

REPATRIATION OF CANADIAN AIRMEN.

Progressive Move Made by Authorities.

Major C. J. Marshall, 16th Bn. (Canadian Scottish), of Vancouver, has been appointed officer-in-charge of repatriation of Canadian personnel in the R.A.F.

Considerable discontent has for some time been manifest among Canadians serving in the R.A.F. at the delay in repatriation, and it was primarily for this reason that Major Marshall's services were requisitioned. Since he took over the work on April 12 no fewer than 1,200 Canadian R.A.F.'s have returned home, and it is confidently expected that within a month the remainder will be repatriated. Difficulties hitherto almost insuperable have been overcome, particularly with reference to the return of Canadians with dependents.

It must be definitely understood, however, that length of service, and duly authenticated compassionate grounds, constitute priority of claim to repatriation. All complaints as to delay are rigorously investigated. Many of these, however, are found to be of a frivolous character, and have no justification in fact.

There is now no ground for the complaint, put forward in a recent letter to an aeronautical journal, that second lieutenants "who to dodge conscription in Canada last year

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

N.C.O.s AND MEN

List of Saturday, May 4.

New Reported Died of Wounds.

RAILWAY TROOPS. McKenzie, 778132 Sgt. D. R.

New Reported Died as Prisoners.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Tosier, 2022109 D. J.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT. McInnis, 835046 J. A.

Died.

ARTILLERY. Forbes, 1250779 Gnr. F. A. G.

MCHURCH GUN CORPS.—Ayles, 126993 P.; Burtch, 657039 T. R.; Snywell, 127067 W. W.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Isaac, 528560 S. J. H.

RAILWAY TROOPS.—Ott, 2498307 T. J.

PORTAL CORPS.—Wilkinson, 35249 E. M.

List of Wednesday, May 14.

Previously Reported Missing. Believed Killed, now Reported Killed.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—McVillier, 163528

Drowned.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Knowles, 526977 A.

Accidentally Killed.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Ross, 51484 D.

Died.

RAILWAY TROOPS.—Watt, 249509 J. A.

OFFICERS.

Imperial Forces.

CAPT. BERNARD PAUL GASCOIGNE BEANLANDS, M.C., R.A.F. (died on May 8 at Northolt, Middlesex), was the son of the late Canon Beanlands, of Victoria, B.C., and Mrs. Beanlands, Wickhurst Manor, Sevenoaks, and was 22. Capt. Beanlands was awarded the M.C. in January, 1918, and was wounded in March of the same year.

CAPT. CLIVE W. WARMAN, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.F., attd. C.A.F. (died on Monday morning as a result of injuries sustained in an aeroplane accident at Lower Edmonton), served as a private in the P.P.C.L.I. before being commissioned in the R.F.C. in August, 1916. The deceased officer, who was of a most likeable disposition, was a brilliant air fighter, and won his decorations for splendid work in France. Last year he went on a special mission to Italy as a liaison officer. He had latterly been attached to the Headquarters Staff of the C.A.F.

LT. A. D. McPHERSON, R.A.F. (injured in an aeroplane accident at Lower Edmonton, near London, on Thursday), belonged to Sarnia, Ont. Lt. McPherson joined the R.A.F. in Canada. He is making satisfactory progress at Edmonton Hospital.

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

No. 24 GENERAL STAPLES.—Lt. W. G. Jewitt, E. Ont., sec'd. R.A.F. (fract. patella and abrasions; accidental).

PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL, MARLBOROUGH.—Lt. A. A. Creswell, Sask., attd. R.A.F. (gunshot wound forearm; old).

3RD LONDON GENERAL, WARDWORTH, S.W.—Lt. J. L. Irwin, 21st Res. (excision left eye); Lt. J. M. Langford, Man. (right hand, left arm, fract. jaw).

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, 17, NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W.—Lt. (A./Capt.) N. G. Charlton, 1st Bn. (face); Capt. W. E. Cueler, 2nd C.O.R.D. (face); Lt. (A./Capt.) H. A. Craig, N.B.R.D. (face; old); Lt. S. F. Ferguson, 18th (fract. left femur).

GRANVILLE SPECIAL, BUXTON.—Lt. W. C. MacDonald, 16th Bn. (amp. right knee, gunshot wound right arm and left knee); Lt. R. J. Mackenzie, 4th Bde. C.F.A. (amp. left foot); Lt. M. H. Robinson, 1st C.M.R. (left thigh, fract. femur).

CONVULSANT OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, MATLOCK BATH.—Lt. J. E. MacKnight, 22nd.

Discharged from Hospital.

Major C. A. Bell, 3rd Eng. Bn.; Capt. T. Bingle, 44th; Lt. O. R. Blandy, 146th; Lt. N. C. Buckman, 20th; Lt. J. E. Carman, 49th; Capt. R. F. Craig, C.F.A.; Lt. O. S. Craig, 87th; Lt. J. Cutting, 97th; Lt. J. M. Dunscomb, F.G.H.; Lt. O. L. Erickson, 78th; Lt. I. L. Ibbotson, 13th; Capt. W. A. Livingstone, 25th; Lt. D. C. Macdonnell, 21st; Lt. B. McDaniel, 10th; Lt. C. Matheson, 49th; Lt. D. C. A. McEachran, 13th; Lt. R. C. Townshend, 20th.

Dangerously Ill (Other than Wounds).

Lt. C. L. M. Barry, 22nd (obar-pneumonia), Granville Special, Buxton.

Seriously Ill (Other than Wounds).

Lt. D. A. Guildford, 2nd Bde. C.O.A., Canadian Officers' Hospital, 17, North Audley Street, W.; Lt. G. LeR. Fuller, C.R.T.D. (pleurisy), 1st Western General, Liverpool.

OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. H. S. Strathy.

At Montreal, Capt. E. C. Evans, 42nd Bn. (as the result of wounds). At Belleville, Major Allan McCall, M.D. At Windsor, Mr. Justice J. O. Drumgoole, of Essex County (48). At Kitchener, Mr. D. B. Detweiler (60), locally known as the "Father of the Hydro." At Toronto, Dr. Luke Teskey (71). At Edmonton, the Hon. C. Wellington Fisher (59), M.P.P. for Banff and Speaker of the Provincial Legislature since its establishment in 1905; a native of London, England, and a resident of Cochrane. At Victoria, Mr. J. McGillivray, brother of Lady McBride; Mr. W. Sinclair Gore, C.E., who was Deputy Minister of Lands and Woods, 1891-1905.

Mr. Henry Seaton Strathy (85), who died suddenly in Toronto on April 26, was well known in financial and banking circles. A native of Edinburgh, he entered the service of the old Gore Bank in 1850. He was appointed manager of the London (Ont.) branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1867, becoming general manager of the Federal Bank in 1883. He subsequently became first general manager of the Traders' Bank of Canada, holding that post from 1885 to 1907, when he resigned, remaining, however, a director until it merged with the Royal Bank of Canada. He is survived by his second wife (formerly Miss Emma K. George) and three children.

Do any readers of "Canada" know of a cook, now in London, or willing to come to London? If so, please write to the Manager, "Canada," 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.



MAJOR BARKER, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., CLIMBING IN A SCOUT
AEROPLANE AT AN ANGLE OF 60 DEGREES.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

ran to the R.A.F. as a last hope," are getting preference in repatriation. The men with long and honourable service will receive any preference that may be possible. Curiously enough, most of the complaints which are reaching the authorities come from men who probably fit in with the quotation given above.

All enquiries regarding repatriation should be addressed to Major Marshall at Oxford Circus House, 245, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

FUTURE OF CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

In the House of Commons, Maj.-General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn stated that the perpetuation of the Canadian Air Force would undoubtedly be included in the forthcoming re-organisation of the Militia (says the *Daily Record*).

The Imperial authorities, he said, had expended millions on the construction of the flying camp located at Camp Borden, and had turned the camp over to the Canadian Government for a "mere song." At the present time it was not in use, but was guarded by a small military force. Canadians who had served in the Royal Air Force would be given the first opportunities in future, both in regard to commercial and military aviation. At the present time the schemes of forest and coastal patrol in the various localities were in the hands of returned aviators.

Referring to the suggestion of the Hon. R. Lemieux that Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., should be a member of the Air Control Board, General Mewburn pointed out that since Col. Bishop was at present receiving something in the neighbourhood of \$30,000 a month in the United States, he considered it unlikely that there was sufficient money in the whole Militia Department to induce Canada's supreme "Ace" to join the Board. He trusted, however, that Col. Bishop would be available later.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Notes for Officers and Men

NO further applications from officers and other ranks for courses at British universities or institutions will be considered.

The telegraphic address of the Directorate, Canadian Air Force (Oxford Circus House, 215, Oxford Street, W.1) is "Candair, London." That of H.Q., No. 1 Wing, C.A.F., Shoreham, is "Canwing, Shoreham-by-Sea."

Civilian employees of the O.M.F.C. will, on completion of their services, be granted gratuities as follows: Under one year's service, 8 days' pay; one year and under two, 14 days' pay; two years and under three, 21 days' pay; three years and under four, 28 days' pay.

Obligations of Service.

Draftees under the M.S.A. should note that they are liable to serve "for the duration of the present war and of demobilisation after the completion of the war." The period covered by the "duration of the war" continues, so far as the Canadian Forces are concerned, until the issue by the Governor-

General A. A. Duff, at the Canadian Club, Horse-cherry Road, W.1 or Capt. F. G. Armstrong, M.C., Canadian Forces Headquarters, H.Q. 1, Strand, W.1.

CANADA'S 1919 BISLEY TEAM.

Elimination Tests to Take Place at Bisley Ranges

Considerable progress is being reported in the selection of a 1919 Canadian team for the Bisley Rifle Meeting. The several Areas have been instructed to concentrate this week the personnel it is desired to try out, and concentrate them at Bisley on or before the 20th inst.

The haste of the training area means a great deal, and the decision to allow the Canadian marksmen to practise at the Bisley ranges over which they will shoot in the big competitions—is largely due to the initiative and perseverance of Lt.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O., of Montreal, who is organizing the 1919 team. Col. Burland was Adjutant of the Canadian 1911 team.

The strength of the Bisley team has not been definitely decided, but within reasonable numbers all ranks who give indication of Bisley merit will have the chance to get on the team.

The material on hand is rather stronger than was at first expected, and it is not too much to say that the 1919 team will equal, if not surpass, that of other years. There are at least 100 marksmen to select from.

The hutting accommodation at Bisley for the team has been satisfactorily arranged, and messing and other requirements have also been fixed up. A period of independent practice has been arranged in such a manner as to give all competitors sufficient practice at the various ranges in order that all concerned will start off on an equal footing for the test matches that will follow immediately.

CANADIANS' PROVINCIAL TOUR.

Five Hundred Officers and Men to Start Next Week.

Commencing at Leeds on Tuesday next, a party of 500 officers and men of the Fourth Division will make a tour of some of the principal cities in Great Britain.

The tour is the outcome of a proposal by the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, and follows out the suggestion made on several occasions in the editorial pages of *Canada*. The visits will in every case be at the invitation of the Lord Mayors of the cities concerned, and the contingent will be entertained by the civic authorities on behalf of the inhabitants. The arrangements have the cordial approval of the Corps Commander, Sir Arthur Currie.

The actual personnel will comprise 26 officers, 25 pipers, 40 bandsmen, and 409 other ranks.

Provisional arrangements have been made to entertain the troops at the following cities on the dates mentioned:—Leeds (May 20), Newcastle-on-Tyne (May 22), Edinburgh (May 24), Glasgow (May 26), Manchester (May 28), Liverpool (May 29), Wolverhampton (May 31), and Bristol (June 3).

GENERAL'S TRIBUTE TO THE Y.M.C.A.

Brig.-Gen. Dodds, addressing a meeting in Montreal last week, spoke highly of the work of the Y.M.C.A. overseas (says the *Record*). He said that for a modest consideration the Association were always ready to supply troops with something better than the bare necessities of life. They also supplied athletic equipment and entertainments to men free of charge, and their very beneficial influence was greatly appreciated.

Dr. George R. Pirie, of Calgary, who throughout the war has acted in the triple capacity of resident medical superintendent, medical registrar, and casualty medical officer to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1, was presented with several tokens of respect and regard before leaving for Canada.

Mr. Justice Martin, of the British Columbia Court of Appeal, protesting against Canadian appeals to the Privy Council, says:—"Our sons have shown that Canada is fit to cope with any nation in the world on the field of war, and the fathers of these sons ought to be able to cope with all competitors in the field of jurisprudence."

Mr. Grant Hall, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says although at present aerial transport is a distinctly expensive matter, the progress that is being made, both in aeroplanes and dirigibles, is so rapid that a company such as the Canadian Pacific should be ready to enter the field as soon as air transport comes within the range of practical politics.



BAND OF THE 85TH BATTALION (NOVA SCOTIA HIGHLANDERS) IN THE MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

Photograph: F. W. Taylor.

General in Council of a proclamation declaring that war no longer exists. Members of the O.M.F.C. serving on an ordinary attestation may, under the terms of their enlistment, be held to serve for six months after the issue of such proclamation.

French Decoration for Canadian M.O.

Major H. O. Boyd, formerly Medical Officer to the 109th Bn., and for the past 18 months officer-in-charge of Canadian hospitals in No. 12 District, Canadian Forestry Corps, France, has been decorated by the President of the French Republic with the rosette of an Officier de l'Instruction Publique. Major Boyd is the only Canadian officer who has received this decoration, which is only given to distinguished men of science and medicine. Before the war Major Boyd practiced medicine at Bobaygeon, Ontario.

Appointments and Secondings.

Major D. C. Jennings, D.S.O., 1st C.O.R., has been appointed G.S.O. 3 at Seaford Headquarters. Major J. H. Lindsay, O.B.E., E. Ont., has ceased to be seconded to the Estates and Legal Services Branch, and Major W. M. Macaw, M.C., to the C.A.G.S. Major F. S. Burke has been made D.A.D.M.S. at Bramshott, vice Major S. G. Chown. Major S. N. Davis to be O.C., C.A.M.C. Casualty Coy., Bexhill. Major F. A. Rowlandson, E. Ont., has been transferred to the Sask. Regt. Lt. L. E. Candy, Man., has ceased to be seconded to the Record Office. Capt. J. E. Gobeil, M.C., C.A.S.C., has been seconded to H.Q., O.M.F.C.; Capt. L. Lacroix, C.A.P.C., to C.A.S.C.; and Lt. G. G. Stark, C.A.S.C., to H.Q., O.M.F.C. Lt. (A/Capt.) R. Lloyd Lott, W. Ont., has been seconded to the C.A.F., with effect December 9 last; Lts. G. E. M. Dean and F. C. Higgins are also seconded to the C.A.F.

Nursing Sister B. I. Harding, C.A.M.C., has retired in the British Isles.

A Farewell Dance.

The Chevrons Club, in response to a request from a number of Dominion troops, will give a farewell dance in the great hall of the Cannon Street Hotel on Wednesday next at 7 p.m. Tickets are 3s. single or 5s. double, and can be obtained from Mr. C. E. Town, London Chamber of Commerce, Cannon Street, E.C.; the Chevrons Club, 74, St. George's Square, S.W.1; Capt. F. J. Palmar, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4;

THE C.P.O.S. AND STEAMSHIP TRAFFIC.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth Speaks of the Coming "Empresses."

Pending the completion of the transport of Canada's splendid Overseas Forces back to Canada, the complete restoration of regular mail and passenger service on pre-war lines is naturally impossible. It is, however, evident, from the remarks made by Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., during an interview with a representative of *Canada* last Monday, that, in a shorter time than recently seemed possible, the ordinary business and tourist trans-Atlantic traffic east and west will be efficiently cared for. Mr. Bosworth authorises the statement that before August is over the *Alsatian* will be under commission under the new name of *Empress of France*.

Readers of *Canada* will remember that the *Alsatian* and *Calgarian* had, a few months before the war broke out, established their claim to be the largest, swiftest, and most luxuriously-appointed mail steamships on the direct Canadian route. During the war both vessels did fine work under the White Ensign; the latter, however, unhappily falling a victim off the Irish coast in March, 1918, to an unscrupulous Hun submarine.

With the renovated record-breaker *Empress of France* and the famous *Empress of Britain* at their disposal, the Canadian



THE SMOKING-ROOM IN ONE OF THE C.P.O.S. "EMPRESS" STEAMSHIPS.

Pacific Ocean Services will resume their regular popular third-class passenger sailings. At present a weekly two-class service is maintained from Liverpool by the *Melita*, *Minnedosa*, *Metagama*, *Corsican*, *Tunisian*, *Grampian*, and *Scotian*, all large twin screw steamships; and Mr. Bosworth stated that three improved *Melitas* are already on the stocks; and—subject to strikes and unforeseen contingencies—will be available to deal with the tremendous rush of emigration westward, and tourist traffic eastward, which is expected to set in next spring.

In addition to the record breaker *Calgarian*, the C.P.O.S. lost by enemy action only two of its fine passenger steamships, viz., the *Misanabie* and the *Heesperian*, and Mr. Bosworth evidently felt it some consolation to recall the fact that his company had been able to replace these vessels by the *Minnedosa* and *Melita*, which, at the time war broke out, were in course of construction in British yards to the order of the late Herr Ballin for the Hamburg-American trans-Atlantic service.

Questioned as to prospective developments in the trans-Pacific service of his company, Mr. Bosworth said, "You are aware that now the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia* are released by the Admiralty we are again operating the two largest and fastest vessels on that route, and we have placed a contract for a vessel of similar type which we propose to name *Empress of Canada*."

Development of Traffic.

As to the steady development of traffic, trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic, Mr. Bosworth expressed himself in the most sanguine terms. "The war has certainly increased the number of Canadians of all classes who will make every effort to visit England and the areas where their fathers, brothers and sons have so greatly distinguished themselves, even to the death. Moreover, the fact that so many of our boys are taking home wives from the Old Country will assuredly develop the traffic as the rising generation grows up."

Picking up the passenger list of a C.P.O.S. steamer which arrived from Canada last week, Mr. Bosworth said, "Notice the large number of children and infants she brought; out of her 525 cabin passengers, 116 children and 21 infants; while among her 1,164 third-class passengers were 480 children and 71 infants under a year old. I undertake to say that the bulk

of the children are coming over to be introduced to grandmothers, uncles, aunts and cousins, by families who, owing to the war and the risks of restrictions of ocean travel, have hitherto had to defer the family introduction.

"As to the coming traffic westward, there can be no doubt that the greater knowledge of our resources, our climate, and the opportunities Canada can offer to the settler, the exporter, and the investor, which has been engendered through the intimate contact between thousands and thousands of our boys with people of all classes in the homeland, will provide us with all the traffic we can handle, even with a still larger fleet."

Regarding further developments in its freight services and the utilisation of additional homeland ports, Mr. Bosworth said it was as yet premature to speak.

In closing the interview Mr. Bosworth made a sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. Andrew A. Allan, a popular member of a family which has played such a great part in the development of the Canadian mail and passenger service.

Mr. Bosworth, who is accompanied on his visit to London by his wife and Mr. C. E. Benjamin, the General Passenger Agent of the C.P.O.S., expects to return to his headquarters in Montreal by the R.M.S. *Melita* on June 3.

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IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES.

Sir George Perley's Visit to France.

Sir George Perley went to Paris on Monday of last week to attend a meeting of the Anglo-French Committee of the Imperial War Graves Commission.

The responsibility for concentrating the scattered graves and for putting all the cemeteries in order rests with the War Office and the Army in the Field. When that is done the care of the cemeteries will come under the Imperial War Graves Commission, which is a really Imperial body with members from the various parts of the Empire. The Anglo-French Committee was formed by the Commission to deal with the many questions regarding war graves which have to be arranged with the French Government, and the meeting last week was held for the purpose of discussing these matters.

Sir George afterwards, accompanied by General Sir N. McCready, spent two days in visiting cemeteries in the battle area for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information regarding them.

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CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURE.

At last Saturday's Investiture in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace, Canadian officers received the decorations named:

C.M.G. and BAR to D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Herbert Dawson.
Bar to D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Wm. Elkin, R.C.H.A.
D.S.O. and BAR—Lt.-Col. Thomas Murphy, C.A.M.C.
D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Wm. Anderson and Wm. Bauld, C.A.M.C.; Majors Alex. Anderson (Eng.), Frederick Benson (R.C.H.A.), and Edward Harris (C.A.S.C.).
O.B.E. (Military Division)—Lt.-Col. Harry Cowan, Saak.; Lt.-Col. John Mowbray, C.A.P.C.; Capt. John Grimsdick, Man.
R.R.C. (1st Class)—Matron Helena Dulmage, Matron Jean Cameron Smith, Matron Nella Wilson, and Sister Martha McBride, C.A.M.C.
M.C. 1st Bar.—Capt. Kenneth McKinnon, Eng., and Lt. Benn Jackson, 14th Bn.
M.C.—Majors Douglas Collingwood (Eng.) and Walter Mingle (C.A.M.C.); Capt. Edward Edwin (21st Bn.), Lewis Fraser (C.A.M.C.), Ronald Haig (P.C.H.), Peter Laing (Eng.), Elton MacBrayne (P.C.L.I.), Malcolm Matland, Harold Weldon, and Walter Youngman (Eng.), and Rev. Frederick Shilling; Lts. James Apperson (8th), Joseph Chutier (C.G.A.), Samuel Crooke (25th), Leslie Eastman (C.A.S.C.), George Farr (Eng.), Robert Fenton (26th), James Fuller (P.C.L.I.), Thomas Kirkwood (25th), Wm. Lawson (Eng.), Irvine MacLaren (C.M.G.C.), Matthew McLaren (42nd), John Smith (21st), and Francis Wootton (C.F.A.).
R.R.C. (2nd Class)—Sisters Gertrude Donkin, Edith Hibbs, Sarah Johnson, Bernadette Lonergan, Olive Mackay, Elizabeth McDougall, Ethel Payter, Mabel Reynar, Pauline Rose, Mary Steele, Martha Stewart, Christina Watling, Leonie Whitworth, Maude Wright, and Charlotte Young-husband, C.A.M.C.
M.M.—Sister Leonora Herrington, C.A.M.C.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

The Tivoli site in the Strand has been sold for approximately £150,000, and as soon as the Y.M.C.A. Beaver Hut is demolished a music-hall will be erected.

A deputation representing over 35,000 British war veterans who lived in Canada before they joined the Colours in England has requested the Parliamentary Pensions Committee (says the *Times*) to grant them Canadian rates of pension and the Canadian rate of war gratuity.

About 150 church sites have been purchased in the Canadian Diocese of Qu'Appelle during the last seven years. There are now 209 churches. The Bishop writes home that young, strong, unmarried priests will find splendid opportunities for work among the settlers scattered on the prairie.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA. A memorial is to be constructed to the late Col. Harry Baker, the only member of the Dominion Parliament killed at the Front.

The strike in the building trade here has ended. The men get an increase of 20 per cent. on the present wages, an eight-hour day, and other concessions.

Mr. J. E. Macpherson has been elected to the presidency of the Ottawa Canadian Club, succeeding Sir Henry Drayton; vice-president, Mr. C. A. Magrath; secretary, Mr. E. J. Lemaire.

TORONTO. A proposal to erect a twenty-storey hotel at the corner of King and Bay Streets is under consideration by local financial interests, and involves an expenditure of \$4,500,000. The proposed site is now occupied by the *Mail and Empire* building.

—The Provincial Liberal Convention is called for June 25.

—The Willard Chocolate Co. have been granted permission to build a warehouse on Wellington Street, at a cost of \$150,000.

—Two women doctors and two nurses have been appointed to make a medical survey of the schools in the Province.

That the total population for Ontario in 1918 was 2,578,177, an increase of 17,724 over 1917, but a falling off of 2,075 for the total of 1916, is shown in the bulletin of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs just issued. In townships, towns and villages, there was a decrease in population during 1918, but in cities the increase is 39,374. The total assessment of the Province for 1917 was \$2,027,561,860, an increase of over \$22,000,000.

COBALT.—The operations at the Marie Gold Mines near Amos, Que., have been carried to a depth of 125 feet, and a cross-cut has been, completed to the vein. This vein is stated to be 13 feet in width and to contain visible gold.

KINGSTON. The contract price for the erection of the educational block at the Royal Military College is \$323,000, and the building is to be completed and ready for occupation for the fall term in 1920.

—Lt.-Col. C. F. Constantine, who served throughout the war with the Canadian Artillery, has been appointed Professor of Artillery at the R.M.C.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Falls Council has passed a resolution to raise \$50,000 toward a 100-bed hospital, to cost \$100,000.

—The Clifton Hotel here, closed since the war, is to be reopened shortly. It has been taken over by the United Hotels Co., which owns a string of large hotels on this continent.

BRANTFORD.—Mayor MacBride has had his yearly honorarium raised from \$1,400 to \$1,700.

—Work has been commenced on a street railway extension which will cost \$125,000, the new loop line will connect Terrace Hill with the north-eastern industrial section of the city.

ELMIRA.—The Board of Trade here has been re-organized. President, Mr. A. H. Steen; vice-president, Mr. E. G. Winn; secretary, Mr. A. H. Vice.

ST. THOMAS.—The tax rate is 29 mills on the dollar, an increase of 14 mills over last year's rate. The total assessment figures for 1918 were \$11,124,975, and this year they are \$11,586,373. Land assessments have been increased \$22,222 and buildings \$33,580. The population in 1918 was 17,143 and in 1919, 17,208.

PARIS.—A memorial tablet, presented by Mr. John Harold, M.P., containing the names of 82 men and one nursing sister who fell in the war has been unveiled in the G.W.V.A. rooms here.

PORT ARTHUR.—A 2,000,000-bushel addition is to be built to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.'s terminal here. The capacity of the present elevator is 2,500,000 bushels.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. A transaction involving \$1,500,000 has been consummated changing the controlling interest of the Holt Renfrew Co. It is understood that while the firm will retain its present name, the control will be assumed chiefly by Montreal capital, which owns, controls, and operates a chain of stores situated in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg.

Sir James Ball, British Timber Controller, arrived with Col. Reginald Beckett to inspect the docks and make observations relative to the equipment of the port for loading timber. An enormous quantity of timber has been purchased in this Province for the British Government.

The steamer *Labrador* has been launched by the Davie Shipbuilding Co.

A record was established when the *Waterbridge* unloaded 6,500 tons of grain and sailed within 31½ hours.

MONTREAL.—The memory of nine medical students of McGill University was commemorated, when a bronze tablet was unveiled in the New Medical Building by the undergraduates of the Medical Faculty. Dr. Geo. E. Armstrong, Acting-Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, delivered the address. The names of the fallen are A. E. Beckwith, of Victoria; J. K. Bertram, of Dundas; J. S. Brown, of Quebec; M. S. De Rochie, of Cornwall; K. E. Dimick, of Boston, U.S.; C. S. McKenzie, of Charlottetown; C. B. Tinning, of Montreal; G. S. Tucker, of Bermuda; and N. C. Ward, of Kentville, N.S. Major the Rev. Canon Shatford pronounced the dedicatory prayer. Lt.-Cols. Meakins, Russel, Turner and Hill were present.

The C.P.R. commence a four-day Montreal-Vancouver service on June 1, to be known as the Trans-Canada, Ltd. The schedules show an eastbound run of 92 hours 15 minutes, and 93 hours 30 minutes westbound.

—A hostel for military nursing sisters who pass through this city has been opened by the Red Cross and the St. John's Ambulance Association at 413, Mackay Street.

—Dr. John Tait, of the University of Edinburgh, will come to the Chair of Physiology at McGill, and Dr. Samuel E. Whinnall, Oxford, to the Chair of Anatomy. The resignation of Prof. John Macnaughton as Hiram Mills Professor of Classics is accepted.

—Brass tablets have been erected at the Montreal General Hospital to the late Lt.-Col. Campbell, of the 6th, and Capt. Douglas Waterston, of the 9th Field Ambulance.

SHERBROOKE.—Mr. A. C. Skinner, a local jeweller, has purchased the McManamy Block in Wellington Street for about \$50,000.

—Major A. L. Pomeroy has been appointed Farm Inspector for the Eastern Townships under the Soldier Settlement Board.

—The New Sherbrooke House, well known to travellers, has been purchased by Mr. William Wright, who has been manager for 15 years, for \$72,000, from Mr. William Higgins.

SUTTON.—Brig.-Gen. D. C. Draper has been the guest at a banquet given by the residents of his home locality. Dr. Macdonald occupied the chair, and in addition to General Draper, the guests of the evening included Col. Rhoades, commanding the 5th C.M.R., and several returned officers of that regiment.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. All returned New Brunswick soldiers have been granted the franchise in the Provincial elections.

Mr. J. E. Michaud, M.L.A. for Madawaska, will be the next Mayor of Edmundston.

—Eighty-two gallons of whisky concealed under the flooring of a parlour car on the Inter-Colonial Railway at Moncton have been seized by the police.

A monument with the statue of a soldier is to be erected at Woodstock in honour of N.B. men who have fallen in the war.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Dr. T. S. Boyle, president, has received word that the University of King's College, Windsor, is to receive £15,000 under the will of the late Lady Haliburton. Lord Haliburton was a grandson of the celebrated "Sam Slick," and was himself a graduate of King's College.

Mrs. Edward Stairs has been presented with the D.S.O. won by her son, the late Lt. Philip Stairs, by the Lt.-Governor. —A Bill is to be introduced in the local Legislature to amend the Nova Scotia Temperance Act by allowing 24 per cent. beer.

—St. George's Society branch has elected as president Mr. J. C. Jones; vice-presidents, Major Edwards and Col. H. Oxley; secretary, Mr. A. Moulton.

The Dalhousie University Hospital unit had a great welcome on its return here. Dr. A. S. Mackenzie, president of the university, presided at a dinner to them, at which the guests included Lt.-Governor Grant, Mayor Hawkins and prominent citizens. Col. Hogan replied for the guests.

—The new list shows a total of voters in the city of 19,406, as against 13,080 for the old list. By the recent revision the names of 5,817 women and 453 men were added.

LUNENBURG.—The sister town of Mahone is now incorporated and Mr. Arthur L. Ernst has been elected Mayor without opposition.

AMHERST.—The latest incorporated town in the Province of Nova Scotia is called The Joggins. Mr. J. D. Clarke has been elected Mayor, and Messrs. M. B. Hoeg, Charles J. Kent, Edmond Herbert P. O'Donnell, Homer Wright, and Arthur Fife, councillors.

BRIDGEWATER.—On April 6, there was unveiled at the Presbyterian Church a memorial tablet in honour of Capt. Thomas Malcolm McLean, son of J. A. McLean, K.C., of Bridgewater, who was killed in action near Amiens, in France, August 10, 1918, while leading the 85th Bn., after the officer in command had fallen.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Hudson Bay Railway will not be completed until the summer of 1920, stated the Premier on his return from a conference on the subject with the Government at Ottawa. Work will, however, go on, and now steel is only 98 miles from the terminus. The delay is due to the extensive building programmes of the Government on the Canadian National Railway system this year.

—Implement sales here, which are an accurate reflection of farm activities throughout the Canadian West, have shown a decided increase this year.

BRANDON.—At a meeting of Anglicans in the western portion of the Province, held here, it was decided to press the scheme to create a bishopric of Brandon. About four years ago the diocese of Brandon was set apart out of the diocese of Rupert's Land. The new diocese has its boundary on the 9th range, running north and south, and comprises all of the Province of Manitoba west of Range 9. There are about 70 parishes within this new district.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—A Minimum Wage Board, consisting of five persons, including two women, has been created to determine reasonable hours of work and what wages are adequate to meet the cost of living; also to investigate sanitary conditions.

The Civic Budget for 1919 calls for a general tax rate of 85.5 mills on the dollar, which is 5.5 mills higher than last year. Provision was made in the estimates for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages for street railway men.

Mr. P. R. Gordon, a local lawyer, made application here for the confiscation by the Government of the property of Countess Reventlow, wife of the former member of the German Cabinet, which is situated at Pelly and Lloydminster, Sask., and valued at \$30,000.

Mr. T. N. Clayton, of Minneapolis, assistant general manager of the Continental Oil Co., states that the new plant the company proposes to build will be erected here and the actual work of construction will start in June.

MOOSE JAW.—At a special meeting of the City Council it was decided to accept the agreement offered by a Calgary syndicate to supply the city with natural gas. It provides that the company will supply the gas at the city limits at 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, plus a reasonable profit. When the consumption of gas has reached 15,000,000 cubic feet per day, the rate will be decreased to 18 cents per 1,000. The company was granted a 20-year franchise.

—The city is endeavouring to secure a new source for its water supply. Members of the Board of Trade think that the only solution is to go to the Saskatchewan River, and that a system could be completed for \$4,000,000.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Provincial Government will spend \$30,000 this year in improving the main road from Calgary to Banff.

—The construction of a Veterans' Memorial Clubhouse is to be commenced immediately, and \$44,000 in cash has already been subscribed.

—Mr. V. Lloyd Owen, Canadian manager for the Rhondha interests, during a visit here said that the Dowager Viscountess Rhondha and her daughter, the Viscountess Rhondha (Lady Mackworth), will be visitors to Alberta this summer, accompanied by Sir Humphrey Mackworth and Col. Mackworth, to see Alberta North for themselves, and will make a tour of 1,200 miles on the Peace River, from Hudson's Hope to Vermilion Chutes, travelling on their steamer, the *D. A. Thomas*.

LETHBRIDGE.—Mr. H. S. Beales, of the Twin Falls Realty Co., Idaho, has been disposing of several tracts in the Coaldale irrigated district to farmers in Idaho. Over 3,000 acres have been bought this year at \$100 and \$110 per acre.

—The Peace River Board of Trade has elected the following officers for 1919:—President, Mr. C. W. Frederick; vice-presidents, Messrs. Geo. E. Macleod and K. Anderson.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA. The annual report of the Board of Trade here shows that in the 12 months ended March 31 imports increased nearly three million dollars, while the export trade jumped slightly. The bank clearings were almost twenty million dollars greater. The officers elected were Mr. Joseph O. Cameron, president; Mr. J. L. Beckwith, vice-president; and Mr. F. Elworthy, who has served the Board for twenty-eight years as secretary, was re-elected.

—Major D. D. Young and Major James Brechin have been appointed by the Provincial Government Lumber Market Commissioners, associated with the Trade Extension Department of the Forest Branch.

—Capt. Alan Morkill, formerly of Oak Bay, who recently returned from overseas, has been appointed manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Golden, B.C.

—Work has been commenced on the alterations and additions and the new Active Treatment Pavilions for the Military Hospital at Esquimalt, the contract for which has been awarded to Mr. Robert Moncrieff, the well-known contractor, at a figure of approximately \$130,000.

The car ferry *Canora* has been placed in service to carry freight from Ogden Point to the mainland for the Canadian National Railways.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

A despatch published in the Canadian Press that the Duke of Devonshire would retire shortly from the Governor-Generalship, and be succeeded by the Earl of Athlone (Prince Alexander of Teck), is officially denied at Government House cables the *Times* correspondent. The Duke of Devonshire's term has over two years to run, and there is no reason to believe that he will not continue at his post.

The Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Dorothy Cavendish, and the Marquess of Hattington were among the passengers to Canada by the *Olympic* last Saturday.

The Duke of Connaught will preside at a dinner which the Canada Club are giving at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday next, in honour of Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught will also be present.

The Duke of Connaught will preside at the Jubilee Dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute, to be held at the Connaught Rooms on Friday next.

In honour of Lt.-General Currie, the Lord Mayor of London is giving a luncheon at the Mansion House on Monday, 26th inst.

Mr. Lloyd George has accepted the honorary degree of LL.D. from McMaster University, Toronto.

Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is shortly to be entertained at luncheon by the Empire Parliamentary Association, and will address the members on the future of Canada's trade.

The Rt. Rev. E. A. Dunn, Anglican Bishop of British Honduras, has been the guest of Mr. A. P. Willis, of Westmount. The Bishop is a son of the late Bishop of Quebec.

Lord Beaverbrook's second son, the Hon. Peter Rudyard Aitken, aged seven, was thrown from his bicycle and injured by a motor car in the drive at Cherkley Court on Thursday of last week. He was severely cut and bruised, but he is progressing very favourably.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on May 8, Col. J. G. Adami was admitted a Fellow.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor has returned to Montreal from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Duff Frazier, at Palm Beach, Florida.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., has been appointed Director of Foodstuffs for the Dominion, and will represent Canada on the Food Section of the Supreme Economic Council.

Mr. John Allen, K.C., Deputy Attorney-General of Manitoba, is at the Hotel Rubens, having come over in connection with the Provincial divorce case before the Privy Council.



MR. G. M. BOSWORTH,
Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.,
an interview with whom appears on page 193.

The hon. LL.D. of Queen's University, Kingston, has been conferred upon Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R., and Major (Rev.) Alexander Gordon, D.S.O., M.C., formerly Chaplain of the 2nd Bn.

Mr. A. P. Stuart, of the British Empire Grain Co., Ltd., Montreal, is at the Beacon Hotel, Crowborough.

The Hon. J. B. de Farris, Attorney-General of British Columbia, is expected in London next month in connection with a case before the Privy Council affecting the Province and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Co.

Mr. George Hodge, of Montreal, has arrived in London.



MR. C. A. ROBERT,
General Manager of the Dominion Bank, an interview with whom appears on page 207.

and Mrs. I.

H. J. H. Turner, ex-Provo Columbia, who for so many years represented the Province in Britain as Agent-General, attained his 84th birthday on May 7 at the South Kensington House, temporary residence, where he received congratulations from many old friends.

The many friends in England of Mr. W. D. Matthews, of Toronto, will hear with regret that he was seized with a paralytic stroke last week. His son, Capt. Arnold C. Matthews, Can. Engs., is returning to Canada this week. Mr. Matthews is vice-president Dominion Bank, and a director of several important Canadian companies.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

Capt. James Rollins, C.C.S., and Mrs. Rollins, St. Andrew's Manse, Peterborough, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jessie Kathleen, to Lt. Harry Christie Barker, M.C., the Royal Canadian Regiment, younger son of the late Henry W. Barker, of St. John, New Brunswick.

At St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on April 19, the marriage took place of Marion, daughter of Lt.-Col. George Ross, D.S.O., and Mrs. Ross, to Alfred S. Dalrymple, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple.

The wedding took place at Bradley Dyne, Sydney, B.C., of Muriel Bradford, eldest daughter of Mr. G. L. Anderson, to Capt. A. H. Rowberry, M.C., 2nd C.M.R.

At St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, the marriage took place of Miss Florence Phair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Phair, to Mr. George Kidd, manager of the B.C. Electric Railway.

The marriage of Mildred Rose Younger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Younger, to Mr. John Wakefield Elliott, son of Dr. Christopher Elliott, of Clifton, Bristol, England, took place at Westmount, P.Q.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stevenson, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Lt. Andrew Fleming, 12nd Battalion, eldest son of Mrs. William B. Fleming, of Glasgow, and nephew of Mr. Robert Adair, of Montreal.

The engagement has been announced between Margaret Gordon, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Thompson, Powderswells, Altyth, and The Grange, Meigle, Perthshire, Scotland, and Capt. Robert Howard, only son of Mr. R. F. Green, M.P. for West, and Mrs. Green, Victoria, B.C.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Lacoste, youngest daughter of Sir Alexandre and Lady Lacoste, St. Hubert Street, to Mr. Jean Hayward-Dancreau, of Rivière du Loup, is to take place on May 20, in Montreal.



Canadian War Records]

OFFICERS OF THE 38TH BATTALION (LT.-COL. A. D. CAMERON, M.C.), PHOTOGRAPHED IN BELGIUM.



INDOOR BASEBALL TEAM, 54TH BATTALION, 1919 CHAMPIONS OF THE FOURTH DIVISION.



LT.-COL. W. G. BARKER, V.C., E.A.F.
G. ST. P. DE DOMBANLE, CAPT. R. H.
Canadian

On Easter Sunday, Lt. Col. Barker was sufficiently recovered from his serious wounds to make a flight from Hounslow in a captured Fokker machine, despite the fact that he had made about a dozen flights with Col. Barker, and on



IN THE MARCH THROUGH LONDON: BRIG.-GENERAL J. KIRK-
CALDY AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE 12TH INFANTRY BRIGADE
CAPTURED BY A "CANADA" PHOTOGRAPHER IN THE STRAND



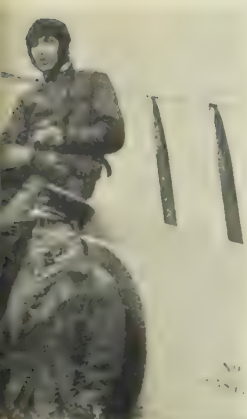
Canadian War Records]

MARCH PAST AT WITLEY LAST WEEK, AFTER PRESEN



OFFICERS OF THE 54TH BATTALION (LT-COL. A. B. CAREY, D.S.O.), PHOTOGRAPHED IN BELGIUM.

Photo.



(FROM LEFT TO RIGHT), LT.-COL. A. B. CAREY, D.S.O. AND COL. R. H. M'LOCK, D.S.O.

Photograph

...his left arm in a sling. On Friday of last week he took the Prince of Wales for a trip, in the course of which he performed a number of thrilling "stunts." The Prince went 10 miles over the lines in Italy in a Bristol fighter.



FOOTBALL TEAM, 54TH BATTALION, 1919 CHAMPIONS OF THE FOURTH DIVISION.



COLORS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES (SEE PAGE 187)

(Photograph.)



OFFICERS OF 5TH BRIGADE

THE LAST O.M.F.C. CHAMPIONSHIPS. Fine Performances at Seaford Meeting.

The last O.M.F.C. athletic championships to be held "on this" took place at South Camp, Seaford, on May 7. Almost ideal weather conditions prevailed, and a large crowd saw the contests. General Turner, V.C., and Lady Turner (who distributed the prizes at the close), Brig. General Hogarth (Q.M.G.), Col. J. G. Rattray (G.O.C. Seaford Area), and Lt.-Col. H. G. Mayes (C.A.G.S.) were amongst those present. The officials included such well-known athletes as Capt. Col. Bricker, Capt. Mel. Brock, Capt. "Bobby" Kerr, and Capt. Billy Wood. The fact that the entire programme was carried out with the greatest smoothness, contributing to the pleasure of spectators and competitors alike, was largely due to the work of the committee.

The principal officials were:—Referee, Capt. Col. Bricker; chief judges, Col. J. G. Rattray and Lt.-Col. H. G. Mayes; chief field judge, Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards; chief track judge, Lt.-Col. W. M. Balfour; judges (walking), Capt. C. Bricker and Don Linden; track

ships in France, won in two straight pulls. The winners have not yet been pulled across the line in any contest. Results:

100 YARDS.—1, Pte. F. Zoellin (Tanke); 2, C.Q.M.S. R. L. Haliburton (Rhyll); 3, Pte. Howard (Seaford). Time, 10 1/5 secs.
POLE VAULT.—1, Pte. Kemp (Seaford); 2, Pte. Forsyth (Seaford); 3, Cpl. W. Byron (Witley). Ptes. Kemp and Forsyth tied at a height of 9 feet, and the spin of a coin decided first place.
80 YARDS.—1, Sgt. Hector Phillips (London); 2, Pte. C. H. Smylie (Tanke); 3, Lt. Turner (Bramshott). Time, 2 min. 8 2/5 secs.
SHOT PUT.—1, Pte. O'Neill (Ripon); 2, Sgt. McGillivray (Rhyll); 3, Gnr. Blades (Seaford). Distance, 38 ft. 3 1/2 ins.
RUNNING HIGH JUMP.—1, Pte. W. E. Begg (Witley); 2, Lt. K. L. Caruthers (Seaford); 3, Pte. McFadden (Ripon). Height, 5 ft. 7 in.
HAMMER THROW.—1, Capt. Taylor (Bramshott); 2, Cpl. D. Stewart (Seaford); 3, Sgt. P. Clarke (Witley). Distance, 113 ft. 1 in.
MILE.—1, Sgt. J. H. Massey (Witley); 2, Pte. Lapierre (Ripon); 3, Pte. Joe Keeper (Seaford). Time, 4 min. 44 secs.
MILE WALK.—1, Sgt. T. Edmonston (Witley); 2, Gnr. W. Russell (Witley); 3, S./Sgt. Rounce (Seaford). Time, 7 min. 22 secs.
THROWING THE DISCUS.—1, Pte. Forsyth (Seaford); 2, Gnr. Blades (Seaford); 3, C.Q.M.S. Haliburton (Rhyll). Distance, 21 ft. 9 in.
440 YARDS.—1, Gnr. Blades (Seaford); 2, Capt. C. T. Davidson (Seaford); 3, C.S.M. Wade (Tanke). Time, 54 secs.
THROWING THE JAVELIN.—1, Pte. Forsyth (Seaford); 2, Sgt. McGillivray (Rhyll); 3, Lt. Sutherland (Seaford). Distance, 112 ft. 2 1/2 ins.
220 YARDS.—1, C.Q.M.S. Haliburton (Rhyll); 2, Gnr. Blades (Seaford); 3, Pte. Howard (Seaford). Time, 22 2/5 secs.
TARS MILES.—1, Sgt. J. H. Massey (Witley); 2, Pte. J. Keeper (Seaford); 3, Pte. A. T. Slater (Tanke). Time, 17 min. 17 secs.
TUG OF WAR.—C.G.A. beat Seaford by two straight pulls.
120 YARDS HURDLES.—1, Pte. F. Zoellin (Tanke); 2, Pte. W. E. Begg (Witley); 3, Major A. Giles Wilken (London). Time, 16 4/5 secs.
MILE RELAY.—1, Witley; 2, Tanke; 3, Seaford. Time, 4 min. 4 3/5 secs.

KINMEL PARK NOTES.

A Kinmel Park (Rhyll) correspondent writes:—
Owing to recent sailings, the number of troops here has decreased from 20,000 to 10,500 in the last few days.

Baseball is going strong in Kinmel Park these days. In M.D. 11 Victoria heads the League with five straight wins.

The recent officers' billiards tournament in M.D. 13 has just closed, Alberta winning, with M.D. 3 (Ottawa and Kingston) second.

On May 8 the Camp Hospital held a very successful field day. Over £80 was distributed in prizes. The proceedings included a concert by the Engineers' Concert Party from Seaford, followed by a banquet for everybody in the patients' dining-hall.

CRICKET—LONDON H-Q. CLUB'S OPENING MATCH.

The first cricket game of the season played by the London Headquarters team took place at Tooting on Saturday against the strong XI. of the Springfield Mental Hospital. The Canadians manifestly need more batting practice, but they fielded well. Cpl. Orr (22) and R.S.M. Slade (12) were the only Canadians to reach double figures, and the side were out for 58 against their opponents' 107. Sgt. Buckle performed the "hat trick" by taking wickets with the last two balls of one over and the first ball of the next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR.—I have often read complaints anent above, re Canadians who took up commissions in the Imperial Army not being fairly treated in this matter. I quite agree with "Buck Private" that I entirely fail to see where they have a just claim.

As one who refused a commission in the Imperial Army in 1917, I beg to point out that the discharge from the O.M.F.C. states that you waive completely all claims on the Canadian Government, also a claim to free transportation back to Canada. Any man signing that ought to know what it means. I declined to sign it, and am not sorry for it.—Yours faithfully,

ORIGINAL SECOND DIVISION CORPORAL.

Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., in a speech at the Montreal Canadian Club, paid a warm tribute to Col. (Canon) Scott, of Quebec, as the best-loved and respected padre at the Front, and one of the few men he had ever seen there who never knew what fear meant.

G.NR. BLADES.

PTE. F. ZOELLIN.

Quarter Mile Champion.

100 Yards Champion.

Photographs: E. Hilton, Brighton.

clerk of course, Capt. Mel. Brock; field clerk of course, Lt. H. T. I. Lee! starters, Capt. Bobby Kerr and L. Sebert; timekeepers, Lt. Col. Price Montague, Capt. T. Stewart, Cobham and O. Pearson; chief scorer, Capt. F. G. Mara; scorers, Capt. C. T. Davidson (track) and Capt. G. A. Allan (field). Capt. C. T. Davidson was secretary of the committee in charge of the meeting.

The individual honours of the meet (with which went a championship cup) were divided by Gnr. L. Blades, of Seaford, and Pte. W. E. Begg (27th Bn.), of Witley, with 8 points each. Begg, it will be remembered, won the individual championship at the Corps sports at Brussels last year. Seaford won the Area competition with 30 points, Witley being second with 22 points.

The O.M.F.C. record of 10 1/5 secs. for the 100 Yards, made last year in France by Pte. Schafer, was equalled by Pte. F. Zoellin, 1st Tank Bn., who also won the Hurdles in 16 4/5 secs., which was the time made by Lt. Ham, last year's winner. A new record of 22 2/5 secs. for the 220 Yards was set up by C.Q.M.S. Haliburton, Rhyll, but the fast time is partly accounted for by the fact that a strong following breeze was blowing down the course.

Sgt. Hector Phillips, the Toronto runner, who wore the London Area colours, repeated his win of 1917 in the Half-Mile, but his time of 2 mins. 8 2/5 secs. was nearly 3 secs. slower on this occasion. Sgt. J. H. Massey, who, thanks to his winter's cross-country work, was in perfect condition, won both the Mile and Three Miles without undue exertion. Pte. Begg took both the Broad Jump and the High Jump, his broad jump of 21 ft. 9 in. being a record for the O.M.F.C. championships, whilst his high jump of 5 ft. 7 in. was exactly the height reached by the 1918 winners in France and England.

In the Tug-of-War preliminaries Seaford won from Ripon, and the 3rd Brigade C.G.A. defeated the Tanke. In the finals, the Artillerymen, who were the winners of Corps and Army champion-



Photograph.

[E. Hilton, Brighton.

THE START OF THE THREE MILE RACE: THE WINNER (SGT. J. H. MASSEY) IS MARKED WITH A CROSS.

May 17, 1919

£1,000 A YEAR AT 26.

By GEORGE HENRY.

WE were sitting in the club lounge after lunch the other day and the talk had turned to the wonderful possibilities that modern business offers a young man.

"The business world is simply crying out for men of mental energy," said Baines. "Any young man—and, for the matter of that, any young woman, too—who can bring an efficient mind to bear upon business problems is sure of a well paid job to-day. There's a young chap sitting in the corner over there—do you see him? Doesn't look brilliant, does he? Just an ordinary personality—a young man of 26. Looks keen in a quiet way, eh? Speak to him and you'll find that his mind is *alive*. His brain begins a search for ideas before he gets his shaving water in the morning, and doesn't leave off before he loses his eyes to sleep—even then I'll wager there's some part of his mental apparatus at work."

"One firm alone pays that young chap £1,000 a year—for giving ideas."

"And I've no doubt he's worth every penny of it," chimed in the Managing Director of a well-known manufacturing firm who was in the circle. "We've a young fellow very much in the same boat. He came to us in quite a minor position, something in the stock room. He hadn't been with us three months before he was in my room one day with a scheme for increasing output, worked out to the smallest detail. In six months he'd proved himself, and frankly I'd pay him double his present very liberal salary if he asked for it. I couldn't afford to lose his brain."

"Isn't it surprising that so few young men realise the opportunities that surround them?" mused Baines.

"It isn't surprising, really," returned the Managing Director. "Education, or, rather, lack of education, is at the root of it. We are only just beginning to live down the evil effects of that shibboleth of the last generation—'My son, be contented with your lot.' Too many young men believe that brains are born, not made. They are content to accept the theory that genius is a gift from the gods. As a matter of fact, genius is just super-mental efficiency. And any mind except a diseased mind can attain it. The most definite proof of the claim is this Pelmanism movement. Some of you are sceptical of Pelmanism; but let me tell you that Pelmanism has done more to bring men and women to a realisation of their powers and possibilities than any other educational factor."

"That young man I spoke of just now—I asked him once how it was that he, who on his own showing, had never aspired to more than a 'thirty-bob-a-week-job,' how it was that he became fired with enthusiasm for my business, how it came about that he gripped the details so well in so short a time, how he plucked up the courage to beard me in my own den. His answer came readily and simply. 'I discovered myself—I underwent a course of Pelmanism.'"

"If every young clerk and salesman did the same, if every young woman who is tapping typewriter keys followed this example, there wouldn't be the dearth of £1,000 a year workers that exists to-day. There are managerial armchairs crying out for occupants, and crying in vain, because the people on the stools in the general office don't trouble to send out an invitation card to Opportunity."

"And as for Opportunity—the opportunities in business to-day are endless. Given the efficient mind, the young people of mental energy, receptivity, creative thought, logical reasoning and self-confidence can get anywhere. And, believe me, the quickest, the easiest and the most certain way to get those qualities in *excellent* is—Pelmanism."

"Why are you so keen about Pelmanism?" asked Baines, as the circle broke up.

"Well, between ourselves," answered the Managing Director, "I'm a Pelmanist myself."

WORD PAUPERS.

By ARTHUR F. THORN.

"Well, old man, what did you think of the show?" The speaker addressed his remark to another man who stood next to him after the brilliant first night of the Russian Ballet at the Alhambra last week.

"Topping," came the reply: "absolutely topping." The first man nodded his approval. "Splendid show," he rejoined. "Absolutely splendid."

The above fragment of conversation was overheard in the foyer of a West-end theatre, and is, unfortunately, typical of

many that end of similar conversation, which denote a poverty of words that is almost immeasurable. It is famous for its university, college, and national education. In there nothing more to be said about a great play than the word "Topping" or "splendid." Are these really the last words?

The conventional education does nothing to provide the people with an adequate vocabulary and a knowledge of word values.

England is famous for its literary traditions. England has produced more great literature than any other country in the world, yet the majority of its people are so lacking in the natural use of effective words and phrases that such words as

"Topping," "Splendid," "Great," etc., etc., are drawn upon for every conceivable occasion until they become stereotyped and utterly meaningless.

How few of the spectators in a theatre are able to formulate and express their own particular conception of the play which they have witnessed? Each spectator has experienced certain emotions and has been conscious of carefully developed dramatic ideas. Three hours of pointed dialogue and clear characterisation should have stimulated the minds of the spectators into a knowledge of the purpose and meaning of the play, should have produced definite *expressible* thoughts and confident criticism, yet nine people out of ten in the auditorium would find it impossible to write down fifty words, or express in a short conversation an intelligent criticism of what they have seen and heard. Their vocabulary is inadequate; they are unconscious of words limited to such decrepit expressions as "Topping" and "Gorgeous."

Here, again, is the Pelmanist test of popular education, and once more the Pelmanist is forced to realise the failure of our educational system to develop the minds of the people in the direction of self-expression, independent criticism, and mental confidence.

The individual who has read a great work or witnessed a moving play knows and feels much more than it is possible to express clearly in words because this individual's mind has not received the psychological stimulus from education which it requires. Pelmanism comes with a great light into this tragedy of the inarticulate mind and develops a confidence to analyse the experiences of life.

Pelmanism produces a sense of mental energy and assurance. It illuminates the dark recesses of the brain and awakens the faculty of self-expression. The Pelmanist does not lean mentally upon a single common-place word to describe or discuss a play or a book. His imagination is articulate and real; his ideas are clear and easily understood; he does not fail for words to express his thoughts and ideas.

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By A LITERARY CRITIC.

The two most popular novelists in Britain are Nat Gould, who publishes four stories a year and is beloved by the British soldier in the ranks; and Victoria Cross, a million of whose books are said to have been sold during the war.

But, leaving out light fiction like the two classes mentioned, no author has such a wide public as the publicist who wrote "Mind and Memory." This volume has enjoyed the record circulation, in the two decades, of over 3,000,000 copies! Not only have these copies been circulated—they *have been read*.

I have often read *about* "Mind and Memory," but I had never the book itself until I received one the other day from the Editor of this page. I understand now how his mind must have been well Pelmanised before he could have crowded into thirty-two pages such a mass of interesting facts and figures, and before he could have made 3,000,000 people read a serious work.

Most serious books I have to criticise are verbose and over-written. Here is a writer who believes in his mission and then has the organised brain to preach it tersely and without the waste of a word.

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Overseas Addresses: 46-48, Mark St., Melbourne; 15 Toronto Street, Toronto; Club Arcade, Dublin.

MR. de BECK AGAIN.

The case was heard in the King's Bench Division last week, before Mr. Justice Darling, in which Mr. J. H. T. Thomas brought an action against Mr. Alexis Maria de Beck, in a claim for £500, which he had deposited in August, 1913, with Mr. de Beck as a guarantee of good faith in connection with a certain purchase of Canadian land. The plaintiff appears to have been one of the many people who at that time, when the Canadian real estate boom was on, were led to accept the claims made by de Beck in his *Canadian News* to be a disinterested and reliable authority on Canadian investments. Under the heading "Gold and Glitter," the editor each week offered advice to the unsuspecting public. From first to last it appears that the plaintiff, Mr. Thomas, had invested over £11,000 in so-called town lots; he was also induced by de Beck to buy shares in his paper, the *Canadian News*.

The career of this Hungarian-born adventurer was gone into to some slight extent in Court, and Mr. Justice Darling, giving judgment for the plaintiff for £500 and costs, said he should have come to the conclusion that the £500 was part of the purchase money of the land and was not simply a guarantee of good faith by Mr. Thomas if he had not found as an incontrovertible fact that Mr. Thomas must have overpaid Mr. Harris (the representative of the vendors) exactly the £500 in the event of the cheque in question being considered as part of the purchase money. Referring to affidavits by Mr. de Beck, his Lordship said the defendant was convicted partly by his own oath and partly by his own handwriting of what could only be characterised as a deliberate attempt to swindle Mr. Thomas out of £500. "The case needed only one other touch to make it quite perfect, and that was supplied by Mr. de Beck himself, who said that the £500 was paid to him by Mr. Harris for the services he had rendered Mr. Harris in introducing the plaintiff. That was another fact to show that this was nothing but a deliberate swindle by de Beck perpetrated upon Mr. Thomas."

C.P.R. PENAL TAX DISCONTINUED.

Col. Burn, in the House of Commons at Westminster, asked the Chancellor whether the penal tax of 2s. in the £ in respect of dividends on Canadian Pacific Railway stock not loaned to his Majesty's Treasury had been discontinued on April 5, as promised.

Mr. Chamberlain: "I do not propose to ask Parliament to renew this tax, and as soon as the income-tax resolution has been agreed to the tax will be discontinued as from April 5 last."

Maj.-Gen. the Hon. S. C. Mewburn stated last week that there were still 1,700 Canadian casualties in hospitals in France, 14,000 in England, and a similar number in the military hospitals in Canada.

Men of the Canadian Tank Corps at Bovington Camp, Wool (Dorset), organised a Wild West Show last week as a feature of a gymkhana to raise funds for restoring the roof of the historic church of Coombe Keynes.

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IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cable by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	\$3,580,000	\$2,863,190
Silver	2,801,000	2,865,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	13,682,000	10,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,180,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,575
Totals	\$41,083,000	\$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,608.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918.

\$636,854,107.

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May 17, 1919

THE PROBLEM OF THE "MOVIES."

Canada Wants More British Moving Picture Films

By Charles W. Stokes, Montreal

EVERYBODY knows, of course, that John Bull is a very poor advertiser, a gentleman of extreme modesty where his own achievements are concerned. But amongst the confederation of British people scattered over the Seven Seas there exists the feeling that, belonging to a privileged class, they should be admitted to the conspiracy of silence. This is especially the case in Canada, which, because of its proximity and temperamental affinity to a nation whose rule-of-thumb is "fullest publicity," has acquired the habit of jubilation and hurrahing over the victories of its own men and its blood-brothers the British. Canada is also in a peculiar situation in regard to the necessity for British propaganda, as will appear immediately.

A short time ago the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, under whose jurisdiction comes the censoring of moving-pictures, issued an Order that no "news weekly" should be exhibited in the Province that contained too many American pictures. This action, as might be expected by anyone unacquainted with the reason, caused something of a stir in the United States, so much so that secret-service men were sent to Canada to investigate the suspicion of an underground anti-American propaganda campaign. One of these men went into a moving-picture theatre in Toronto, and saw the official film of the surrender of the German Navy. It was entitled "Surrender of the German Navy to the American, British and French Fleets." His mission finished right there. The film had been prepared

in Canada altogether except as an unimportant detail, what, in his native tongue, he would call "velvet." In his dealing with this incidental foreign market he displays all that singular lack of adaptiveness which is so surprising a characteristic of the average American manufacturer in regard to export business. I mean, his indifference to racial loables and temperamental twists. The American manufacturer has so successfully standardised his product that he is rather unsympathetic to any demand for a departure from the standard. Hence the attitude of the average American film producer to the Canadian public is "Take it or leave it," and the Canadian public, unfortunately, is not in a position to leave it.

The "Patriotic Feature" Film

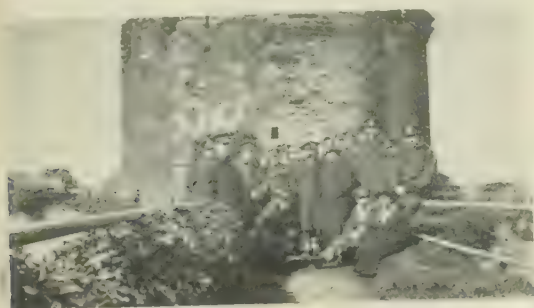
So far as the ordinary story film is concerned, *local* is of minor import. Whether the action takes place in Greenland, Hindustan, or California matters little. But to the Canadian it does matter where the "patriotic feature" film or "news weekly" takes place, or who plans the scenario or writes the titles, because the average Canadian was interested in the war in about this order: (1) Canada; (2) Britain; (3) other British countries; (4) Belgium; (5) France; (6) United States; (7) Italy, Japan, etc. The films that reach the Canadian are in about this order:—(1), (2), (3), (4), United States; (5) France; (6) Britain; (7) Italy, Japan, Canada, etc.

Nobody blames this proportion upon the American producer, of course. Once the United States entered the war, it engendered a patriotism of the most intense type. The American keyed himself to the highest pitch; constant spectacular parades and what might be called organised hurrahing excesses were used to sustain, create and increase civilian morale. In fact, the eagle began to scream like a steam siren. The instance quoted, of the surrender of the German Navy, was perhaps not quite typical. But to the Canadian, who looked to Great Britain for the propaganda that never came, it was a little galling, at the very moment, practically, that Vimy, Lens, Hill 70 and Passchendaele were being fought, to be compelled to look at a picture of a parade of society women walking in military formation down Fifth Avenue, New York, to show their moral support of war; or, remembering Ypres, Courcellette and Festubert, to take any interest in budding "Doughboys" leaping in and out of imitation trenches and poking at sacks with bayonets.

Feeling Against American Films.

The Canadian, indeed, became so exceedingly restive under this infliction of American films that it was by no means an uncommon occurrence to have the "news weekly" hissed, or, at least, received in ominous silence. It was necessary for a Montreal theatre in advertising Mary Pickford in "Johanna Enlists" to state, conspicuously, "NOT a war film." Probably nobody in Great Britain quite realises the intense interest of the Canadian in the success of Canadians in other countries; he is personally mortified if every individual Canadian in Europe does not achieve the highest rank or the forefront of his profession. To argue that the few Canadian films that issued through the Propaganda Department, such as "The Battle of the Somme," have been exceedingly popular in the United States is not to placate the Canadian. He says then that while the Canadian (or British) representation in the States is thereby 5 or 10 per cent. of the total, American representation in Canada is still 95 or 90 per cent.

There are a great many serious people who go to the movies, besides the giggling flogger, and under the pressure of opinion, influenced, too, perhaps, by personal irritation, the Province of Ontario has taken the step outlined. That it found a hearty if over-zealous echo in at least one quarter was immediately demonstrated by a municipal censor's vetoing the exhibition of the landing of President Wilson in France! The prohibition applies only to that Province, not to the remainder of Canada, and it is conceivable that in many other regions it might not find such support. American citizens are scattered throughout Canada in great numbers. Taking for granted the assumption that Canada, through a variety of causes, will never have a moving-picture industry, except for that rather restricted class called "scenics" and "industrial," the sum of the matter apparently is:—British "story" films will never compete in Canada with American—they will, in fact, with difficulty maintain their own ground in Britain; but the British propaganda film, such as the weeklies, industrials, scenics, and films showing reconstruction, trade development, and social progress, will find a ready market in the present reaction against American films, while their propaganda value in the Empire interest is of the most paramount importance.



PATIENTS FROM NO. 9 CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL KINMEL PARK, RHYL, AT CONWAY CASTLE.

One of the excursions arranged by the Salvation Army.

for the American public, had drifted into Canada, and had been exhibited carelessly without any examination.

Now, that kind of film is unfortunately the only kind of film—with a very few outstanding exceptions—that gets into Canada. Canada has no moving-picture industry of its own: its immediate neighbour, the United States, has what is probably the finest and most highly perfected moving-picture industry of the world. What is more natural, therefore, than that Canada should buy nearly all its moving-picture films in the United States? Canadian film exchanges are agencies, or Canadian incorporations, of American film exchanges. Canada buys from the United States over a million dollars' worth of films per year, and from Great Britain only thirty thousand dollars' worth, notwithstanding—and this point is important—that the average British film can be laid down in Canada at one-third the cost of the average American film, and has the advantage of a 10 per cent. cheaper ad valorem tariff.

The English moving-picture business is saturated with American films, too. But England does at least present some competition—competition by English producers and by the Continent generally. In Canada there is no competition of any kind. The few spasmodic attempts to produce films in Canada have failed signally: even the industrial organisations in Canada which use moving-pictures for advertising purposes have merely the photography done in Canada, the developing, printing, and often the marketing, being controlled in the United States. It is, in short, either American films or none at all.

Because the United States has a population of over one hundred millions, and Canada of less than eight millions, it is inevitable that in the American film American interest should come first. The American producer, in fact, ignores

A CANADIAN NURSE IN RUSSIA. (By Anne Merrill.)

Among the recent refugees from Russia was a Canadian girl Miss Gertrude Nicol, of Vancouver, B.C., who has, since the beginning of the war, been nursing in hospitals in the region of the Caucasus—Ekaterinodar, Kutais and Tiflis. She spent a few days in London before returning to Canada, and her Russian nurse's uniform attracted considerable attention. It consisted of a pitch-black leather tunic, double-breasted, belted and buckled in true Russian style, all that relieved the intense blackness being the red ribbon of the Order of St. Anna upon her breast. A dark grey skirt, heavy black buskins and a black cashmere veil-cap with shortish square ends completed the unusual uniform.

Miss Nicol thoroughly enjoyed her stay in London. It was such a delight just to walk along "peaceful, pleasant streets" once more; and everybody, the merest strangers, had been so kind and considerate, she told me.

"But wouldn't they," I asked, "in Russia, give every assistance to a nurse in uniform?"

"Indeed, no," was the surprising reply. "The uniform but added to the embarrassment." As an instance, she said that nurses would not dare go and hunt rooms, without police accompanying them.

Travelling was always uncomfortable, and once this Canadian nurse had travelled for 24 hours on a luggage-rack, "and lucky to get it," she added, smiling, "for people were lying three-deep on the floors of the railway trucks."

Knowing Miss Nicol to be a linguist, I asked her if Esperanto were making any headway in foreign countries, to which she replied that English was the "Esperanto" over there. People in Russia were mad about the English language, English customs, English fashions, etc., and she considered that there was a great future for teachers with any aptitude for giving instruction in English.

Miss Nicol, to her friends in Vancouver, was "missing" for seven months; and her own position was much more unhappy, for she had no word from home for two years. It was only on arrival in London last week that she learned that her only brother, who had come over with the First Canadian Division, had been killed a year ago in Flanders.

During the past three years 173,000 immigrants have gone to Canada from the United States.

CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE BRIGHTENS CANADIAN WOUNDED.

A warm ray of California sunshine fell on thirty Canadian soldiers the other day at Buxton. They all belonged to the Granville Hospital; every one of them had lost an arm or a leg, or both, but the sunshine so cheered them that they seemed to forget all about what they had lost and to dwell only on what they were gaining.

It was N/S. Flora L. Pyke who distributed the sunshine, which had been sent on through Mrs. Fred C. Salter, by a number of her California friends, Mrs. Salter having just arrived in England from that sunny climate. N/S. Pyke is always making the Canadian boys feel the sun, and this time, with the assistance of Nurses Halle and Fogarty, she planned a wonderful trip to Chatsworth, the home of Canada's Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire.

A huge motor char-a-banc was used for conveying the men, four of them had lost both legs. One man had lost both legs, one arm and an eye, and his chum was armless, but that California sunshine cheered and warmed everybody in the char-a-banc, and made them all sing as the spring birds sing—for very joy of living.

Their visit to the ducal mansion pleased them, but they did not forget their Canadian homes, some of them referring to their "cabins in Ontario" and "little homes in the West" with affection. On the drive back they stopped at the "Bull and Thorn," where mine host had prepared a fine feast of ham and eggs and toast, home-made bread "with real butter and none of your marge," besides treacle tart almost as good as a Canadian molasses pudding!

If the California ladies who made Mrs. Salter the bearer of this ray of sunshine could have been there (writes a correspondent) to see the joy it brought these heroes of the war—these fellows who must be accounted as among God's greatest men—they would certainly go right on sending rays and rays and interesting their friends to do the same. They could not help laughing with those Canadian boys, armless, legless, and after they had laughed there would be a lump in the throat.

—*—

Pte. Joseph Turner, driver in the Canadian Army, and a native of Oklahoma, U.S.A., was remanded at Belfast last week on a charge of wounding several people by stabbing. It was stated that he ran amok in the streets, and struck out right and left.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada—C.P.R. 3 p.c., 1932, 77½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94½; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 80½; 3½ p.c., 1930-50, 76½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 85½; 3 p.c., 1938, 74½.
 Alberta—4 p.c., 1938, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1943, 83½.
 British Columbia—4½ p.c., 1941, 90½; 5 p.c., 68.
 Manitoba—5 p.c., 1888, 59½; 4 p.c., 1950, 79½.
 Newfoundland—4 p.c., 1895, 85½; 3½ p.c., 1912, 73.
 Nova Scotia—3½ p.c., Reg., 66½; 4½ p.c., 79½.
 Ontario—3½ p.c., 72½; 4 p.c., 78½; 4½ p.c., 94½.
 Quebec—4 p.c., 1888, 89½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 86½; 3 p.c., 71½.
 Saskatchewan—4½ p.c. Reg., 86½; 5½ p.c., 1924-34, 103.

Municipal.

Calgary—4½ p.c., 83½; 5 p.c., 88½.
 Edmonton—5 p.c., 93½; 1918-51, 73½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 95½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 95½; 6 p.c., 1953, 86½.
 Fort William—4½ p.c., 85.
 Hamilton—4 p.c., 83½.
 Montreal—3 p.c., 56½; 4 p.c., 82½; 3½ p.c., 70½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 75½; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 86½.
 Moose Jaw—4½ p.c., 73½; 5 p.c., 82.
 New Westminster—5 p.c., 75.
 North Vancouver—5 p.c., 76.
 Ottawa—4½ p.c., 88½.
 Quebec—4½ p.c., 1943, 95½; 3½ p.c., 69½; 4½ p.c., 85.
 Regina—5 p.c., 1943-63, 86.
 St. John—4 p.c., 1934, 77½.
 Saskatoon—5 p.c., 1941-61, 80½.
 South Vancouver—5 p.c., 78½.
 Toronto—4 p.c., 1922-28, 84½; 3½ p.c., 83½; 4 p.c., 1944-48, 78½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 85.
 Vancouver—4½ p.c., 1964, 81½; 4 p.c., 1947-49, 70½; 4 p.c., 1950, 71½.
 Victoria—4½ p.c., 1962, 76.
 Winnipeg—4½ p.c., 86½.

Railways.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay—Stamped, 53½; Eastern 5 p.c., 60½.
 Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c., 94½.
 Atlantic & St. Lawrence—5 p.c., 104½.
 Buffalo & Lake Huron—Ord., 63½; 5 p.c. 1st Perp. Bds., 94½.
 Canada Atlantic—4 p.c., 68.
 Canadian Northern Ontario 3½ p.c., 1936, 72½; 3½ p.c., 1938, 72½; 4 p.c. Perp., 66½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 72; Pacific 4 p.c., 1960, 71½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 80; Quebec 4 p.c., 68; C.N.R. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 69½; 3 p.c., 1953, 63½; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1938, 76½; 4 p.c. Saskatchewan, 76½; 4 p.c., 1934, 84½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 47½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 94½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1923, 99½; N.W. 4½ p.c., 1943, 80; 4½ p.c., 1942, 80.
 Canadian Pacific—177½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 74½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 79½; 6 p.c. Notes, 107½; 5 p.c., 1937, 92½.
 Central Ontario—5 p.c., 1934, 91½.
 Edmonton Duvernay—73½.
 Grand Trunk Pacific 4 p.c., 1939, 77½; 3 p.c., 1962, 63½; 4 p.c., 1965, Series A, 61½; 4 p.c., 1965, Series B, 60½; 4 p.c., 1965, Lake Superior, 66½; 4 p.c. Deb., 60½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 92½.
 Grand Trunk—5½ p.c., 6 p.c. Guar., 63½; 6 p.c. 1st Perp., 60½; 5 p.c. 2nd Perp., 44½; 4 p.c. 3rd Perp., 24½; 5 p.c. Perp. Deb., 88½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 66; 6½ West Bond 5 p.c. Perp., 62½; Northern 4 p.c. Deb., 64; Western 4 p.c., 62½; Dollar Bds., 67½.

5½ p.c. Notes, 1920, 98; 6 p.c. Notes, 1921, 98½; 6 p.c. Notes, Oct., 1921, 97; Western Dollar Bds., 77.

New Brunswick—5 p.c., 1934, 91.
 Ont. & Quebec—5 p.c. Perm. Deb., 93.
 Pac. Gt. Eastern—4½ p.c., 81½.
 Qu'Appelle—4 p.c., 1936, 73.
 Quebec & Lake St. John—4 p.c., 67½.
 Quebec Central—Cap. Bk., 87½; 4 p.c. Deb., 73½.
 Toronto Grey & Bruce—4 p.c., 73.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland—Debs., 93½.
 Anglo-Canadian Finance—7½.
 British Empire Trust—Pref. Ord., 14/3; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 14/10½.
 Can.—Bank of Commerce—44½.
 Can. Land and Irrigation—Com., 7/6; 19½ p.d. 6/8½; 6 p.c. Debs., 52½.
 Calgary & Edmonton—8½.
 Can. N.W. Land—42.
 Hudson's Bay—8 29/32; Pref., 92½.
 Investment Corp. of Canada—61½.
 Land Corp. of Canada—16½.
 San Antonio Land—Bds., 24½.
 Royal Bk. of Canada—45½.
 West. Can. Land—Debs., 62; Com., 2/7½.

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Brazil Traction—Com., 58½; Pref., 92½.
 B.C. Elect.—Def., 3½; Perp. Pref., 88; Perp. Deb., 61; Pref. Ord., 40.
 B.C. Telephone—4½ p.c. Debs., 79½.
 Can. Gen. Elect.—126½; 7 p.c. Pref., 111.
 Cedars Rapids—5 p.c. Bds., 93½.
 Cities Services—Com., 437.
 Montreal Street Rly.—96½; Water and Power Bds., 77½.
 Shawinigan—Bds., 103; Perp. Debs., 85½.
 Toronto Power—4½ p.c. Bds., 84½.
 Vancouver Power—4½ p.c. Debs., 62.
 Winnipeg Elect.—Debs., 68.

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Algoma Steel—Bds., 71½.
 Can. Iron Foundries—6 p.c. Bds., 59½.
 Can. Vickers—Debs., 103½.
 Can. Steel Foundries—94½.
 Dom. Steel Corp.—Pref., 88½.
 Lake Superior—80½; Debs., 76½.
 Lake Scotia—5 p.c. Bds., 84½.
 Western Can. Collieries—86.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada—Com., 63½; 5 p.c. Gold Bds., 80½.
 Bell's United Asbestos—Ord., 44/9; Pref., 19/6.
 Can. Cement—Pref., 103½; Bonds, 92½.
 Can. Car.—Bonds, 101; Com., 67½; Pref., 103½.
 Can. Fairbanks—5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 88½.
 Can. Neamships—Com., 87; Voting, 67½; Pref., 87½.
 Can. West Lumber—Com., 1/7½; Def., 10; Debs., 46½ p.c. Inc. Bds., 12.
 Can. West. Natural Gas—Com., 1½; Def., 76.
 Cuckahat Pulp, Conts., 22; Pref., 93½.
 Dom. Glass—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 149.
 Forest Mills of B.C.—Debs., 36; 6 p.c. Inc. Debs., 28½; Ord., 2/1½.
 Furness Withy—Ord., 75½; Pref., 8½.

Lake Superior Paper—Bds., 85½.
 Marconi of Can.—37½.
 Penman—5 p.c. Bds., 95½.
 Spanish River Pulp—Pref., 88½; 6 p.c. Gld. Bds., 89½; Com., 20½; 6 p.c. Reg. Debs., 89½.
 Mining.

Casey Cobalt—2/7½.
 Le Roi No. 2—12/9.
 Mond Nickel—80/7½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 21½; 6 p.c. Debs., 99½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref. (Fully Pd.), 20/9.
 Mining Corp. Canada—11/4½.
 Rossland & Kootenay—1/6½.
 Tough Oakes—11/6.

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the London Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Canadian manufacturing company wish to obtain the catalogues of United Kingdom manufacturers of meat slicing machines, bread slicers, and computing scales.

A Canadian company, manufacturing roofing felts, sheathing paper, etc., of which samples and quotations are available, invite enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

A London company, who are open to place large orders, wish to be put into communication with actual Canadian manufacturers of dowels, mangle rollers, small turnery, including knobs, spindles, etc., and embossed picture mouldings.

An important London firm are open to purchase upholsterers' leathers and upper leather, and invite offers from Canadian manufacturers of same.

A London business man, who has spent several years in Canada, is desirous of securing United Kingdom agencies of Canadian manufacturers of suspenders, leather board for boots and shoes, and eyelets and other boot and shoe manufacturing accessories.

A London company ask to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of toilet paper in rolls and packets.

A London company wish to obtain from Canadian manufacturers quotations for crepe paper serviettes similar to samples on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce.

A London company ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of confectionery, i.e., A.B. gum drops, mint creams, and hard candies, who can fill orders, and also with manufacturers of broom handles of the usual size, of which they purchase large supplies.

* *

The name of the officer along with Lt. Col. A. G. Cameron in the photograph taken at Ripon, which appeared in *Canada* of May 3, should have been given as Major J. Macfie son.

It is reported from Newfoundland that the Great Gull Lake Mining Company has uncovered at Hall's Bay a copper deposit showing 4 per cent. pure copper, and that the company has taken up an eight square mile area embracing sixteen claims.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Monday, June 2

Ticket Day, Pay Day

Wed., May 23. Thurs., May 29

London, Tuesday

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been on a good scale, and sentiment is becoming increasingly robust. Underlying conditions are healthy. The Budget continues to exercise a helpful influence, and the peace situation is also encouraging. Speculation has again been heavy in oil shares, and is now spreading to Kaffirs in the mining market, but the investment groups have also been firm as a rule, and a good feature of the situation has been the growing activity and strength among industrial specialities, reflecting not only relief at Budget conditions, but also confidence in the general trade outlook.

There has been fair activity among Canadians, and a firm tone has predominated here as elsewhere. The gilt-edged securities have not varied much, the 4½ per cents. holding at 94, while the Fours at 85 and the 5½ per cents. at 75 are also unchanged. Alberta and Saskatchewan issues remained in demand. In the municipal group Edmonton Fives have receded ½ to 82½. Winnipeg 4½ per cents. at 85 are a point better.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics hold around 178. Grand Trunk 1st pref. at 58½ is 2 up, but some other quotations have dropped ½. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours at 60½ are 2 up, and Canadian Northern Income debts. at 46½ have added ½.

Hudson's Bays have been strong among land shares, advancing 7-16 to 8 15-16.

The industrial group has been good on the whole. Canadian Cements have recovered their dividend deductions at 73½, and the pref. at 104 is 1 up. Canadian Cars at 59 are firm, while the pref. has improved to 103½. Dominion Steels at 63 and Lake Superiors at 22 are unchanged. Cockshott Plow pref. marked at 93½. There has been a further jump of 4 to 88½ in Spanish River Pulp pref. Shawinigan Water at 128½ is ½ up. Cities Services at 136 have added 8. Brazilian Tractions are up to 58½.

Canadian silver mines have been stimulated by the sharp rise in the price of the metal to 58d. per oz. following the termination of Government control. Mining Corp. of Canada, which was lower at one time, has recovered to 12s., and Kirkland Lake Props. have also strengthened, whilst Le Roi No. 2 have again attracted some attention.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, April 29.

There has been rather a marked increase in trading on both the Toronto and Montreal Exchanges, a reflection, doubtless, of the heavy volume of business which has been transacted during the last week in New York. Canadian prices in general, however, have continued to remain steady, with the exception of a few individual increases. Among these latter, Maple Leaf Milling shows an advance of 10 points since our last quotation, the present price being 146. Other milling issues also are reflecting strength, Ogilvie advancing 4 points to 219, and St. Lawrence Flour, at 93½, is also slightly stronger. The strength displayed by this group is as yet unexplained, except that the market seems to be discounting some favourable development which is still being kept under cover.

Dominion Canners show an advance of a

6½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1885).

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$206,479
RESERVE FUND 226,027
TOTAL ASSETS 837,162

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

point to 88½, and steel gossip is to the effect that the company's prospects are improving through a widening demand for annealed goods and the probability that the demand from overseas will shortly permit of a large increase in sales. In the banking list, the Mercantile show a gain of 4½ points to 202½. In connection with the last proposition, while it can have little effect on the stock price, it is interesting to note that the Bankers' Trust Company opens its doors for business on May 1. The two concerns are affiliated through their directorates.

Other stock market prices and changes are as follows:—Amos, Holden Preferred, unchanged at 75; Asbestos Corporation, down ½ to 57½; Canada Car Preferred, even at 88½; Canada Cement down 1 at 65; Canadian Cotton down 1½ at 84; Canadian Converters up ½ to 80; Canadian General Electrics even at 107; Canada Steamship Preferred down ½ at 80½; Con. Smelting up 1½ to 29; Dominion Steel down ½ at 60; Laurentide Paper off 1½ at 206; National Breweries up 3½ to 78; Shawinigan off ½ at 118; Steel of Canada, ex dividend, off ½ at 62½.

Current loans in Canada for the month of March marked a new level at \$1,700,000,000, being \$22,000,000 higher than at the end of the preceding month, and an increase of \$230,000,000 over the same month in 1918. This would seem to indicate, to some extent at least, the amount of goods being held in readiness for export awaiting bottoms and some signs of settlement with regard to the Peace Treaty. Later developments, as shown by the Government figures of export for the first quarter of the year, would seem to indicate that the bulk of these goods remain as yet untouched. Exports for March this year amount to \$91,152,361, as against \$99,854,000 for the same month in 1918, and \$122,415,000 for March, 1917.

Imports for March of this year are the lowest since 1917, as they amount to only \$71,749,569, as against \$87,255,000 in 1918 and \$102,355,000 for the same month in 1917. For the first quarter of this year the favourable balance of trade amounts to \$80,794,139, being, with the exception of 1918, when munition export was at its highest, the largest favourable balance in Canada's history.

— * * —

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended May 7.

Canadian Northern, \$988,950; inc., \$161,450. Canadian Pacific, \$2,856,000; dec., \$177,000. Grand Trunk, \$232,264; inc., \$12,401.

— * * —

BANK OF MONTREAL'S PARIS BRANCH.

We are informed by Mr. G. Cyril Cassels, assistant general manager of the Bank of Montreal, that the bank has secured premises at 17, Place Vendôme, Paris, which it is hoped to open for business early in June.

Mr. W. F. Benson, assistant manager at the head office in London, has been appointed manager pro tem., and Mr. Edward Pope, son of Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., of Ottawa, has arrived to take up the position of assistant manager.

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Reserve Fund .. \$328,767 2 7
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FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Royal Bank of Scotland.—The directors have declared a half yearly dividend at rate of 10 per cent per annum less tax payable at midsummer.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been opened at Owen Sound, Ont., St. Catharines, Ont., and Woodville, Ont., and Harbour Breton, Newfoundland.

British Columbia Breweries.—Preliminary sales amounted to \$1,471, representing additional revenue. Cost per barrel \$1.99 against \$1.50 last year. 4,200 barrels sold against 2,400 barrels.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—Total number of standard ounce silver produced during four weeks ending March 25, 166,386; loss of reduction company, \$17, operating cost at mines, \$7,529; normal capital expenditure, \$426; total footage, 93; total tonnage 3,266.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock for the quarter ended March 31 last, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from revenue and 3 per cent per annum from special income account payable on June 30 next to holders of record 30th inst.

Canadian Klondyke Mining and Canadian Klondyke Power.—The first annual report of the receiver and manager for the year 1918 shows a gross profit upon all of the operations of \$216,963, against which have been charged cost of administration expenses, allowances, etc., \$167,164. Had the 1918 operations been conducted under normal conditions, it is stated, and with all the dredging equipment of the company in efficient working order, the season's operations would have netted a return in very satisfactory proportion to a reasonable valuation of the properties and interests held in trust under the receivership.

Land Corporation of Canada.—The report for 1918 states that there was a loss of \$422. In addition, it has been necessary to make provision for defaults on sale contracts, owing to the war, of \$4,886, and to create a reserve of \$3,960 in respect of debtors for farm lands. These items reduce the amount brought forward from last year, namely, \$16,245, by \$9,267, leaving \$6,978 to be carried forward. The directors regret that they do not feel justified in recommending the payment of a dividend in respect of the year. Sales of land amounted to 978.79 acres, showing a book profit of \$1,639. As these sales are on the usual instalment plan, the profit will not be taken into account until realised.

North Coast Land.—At a meeting of the debenture holders of the North Coast Land Co., Ltd., in January last, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. S. Poole (chairman), H. Carlisle, G. T. Moody, W. Parker, and W. Watkins. The committee now reports that with the assistance of the board a large amount of information was obtained from Canada. After full consideration the committee unanimously decided that a receiver on behalf of the debenture holders was urgently necessary. They accordingly arranged that an application should be made in the Courts of British Columbia for the appointment of Mr. L. A. Matthews, the representative in Vancouver of Messrs. George A. Touche & Co., as receiver and manager. The committee were advised on April 29 last that the appointment had been duly made.

— * * —

The total yield of the Business War Profits Tax to date is \$66,000,000.

The will of Lord Glentanar, a director of Messrs. J. & P. Coles, thread manufacturers, Paisley, shows holdings in the C.P.R. of £218,772.

The Franco-British Colonial Conference held in Paris last Saturday adopted a resolution urging equality of treatment for French and British merchants in the Overseas Dominions of the two countries.

Mr. H. V. Caldwell has been released from service with the railway traffic section of the Royal Veterans in France, and has rejoined the passenger department staff of Mr. Fred C. Salter, European Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, 17 19, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Hints for the Manufacturer.

The head of one of Canada's largest manufacturing concerns, who has recently come to London from the Dominion, states that the questions which are throbbing in the minds of every Canadian manufacturer to-day are—"How may Canada hold the trade relations which have been established abroad during the course of the war, and how may those relations be broadened?"

The answers are not to be arrived at by a snap judgment. It would seem, rather, that the courses to be followed by the individual will have to be most carefully chosen, and yet, at the same time all the speed and initiative which characterised Canadian efforts during the war will have to be brought immediately into play or else the opportunities will be lost. Other countries besides Canada are seeking openings for a similar development, and the fact that we are to meet with the most active and aggressive competition may be accepted as assured.

The primary steps along this line are being taken by the Canadian Government in the first place, and by associations representing specific Canadian trade interests in the second. Such efforts, however, do not relieve the onus in the slightest from the shoulders of the individual manufacturer; and it is our opinion, based on careful study of the situation in Britain, that he should endeavour to provide himself, if at all possible, with direct representation in Great Britain, and strive to place every facility he can in the hands of British buyers who are open for import from Canada.

In the matter of British and general European trade, Canadian manufacturers in the past have clung to the belief that direct dealings between producers in the Dominion and consumers overseas was the ideal method of doing business. This, undoubtedly, is true, but for present purposes it is too long a way round, as time, at this juncture, is of most vital importance. We leave it to the judgment of the Canadian manufacturer whether or not it is best to get our goods established overseas first and known to the European public by the shortest and quickest methods, and then, later on, seek for that consummation of all trade dreams which lies in direct relationship between producer and consumer.

The younger element among Canadian manufacturers—those who have been actively participating in the war—has of late been taught a new system of fighting tactics, known in military parlance as "the soft spot." The idea, briefly, was to seek for the weakest point in the enemy's line and to drive a wedge through, peak first. Once the peak of the wedge had penetrated the line, others followed, and, directing efforts to both sides, the enemy was outflanked and taken from the rear.

The "soft spot" in overseas trade lies with the importer in England—the man who makes it his particular business to study trade requirements in England and Europe and to communicate those requirements to shippers from abroad.

Let us, as a specific instance, consider the paint trade. Canadian manufacturers know that, owing to reconstruction, enormous quantities of bulk paint will be required in France and Belgium, and the demand will be active for just as many years as it will take to complete that reconstruction. How are they going to get the business? Obviously the simplest way would be to get their samples into the hands of some importing house in England, along with quotations. One London house of this nature, we happen to know, is to-day sending out enquiries broadcast through France and Belgium to ascertain requirements in those two countries. Does the Canadian manufacturer fully realise that the British importing house can telephone to Paris and Brussels, and that fully half of his correspondence with those two countries is conducted in French?

Those who say that London will no longer be the financial centre of the world forget the position of England geographically. London will always be the wholesaler among the cities of the world, and if at the present time her finances are strained, we in Canada are trying to look farther ahead than the length of time it will take her to recoup. Britain is able to sell our goods for us and to arrange for our financing. The opening of a credit account to pay for our goods purchased abroad can be done by London firms, through their bankers, usually at a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. For a Belgian banker to open a credit for a Canadian exporter and leave it open until the goods are shipped and paid for, might cost anything up to 1 per cent., in accordance, of course, with the stability of the Belgian purchaser.

It is going to take a lot of investigating and an intense study of conditions before the Canadian exporter can gain his ends, but most assuredly the time to commence is now. There are something like two hundred representatives of prominent Canadian houses in England and on the Continent at the present time, engaged in just that work. The business has commenced. Nor, we urge, is it only the larger industries that can gain a footing, but the smaller ones as well and the exporters of produce, fish and honey and canned fruit and vegetables.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The Dominion Steel Co., although having some difficulties in regard to certain of its coal areas, which will, no doubt, be eventually satisfactorily settled with the Nova Scotia Steel Co., appears to be in a very satisfactory condition in regard to its rolling mills. The company holds a contract to supply the Government with at least a quarter of a million tons of shipbuilding plates, at a minimum price of approximately £17 a ton, on which the company should make substantial profits.

* * *

Shareholders in Canadian Car and Foundry will be pleased to hear that the company has again won its case in the Appeal Court, in the claim for \$750,000 against the American Car Co. There is also another matter of \$200,000 which should be recovered by the company from the American Government, on its Russian shell contracts, and these sums, added to the large contracts which the company now has in hand, hold out good prospects of a speedy clearing off of the large arrears of dividend on the preferred stock.

* * *

The letters from our Toronto correspondent show that markets in the leading industrial areas are steadily strengthening, and the impression in well-informed quarters is that there will be a substantial improvement in the price of many of the Common and Preferred stocks. Many companies have greatly strengthened their financial position during the last two years, and are now in a very excellent position to take the fullest advantage of the trade activities which will follow the signing of the peace terms. Investors might do well to watch the leading companies in the various industries, such as flour milling, textiles, pulp and paper companies, and also individual enterprises, such as the Canadian General Electric, and Canada Cement, which must largely benefit from the increased activity under peace conditions.

* * *

The rapid increase in the amount of business written, coupled with the high rate of interest earned by Canadian life insurance companies, should make their policies sought after by insurers in the Mother Country as well as in Canada. One of the largest Canadian companies wrote new business last year approaching five millions sterling, and earned an average rate of £5 14s. per cent. on its investments. As the majority of its business is estimated on a basis of 3 per cent., there is a very substantial margin for bonuses. With such a high rate of earnings the best Canadian companies should be able to offer premiums which would compare favourably with those of any British companies, unless their management expenses are so high as to put them out of the running. One of the best of the English mutual companies offers a policy of £1,000 at death for a premium of £16 8s. 4d. a year at the age of 30. Those Canadian companies which are in the front rank of financial strength and responsibility, and can offer a lower rate than this, should find plenty of business awaiting them in the old country.

* * *

The enormous burden of war debts which is pressing so heavily on all the belligerent countries has naturally led to many schemes and suggestions to relieve taxation. A pamphlet by Mr. John T. Day, the editor of a leading British trade journal, suggests "a new way to pay old debts, to find new money, and reduce taxation." Mr. Day insists on the necessity of demonetising gold, utilising instead the credit of the State. To restore industry to its full activity he points out that more money is necessary; this money he would create by issuing national credit bonds, which would bear no interest, but would be universally accepted as legal tender. The Bank of England would have to be nationalised, and the necessity for a gold reserve would, he considers, then disappear.

* * *

There is much shrewd commonsense in the arguments adduced by Mr. Day in support of his suggestion, and the pamphlet, which is published at the offices of the *Shoe and Leather Record*, 40, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2, would be read with much interest by those who have given any serious thought to a subject which concerns every taxpayer. Mr. Day points out a fact which is not very widely realised, that the export of gold having been forbidden from April 1 last, our gold standard, internationally considered, has gone. That some form of national or international credit will have to take the place of gold seems inevitable, but whether it can be worked out so simply as Mr. Day suggests has to be proved. A clever Scotsman named Law, who died in the early part of the 18th century, grasped the enormous possibilities of the State Bank and national credit, and gave France a temporary and fictitious prosperity.

* * *

Soldiers are warned against persons posing as Service men or guides who attempt to pass off "Bank of Engraving" notes in place of Bank of England notes under the pretence of requiring change, etc.

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Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as \$210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed \$94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of \$8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was expected to reach the enormous sum of between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000.

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

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Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

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FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe in the investment of Monies and care of Securities-collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, \$427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL, CANADA.

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E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.

C. E. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973.

Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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Royal Mail Steamers operating on the Bay and the Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador.

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FOR SALE 2,500,000 Acres of Mineral, Timber and Farming Lands. Prices according to Location and Quantity required.

The Newfoundland Express Company, carrying on Express Business with all Express companies of the world and money orders issued to all parts.
The railway and steamship systems give the best connection between Newfoundland, Canada and the United States, and the best freight line between Canada and Newfoundland. Steamship "KYLE" connects at North Sydney with the Intercolonial Railway, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leaving North Sydney on the arrival of the I.C.R. Express Train.

Newfoundland offers to the Tourist, Sportsman, and Health-seeker the grandest scenery in the Western Hemisphere. A most beautiful climate in the summer months; cool, even, and invigorating. Finest caribou hunting grounds in the world. Best salmon and trout streams that have yet been discovered. The railway is equipped with Dining and Sleeping Cars, and everything to please the taste and add to the comfort of the Tourist is provided. All information in regard to Newfoundland or Labrador will be given on application to

THE REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SITUATION

Interview with Mr. C. A. Bogert.

Mr. C. A. Bogert, General Manager of the Dominion Bank of Canada, has returned to London from a short visit to the Continent. Mr. Bogert's chief object was to view the Canadian battlefields, and he was deeply interested and impressed by all he saw in the war area. "One can read of the havoc and desolation caused by the enemy forces," he said, in speaking of his impressions to a representative of Canada, "but no proper conception can be gained without an actual vision of the conditions." Mr. Bogert had the good fortune to meet the general designated by the Imperial authorities to arrange for the laying out of proper sectional cemeteries where all graves would receive necessary identification and permanent protection. In the meantime, he remarked, all possible measures seemed to have been taken for the preservation of the graves of our Canadian soldiers.

Proceeding to speak of the financial and commercial situation, Mr. Bogert said, "Canadian banks are intensely interested in foreign trade developments that have occurred since the conclusion of the war, and are closely following the situation. I think all our leading financial institutions are

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Government v. Private Ownership of Railways

Unmixed interest of course attaches to the year's annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway as it was generally expected that the President would take the opportunity of making some reference to the railway question generally. Mr. Beatty did not disappoint his audience and that larger circle of investors in Europe who have invested their money in Canadian railway securities. He dealt in an exhaustive fashion with the complicated problems which have aroused so much attention on both sides of the Atlantic and created in the Mother Country an attitude of resentment, owing to the belief—unjustifiable, we believe—that Canada is unmindful of the vast advantages it owes in the matter of its railways to British capitalists, and is only anxious to get the best of the bargain in its negotiations with the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Beatty went into the questions of national and private ownership and management of the railways, and said that the former aspect had not yet received the attention which such an important subject deserved. He has no fears as to the ability of his system to hold its own in the face of Government ownership, but he believes the situation is pregnant with dangerous possibilities, which, in his opinion, can only be avoided by vigorously independent and non-political administration, which is at least difficult of establishment under our system of Government."

* * *

Mr. Beatty on "A Dangerous Policy."

Mr. Beatty also expressed the opinion that "Government ownership apparently has some fears of private competition under equal conditions," judging from the fact that "it has recently been found necessary to give the national railways privileges in the matter of construction not enjoyed by private companies, and to exempt them from complying in other respects with the existing laws regarding railways." He trusts that this differentiation will be neither continued nor extended, for, in his opinion, "nothing would be calculated to destroy confidence in Canadian railway enterprise more than a policy which confers exclusive and peculiar rights on the national railways designed to make the competitive conditions unequal." Quite obviously Mr. Beatty views the Government ownership of the Canadian railways with misgivings, and his speech, refreshingly frank as it is in its survey of the whole situation, will undoubtedly attract widespread attention both in the Dominion and in the Mother Country. We have so fully dealt with the C.P.R. results during the year under review in Canada that it is not necessary to traverse the ground again, but it is worth noting that over 77 per cent. of the total increase in operation expenses on the C.P.R. was due to higher wages. The President took credit for the wisdom of the management in capital expenditure in previous years permitting of an economy in operations which would otherwise have been impossible, and he pointed out in justification of this policy that if the rolling stock purchased in former years had been acquired in 1918 the additional cost would have run into nearly \$100,000,000. He alluded to the "serious and continuing blunders in railway policy," which had resulted in the Government being required to assume an enormous railroad mileage with the prospect of the acquisition of some thousands more miles. It is gratifying to learn from the President that after four years of war the physical condition of the property is excellent, requiring only the usual maintenance expenditure to secure its efficiency, and also that the financial position of the company at the end of the fiscal year was, on the whole, extremely gratifying.

CUNARD SHIPS AND TROOPS.

The arrival at Plymouth of the *Aquitania* last Saturday morning, on the New York-Southampton service of the Cunard Line, which also includes Cherbourg, created great interest in the port. The *Aquitania* is still specially equipped for the conveyance of troops, and she will carry a large number of Canadians on her next westward voyage, on which she sets out to-day (Saturday).

Since the Armistice Cunard liners have made thirty-one voyages to America with homeward-bound troops. The *Aquitania* has carried 27,000 American and Canadian soldiers, the *Mauretania* just under 20,000, and the *Coronia* and *Carmania* 24,000 men. The number of United States troops carried has been very large. Between the outbreak of war and the Armistice Cunard ships made 230 voyages with American soldiers.

— * * —

The service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, announced to take place in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday, June 5, will now take place on Monday, June 2.

The King has given instructions that the part of Windsor Great Park at present known as "Smith's Lawn," now occupied by the Base Depot of the Canadian Forestry Corps, shall in future be styled the Canadian Camp.



HEAD OFFICE OF THE DOMINION BANK.

At the south-west corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, extending to Melin la Street.

taking measures to develop their connections, both in their own interests and in those of Canada as a whole. What first seems to me most essential is the removal, with as little delay as possible, of all war restrictions and a return to normal methods. This is particularly necessary in the case of Canadian foodstuffs.

"The present conditions in Canada are generally good," continued Mr. Bogert. "Our farmers are prosperous; the demands for labour should increase, particularly when our manufacturers have been able to formulate plans for a return to their usual activities. The people of Canada are earnestly interested in the welfare of the returned soldiers, and all possible efforts are being made to obtain congenial and lucrative employment for them. It is difficult at this time to forecast prospects for increased immigration to Canada, but our country will always be attractive to those who wish to follow agricultural pursuits particularly, and the resumption of immigration will gradually take place. We must have a desirable class of people, however, and our Governments have this fact in view."

Mr. Bogert intends sailing for Canada on Saturday, May 24, by the *Metagama*.

— * * —

The first aerial transportation company in Vancouver commenced business last week. A landing ground of 26 acres has been secured, and hangars are being erected. Flights can be made for pleasure or commercial purposes (says the *Times*). Three two-seater machines are available, with former members of the R.A.F. as pilots and mechanics.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

S. B. A. (West Laxington).—We have for-warded your letter.

CAMELEON (Devonport).—So far as we know no announcement to that effect has been made.

L. B. Y. (Pall Mall).—Re stop-over in Canada. Call and see Major W. H. Kippen, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 6, Hanover Square, W.1.

N. C. Q. (Paris, Ont.).—The gazetting referred to was republished in *Canada* just as it appeared in the *London Gazette*. The notice will be amended in a future issue of the official publication.

N. J. H. (Colne, Lancs.).—The delay is evidently caused at the Blackheath Depôt. Write them again asking if your papers have been received. If you do not receive any acknowledgment, we will take the matter up.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIBER (Eastbourne).—You can write to the Canadian official named if you so desire, but we do not see what he has to do with the matter. Probably you would derive more satisfaction by communicating with the Secretary, Overseas Ministry, 34, Grosvenor Street, London, W.

ANOTHER CANUCK IN R.A.F.—We do not see the Air Ministry Weekly Orders, and in any case the provisions contained therein are not applicable to the O.M.F.C. If you write to Capt. R. E. Lloyd Lott, C.A.F., Oxford Circus House, Oxford Street, W.1, he may be able to elucidate the points you raise.

CAUTIOUS (Kirkcaldy).—Both improved and unimproved farm lands in Manitoba are in increasing demand, particularly among United States farmers. There are unmistakable signs of forthcoming real estate activities in the three Prairie Provinces, but we advise you to act up to your non-de-plume and go warily.

J. B. (Belfast).—(1) If you served over three years and were married prior to discharge, you are entitled to £123 4s. 3d. (including Separation Allowance). (2) Provided you have filled up and returned the necessary form you should not have long to wait for the first instalment. (3) Yes.

A. H. C. (Bromley).—Routine Order No. 4,844, under date October 25, 1918, laid down that an additional outfit allowance of \$100 was to be paid annually to officers after completion of 12 months' service since the last payment of outfit allowance was due. We presume you are entitled to the allowance. Make application to your Q.M., or, failing him, to the O.C. your present unit.

OUT or TOUCH (Worcester).—(1) We presume you are entitled to a gratuity of £161 18s. 6d., which includes Separation Allowance. Of this sum you should receive £112 13s. 2d., and your wife the remainder. The gratuity is paid in two-monthly instalments. (2) You should join the United Kingdom Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, which has been formed to safeguard the rights of Canadians discharged in Great Britain.

GOOD SEEDING CONDITIONS

Reports from Western Canada show a continuation of exceptionally good seeding conditions, with an acreage even larger than that of last year, which has hitherto held the record. Manitoba reports a strong demand, especially from the United States, for farm lands in that Province. A shortage of farm labour is reported in Saskatchewan.

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SOME Photographers for the
Canadian Forces.

WE Specialise for Officers'
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CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING.

Government's Programme to be Continued.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, seated in the House of Commons on May 8 (says Reuter) that forty-five steel ships were being constructed in Canada at present, their tonnage being 254,000 and their cost being \$180 to \$215 per ton. The programme of building would be continued for two years by the Government, and would maintain in continuous employment the thirty thousand men in the shipbuilding trade and the ten thousand men in the steel industry who are at present at work on the vessels. In addition, thirty wooden ships were being built for the French Government.

A new trade service supplied by the Canadian Government's Mercantile Marine will be inaugurated at Montreal in a few days' time when the *Canadian Ranger* and the *Canadian Pioneer*, two 8,100-ton steamers built at Montreal for the Dominion authorities, will be put on the routes to West Indian and South American ports. It is expected that the new Government service will have twenty such steamers by midsummer.

MAGAZINES.

The articles in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for May (1916) include "Modern Japan" and "The Ancient Sea and Lake Basins of Central Italy."

In the April *Road and Gun in Canada* (15 cents) Bonnycastle Dale writes on "The Trapping Season of 1918 at Rice Lake." Cyril G. Ball on "From Calabogie to Schooner Lakes," and T. H. Hudson on "The Hudson Bay Region," while R. P. Lincoln contributes "Longe Jottings," and "On Making a Split Bamboo Fly Rod," and Lt. Col. Townsend Whelan "Twenty-Five Calibre Tests and Experiments."

Dr. W. T. Grenfell describes "My First Winter Trip, 1919," in *Toilers of the Deep* (3d.) for May, and "One Who Knows Him," pays a tribute to Dr. H. L. Paddon.

Overseas for May is an Empire Aviation number. The articles include "Girdling the Globe by Air," by G. Holt Thomas; "The Future of Aviation in Australasia," by Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes; "Flying Boats as a Link of Empire," by C. G. Grey; "Flying in South Africa," by S. F. Benda, and also a personal sketch of Admiral Lord Jellicoe by John Levealand.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND No. 129

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of the Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank or its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd June next, to Shareholders of record on 15th May, 1919.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 16th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, E.C.3,
22nd April, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 697 May 17, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

COBALT MINING PIONEERS.

The Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Company, the original pioneers of Cobalt Camp, are surrendering their charter, in accordance with a pre-arranged plan to form an operating company known as the Hudson Bay Mining Company. The old company (says the *Daily Record*) was originally incorporated by a number of New Liskeard business men prior to the discovery of silver at Cobalt. The first dividend of 200 per cent. was disbursed in 1905, and was the first Cobalt dividend ever paid. Shares in the company of the par value of \$1 at one time rose for a few cents, but rose afterwards to \$300 in value.

CONCERTS.

Re-appearance of Mme. Donalds.

Mme. Donalds, the famous Canadian soprano, is making a welcome reappearance in London this month. She will give three vocal recitals at the Aeolian Hall, along with M. Miesha-Leon, the Danish tenor, on Thursday, May 22; Wednesday, May 23; and Thursday, June 5, at 3 p.m.

Mme. Donalds (whose original name was Lightfoot) was born in Montreal, and studied at the Royal Victoria College there. It was to the fact that this institution was founded by Lord Strathcona (then Sir Donald Smith) that she owed her professional name. She afterwards studied under several celebrated teachers in Paris, and eventually made her debut in Nice in "Manon."

STEEL MERGER REFUSED.

Sir Robert Borden has cabled that the prospective merger of the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company will not be allowed, on the ground that the British authorities will not permit the extensive iron-ore deposits belonging to the former company to pass out of British control.

Such a result was feared, as the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company is controlled by Americans.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

The report of the Canada Food Board for 1918 provides adequate information on the work done by the Dominion in helping out the Mother Country and the Allies when food supplies became so straitened. Wheat, meat, fat and sugar were the main articles in which great shortages occurred—and in each case the report shows how the Dominion economised in home use, then used substitutes and went short herself, in order to provide an ever increasing quantity for export. This was only done by public goodwill, loyal Press backing and thorough organisation to conserve supplies and increase production. The report gives general details on the above points—how control was maintained, prices regulated, and organisations for greater production set on foot, and a separate section gives reports on separate commodities.

Telegrams
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Naval, Military and
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May 17, 1919

C.P.R. MEETING.

President Criticizes State Ownership.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, the president, in his address to the shareholders at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held in Montreal on May 7, stated that the results of the year's operations were on the whole satisfactory, notwithstanding the shrinkage in net earnings owing to the extraordinary increase in wages and cost of materials. The financial position of the company at the end of the fiscal year was on the whole extremely gratifying. The directors considered that a reasonable amount of additional branch line construction should be gone on with when the conditions warranted it and the necessary statutory authority was obtainable.

Unprecedented Conditions

In this connection, said the President, the country was faced with conditions unprecedented in the recent history of Canada. The national railways and the Canadian Pacific were the only large companies with resources sufficient to provide additional railway facilities to any substantial extent. Serious blunders in railway policy had resulted in the Government being required to assume the ownership of some 11,400 miles of railway, with the prospect of the acquisition of an additional 6,400 miles. When this acquisition had been accomplished the principal competing systems in Canada would be the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways. He had no fear of Government ownership, but Government ownership, apparently, had some fears of private competition under equal conditions. It had recently been found necessary to give the national railways privileges in the matter of construction not enjoyed by private companies, and to exempt them from complying in other respects with the existing laws. He sincerely trusted that this policy of making one law for the national railways and one for the Canadian Pacific and other private enterprises would neither be continued nor extended, because nothing would be more calculated to destroy confidence in Canadian railway enterprise.

Land Sales and Immigration.

The returns from sales of land during the fiscal year just closed had been the largest in the history of the company, continued Mr. Beatty, and it was a matter of great gratification that the incessant activities of the company in the matter of the sale and colonisation of lands and the promotion of immigration to Canada had had such far-reaching and beneficial results. As a direct consequence of the efforts of the company more than 21,000,000 acres of land had been sold to settlers, and more than half a million settlers had been induced to come to Canada and settle in the Canadian West. The contribution to the Exchequer of the country has been thereby increased by many millions. With the return to peace conditions he should expect a considerable increase in immigration, and with the vigorous development of the country's natural resources and the necessary extension of the markets of Canada they had every reason for confidence in the future prosperity of the country. Even though the present year might be one during which the commercial expansion may be only moderate, the directors looked forward with confidence to the development of the transatlantic and transpacific steamship business of the company, particularly the latter, and adequate provision for the needs of the immediate future have been made.

Tribute to Lord Shaughnessy.

Mr. Beatty concluded with a tribute to Lord Shaughnessy, saying:—"Great as has been the success of Lord Shaughnessy's administration of the company's affairs, viewed from a purely commercial standpoint, greater still has been the influence and force of his personal character and ideals and his high sense of duty on the officers and men of the company, with the result that the Canadian Pacific enjoys an esprit and an ambition for efficiency among all ranks unequalled in any corporation in the world. Not only was his administration extraordinarily successful, and he leaves the property in excellent physical condition, but he created an organisation the ambition of which is to utilise that property for the benefit of the country and the shareholders."

CANADA AND SIBERIA

Conditions for Trade Unfavourable.

The time for active relations between Canada and Siberia is not yet ripe, wrote Mr. W. E. Playfair, the official correspondent with the Canadian Forces in Siberia. There exists in this country a great need for certain Canadian products, especially farm implements and parts thereof, in this period of reconstruction, but the machinery for carrying on business is out of commission.

Many men are making fortunes to-day, but it is in the line of speculation. Anybody who brings to the country a cargo of certain lines of goods, shoes, clothing, machinery, for example, can sell them for cash and make an immense profit. But the credit fabric is broken down, precluding business on a large scale. The rapid decline of the rouble in value makes business operations risky, and lack of transportation to the interior confines transactions at the present time to the coast city of Vladivostok.

Col. John S. Dennis, C.M.G., chairman of the Canadian Economic Commission to Siberia and Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross (who has just returned to Canada), says:—"To meet the immediate needs of the people of Siberia there is a great field for certain classes of Canadian goods—manu-

CATALOGUES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Vancouver, B.C., Mr. J. J. Shadler, desires to be equipped with catalogues and other trade literature of British manufacturers for purposes of reference by local importers. Mr. Shadler, whose address is P.O. Drawer 750, Victoria, B.C., wishes to form as complete a library as possible, and he is prepared to make a special feature of such publications.

Manufacturers and others in this country who wish to avail themselves of this offer should have the *Board of Trade Journals* communicate with Mr. Shadler direct, enclosing copies of their catalogues and other trade publications for filing in his office, and particularly of catalogues relating to machinery, hardware of all kinds, china and glass wares, electric appliances, and more specially machinery relating to unit lighting systems that can be adapted to farmhouses, buildings, etc.

* *

CHEAP LIGHT MOTOR CARS FOR CANADA.

A well-known firm of agents at Vancouver, with offices at Toronto, San Francisco, Seattle



Photograph

READY FOR GUARD DUTY, "E" COY. 6TH RESERVE BATTALION, SEAFORTH.

[C. R. A. Wade.

factured goods. But it is absolutely of no use to encourage the sending of shipments from Canada for a number of reasons. In the first place, the congestion at Vladivostok is so great that there is no possibility of handling goods landed from vessels at the port. Then, again, it is impossible to get the goods up country owing to the terrible congestion of the railways. The third objection, and it is as serious as either of the others, is that there is need of some financial system in the country so that shippers will be guaranteed payment. With these points in view the Commission is confining its efforts at present to securing data as to the character of goods that will be needed in the country, and possible methods of distributing these when they have been received.

* *

Exportable Canadian cheese in the present season is to be purchased by the British Ministry of Food.

ÆOLIAN HALL.

Mme. DONALDA

The Famous Canadian Prima Donna (her re-appearance in London), and the Celebrated Danish Tenor.

M. MISCH-LEON

(Principal Tenor, Grand Opera, Paris, Monte Carlo, &c.), an INCOMPARABLE SINGER OF SONGS, who will give an interesting Selection of Scandinavian Melodies, Ancient and Modern. (His First Appearance in London).

THREE VOCAL RECITALS.

Thursday, May 22, Wednesday, May 28, Thursday, June 5, at 3 p.m.

At the Piano—Mr. HAROLD CRAXTON.
Chappell Piano. Tickets, 12s., 5s., 9d., 3s.

1185 & TILLET, 19, Hanover Square, W. 4156 Maxfau

and Chicago, claim that there is an opening in Canada for a standardised cheap motor car, and that they, together with other interests, would place an initial order for 5,000. They are therefore anxious to discover a United Kingdom manufacturer who could turn out a suitable car for Canadian requirements which would be able to compete with a make that has been allowed to almost monopolise the market. The planning and putting into practical operation of an effective selling organisation, they claim, could be done comparatively quickly. If the car is properly designed, and will land at the various distributing centres in Canada at a price which gives equal value to what is now being secured by another cheap make, then the quantities that can be disposed of will be large. The firm would give adequate guarantees to a reliable manufacturer.

The factors influencing competition in the Canadian market for such a car, together with further particulars of the scheme suggested by the applicants, may (says the *Board of Trade Journal*) be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade.

* *

Canadian Express Company employees been awarded an eight hour day, and a month additional salary.

Under an Order in Council admitting duty free farm tractors valued up to \$1,400, over 15,000 tractors entered Canada from the United States during the fourteen months ended March last.

Mr. P. T. Barnes, the U.S. Wheat Controller, announces that negotiations have been completed for bringing 4,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to the United States for distribution to the mills.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Foster, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mr. W. L. Giverny. (Telephone: Victoria 8350).
Emigration Office. Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. C. O'Connell, 1112, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285).

Province of Alberta.

Agent-General.—Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2836).

Province of British Columbia.

Acting Agent-General.—Mr. P. C. Wade, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266).

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581).

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howland, 67A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299).

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Brig.-Gen. R. B. Manley, Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793).

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pellier, King's House, 35 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612).

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

Allan, W. R., Winnipeg—Hawwood House, Hanover Square, W.
Allen, John, Winnipeg—Rubens Hotel, Buckingham Palace, W.
Anderson, Lt.-Col. W. K. K. (C.A.M.C.), Fernie, B.C.—Royal Anchor Hotel, Liphook, Hants.
Anderson, F. J., Winnipeg—Beacon Hotel, Crowborough.
Ashley, W. S., Grand Forks, B.C.—1st Res. Bn., Seaforth.
Atwood, Capt. J. C., Grand Forks, B.C.—Bramshott.

Bate, Col. F. (10th Bn.), Calgary—Parson's Green, S.W.6.
Beeson, R. M. H., Clayburn, B.C.—Seaforth.
Blanchard, G. W., New York—Beacon Hotel, Crowborough.
Bridge, Cyril, 46th Bn., Prince Albert, Sask.—c/o Alberta Government Office.
Bridges, Capt. E. B. (R.A.M.C.), St. John—King George Hospital.
Brooks, Lt. A. J. (26th Bn.), St. John—Perkins Bull Hospital.
Buckley, F. L., Vancouver, 23, Kensington Court Mansions.
Bullock, R. M. P., London, Ont.—75th Bn., Bramshott.

Caddell, Capt. W., Lachine, P.Q.—c/o Col. Caddell, D.D.T., War Office.
Carmichael, T. P., Vancouver—1st Res. Bn., Seaforth.
Connolly, Capt. M. G. (R.A.N.V.C.), Edmonton—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Corbould, Major G. B., New Westminster—Seaforth.
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Dowd, Sgt. J. A., Ottawa—Shaftesbury Hotel.
Dunsterley, Lt. J. C. (R.E.), Cowichan Station, B.C.—c/o Cox & Co., London.

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Fuller, Lt. Frank, Vancouver—316, Brixton Road, E.W.

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Saturday, May 31—Belge.
Saturday, June 7—Baltic.

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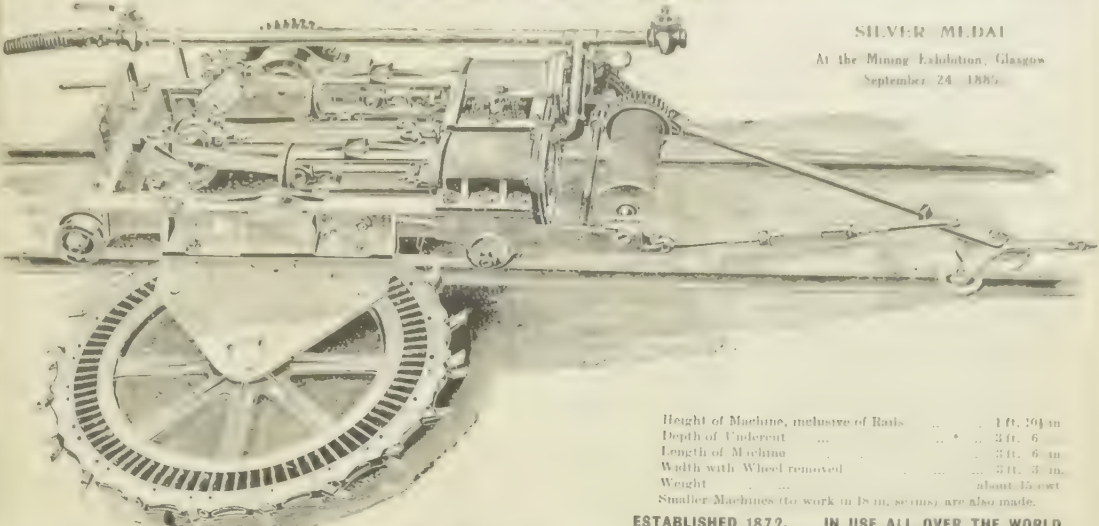
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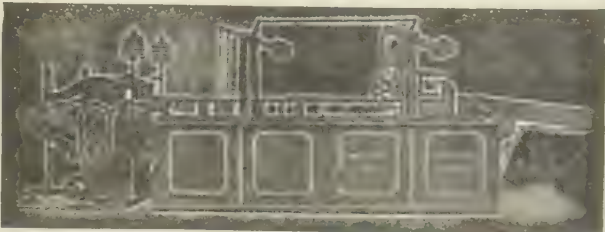
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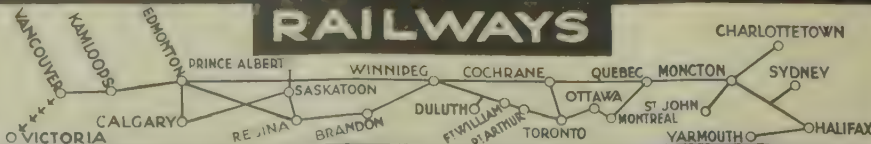
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	1918.	1917.
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Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,575
Totals	\$41,083,000	\$37,010,312

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Registration of Deeds, Mort-
gages, etc.**CREDIT REPORTS AND COL-
LECTIONS.** TRANSPORTA-
TION Customs, Brokers, Ship-
ping Notes, Railway Fares and
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GUIDE.** CUSTOMS INFOR-
MATION.**DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT REPORTS.****NATURAL RESOURCES.** Agri-
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Forest Products, Fur Trade and
Fur Farming, Mining, Water
Powers.**GENERAL INFORMATION.**
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No. 698

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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
WITH THE CAVALRY BRIGADE (PHOTOGRAPHS)	211
SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON THE PEACE TERMS	215
COLOURS FOR ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS	215, 221
A LETTER FROM CANADA	216
CANADA CLUB DINNER	217
TWO MORE CANADIAN V.C.'S	219
CANADA'S OVERSEAS FORCES: NOTES	221
PERSONAL	223
SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA (PHOTOGRAPHS)	224, 225
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	227
MILITARY MEDALS FOR CANADIANS	229
FROM EAST TO WEST	231, 234
CANADIAN FINANCE	232, 233, 234, 237
CANADIAN MILITARY BASEBALL LEAGUE	239

THE PART OF THE DOMINIONS.

THE fine part which Canada has played in the war was fittingly acknowledged on Tuesday night in the presence of the Commander of the Corps, when General Currie was the guest of the Canada Club. An equally warm tribute, and one which will be as much appreciated, was paid by Mr. Bonar Law at the Empire Parliamentary Association luncheon to Sir Robert Borden last week. He went still further when, speaking as the representative of the Government of the Motherland, he expressed the belief that, without the aid of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, our victory could not have been achieved. During the course of that fierce struggle many things happened which Germany did not count upon when she opened it. It is doubtful whether she ever reckoned at all upon the participation of Britain, but at any rate she never dreamed that so many hundreds of thousands of men would flock from Overseas to the side of the Motherland when danger threatened. It has been said on more than one occasion that the Kaiser has done more to consolidate the Empire than anyone else. Assuredly the Germans know to-day, as well as any, the reality of the supreme effort in co-operation which the war brought about.

It was the logical, indeed the only, conclusion that the Dominions who had taken such a prominent part on the battlefield should be equally to the fore in the council chamber in discussing the terms of peace. Their delegates have been in Paris, not by favour, but as a matter of right. And they have been there not as dependent States, but as self-governing nations. Their representa-

tives have taken as great a share in the negotiations, as Mr. Bonar Law said, as any other British statesman, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Lloyd George himself. On the various Commissions and Sub-Commissions which have been looking into the complicated details of the peace terms that have now been delivered to the Germans, they have done conspicuous service. Although not actually among the number of the Big Four, they have been members of the plenary Peace Conference, and have had a voice in the framing of the League of Nations, which it is hoped will have such an important bearing upon the future relationships of the nations. Still more significant is the fact that on the actual Peace Treaty will appear the signatures of the Dominion statesmen side by side with those of the Mother Country and of the Allied Powers.

As Mr. Bonar Law put it, this is a great thing, and we must take care that this lesson is not lost in the years that are to come. The Peace Conference has, like the war, furnished an example in co-operation under the most difficult conditions, that should not be set aside when the years of peace have returned. The Empire, like the world, can never be the same again. At the Imperial Cabinet Board the Dominion statesmen have met as "counsellors of his Majesty." In Paris there has been "equality of nationhood within the Empire," and nothing less can take its place in the days to come. The Dominions have proved their power and their influence, not only in Imperial but in international politics, and they can never be gainsaid. Their relationship with the Mother Country must in many ways be different from what it was before. What that is to be it is too soon to know, but it must be established with more or less definiteness before very long. Sir Robert Borden expressed the hope that next year will see the holding of the great constitutional conference foreshadowed in 1917, in which the terms of that relationship will be set forth. He is not one who sees in any of the developments of the Paris negotiations a danger of disintegration of the Empire; he rather sees in the happenings of the past five years a tightening of the ties that bind its component parts together, and prays that the relationship of the British Empire will be an example to that greater society of nations which is now coming into being. If it be not so, the lesson of the war, learnt at so dear a cost by Canada not least among the nations of the world, will have been in vain.

—**—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Sir Robert Borden.

The part of Sir Robert Borden's speech on Friday of last week referring to the Peace Conference has attracted much attention in the Mother Country. Whatever views may have been expressed by a small section of Canadians as to the Prime Minister's long stay in Paris, there is no doubt that his assistance and counsel were greatly appreciated by the British Government. The general opinion in this country was well reflected in some of the editorial columns of last Saturday's papers.

The *Times* remarked that no one would be surprised at Mr. Bonar Law's tribute to Sir Robert Borden's influence, and added: "What is not realised enough is the personal cost at which Sir Robert Borden and the other Dominion Prime Ministers and Ministers come to this country for long visits on the business of the Empire. . . . There is also far too little understanding, in both the Dominion and here, of the necessity for these meetings of the political leaders of the Empire." The *Morning Post* said:—

The Dominion which gave her sons so freely to the Empire also lent us her Prime Minister, who has worked both here and in Paris, loyally and ungrudgingly, in the true Imperial spirit, not for Canada only, but for the Empire. His many friends and admirers in England will unite to thank both Canada and Sir Robert Borden for these services.

The *Daily Telegraph* said:—

Sir Robert Borden takes back with him to Canada the admiration and esteem of all his brother statesmen of Great Britain and the Dominions Overseas. It has been a heavy circumstance for our Commonwealth of Nations that a man of his cool courage and high ideals was Prime Minister of Canada when the Great War broke out. . . . We hope that the intimate personal association set up between Sir Robert Borden and the British Government

not be broken until the Imperial Constitution has been firmly established on its new lines of development.

Mr. Asquith and Preference. Mr. Asquith, professing to speak for all Liberals, took occasion last week to denounce the policy of Imperial Preference, and ridiculed as a "trumpery affair" the small beginnings of Preference introduced by Mr. Chamberlain into the Budget.

Mr. Asquith appears as a spokesman of the Free Trade, Little Englander party, who even after these shattering years of war seem to have learnt nothing and to have forgotten nothing. He asked his audience "whether anyone thinks this war was fought over the cause of Imperial Preference?" To this might be replied that had the far-sighted policy of Joseph Chamberlain been adopted and the whole Empire thereby welded into a self-contained, self-supporting Commonwealth of Nations, the commercial attacks of the Hun on our key industries would have been prevented, and the great war would either never have taken place or the overthrow of Germany would have been far more quickly and easily accomplished. With the new demands of labour and the changed industrial conditions, the policy of the Manchester School is destructive alike to the interests of labour in the Mother Country and all hope of a strong and united Empire.

The Canada Club Dinner. When the merchants of London and others interested in Canada's trade met together 60 years ago to discuss their common interests, and thus founded the Canada Club, they little thought that in the year 1910 the Club, largely grown in influence and numbers, would meet in a palatial and yet unbuilt tavern to entertain the Commander of a great Canadian Army under the presidency of a Prince of the Blood, and that one of the guests would be the Heir Apparent who had served on the staff of the Canadian Corps.

The dinner of the Club on Tuesday night was in many ways the most noteworthy and important in its history. A most representative gathering met under the President, the Duke of Connaught, to entertain the Prince of Wales, many famous British Generals and statesmen, and to do honour to General Sir Arthur Currie. Nothing could exceed the sincerity and warm feeling expressed by the Duke in his references to the Canadian people, and to the Commander of the Canadian Corps. The Prince of Wales, in a most happy speech, referred to the many friendships he had made during his service with the Corps, and to the new friendships he hoped to make during his approaching visit to Canada.

The Canadian Soldier. Sir Arthur Currie, in a very thoughtful and earnest speech, discussed with great insight the various traits which had made the Canadian soldier so efficient in the Field, and so justly feared by the enemy, and based on these the grounds of his conviction that these fine traits, developed and tempered by hardship and discipline, would be turned to good use on his return to civil life. In the progress of his speech General Currie disclosed to his audience the possession of qualities which not only had led to his success as a military commander, but foretold great influence in the public life of Canada, should he so desire.

It was clearly shown at this dinner, at which so many representative Canadians were present, that, as Sir George Perley very truly observed, the Monarchy is the keystone of the Empire, which owns allegiance to one King and to one Flag.

St. George's Day in Canada. On the recent anniversary of the patron saint of England, Canon Shatford, who was one of the best-known of the Canadian clergymen at the Front, preaching at his church in Montreal, made a strong plea for the wider observance of St. George's Day. "There is some tendency," he said, "towards a drifting away, even towards independence. My four-year experience overseas has left no doubt in my mind that the future destiny of Canada, her happiness, her prosperity, and her share in world affairs depend on her remaining in the Empire."

These wise and timely words express the same thought that was uttered with equal earnestness by General Currie at a recent dinner when he was the guest of the Canadian Pay Corps.

In reviewing with some detail the enormous burden which Great Britain had carried in the war, a burden far greater than was achieved or even attempted by any other people, Canon Shatford dwelt on the unstinted help she had given to all her allies. He urged his fellow countrymen to guard most jealously the tie with the Motherland of which they justly had so much reason to be proud; urged them to "watch with suspicion every thought or action that would tend to weaken those ties," and declared that the best way Canada can show thank to the Motherland is by so developing the public life of Canada that the Motherland shall be proud of her Motherhood.

The habit of wearing the rose throughout the Empire on St. George's Day as a symbol of the ties of race and tradition is one which cannot be too widely encouraged.

Canadian V.C.'s. It looked as if all the V.C.s. gained during the war had been announced, but a *London Gazette* supplement published last week has added three more to the list. Among these are a captain in the 7th Canadian Battalion and a second lieutenant of the Royal Irish Rifles (unfortunately mortally wounded), who was in a Canadian bank before the war, and came overseas with the 31st Battalion. This brings the number of Victoria Crosses gained by members of the O.M.F.C. during the war up to 62, and in the case of others with Canadian associations up to 14.

The award of Capt. Bellew's V.C. is all the more striking because of the fact that it was won at the Second Battle of Ypres in April, 1915, but this long lapse of time is explained by the fact that he was taken prisoner while making such a gallant stand against the enemy, and it is only recently that prisoners of war have become eligible for decorations. In respect of this delay, it will rank with the case of Piper Richardson, of the 16th Battalion, who played his company over the top, and later, when detailed to take back a wounded comrade and some prisoners, returned for his pipes, which he had left behind—never to be seen again. His heroism took place at Regina Trench on the Somme, on October 8, 1916, and his V.C. was not gazetted until more than two years afterwards.

Acts of Gallantry. One matter with regard to the award of honours which is exercising the minds of a good many Canadian officers, now that they are either on their way home or are scheduled for sailing, is as to when the details of the deeds for which awards are made are going to be published. Several lists of winners of D.S.O.s and M.C.s have recently been gazetted, with the intimation that "The acts of gallantry for which the decorations have been awarded will be announced in the *London Gazette* as early as practicable."

When this will be found "practicable" it is impossible to say, but the delay does not show much consideration for the officers concerned, who are not likely to see the *London Gazette* when they return to Canada. The War Office might certainly hurry up with this matter. These Canadians, however, need not worry unduly, for if they continue to read *Canada* regularly—as we hope they all intend to do!—they will find the official announcement published in due course.

Titles. A shrewd and sensible letter on the subject of titles, which has been disturbing the legislators at Ottawa, appeared in a recent issue of *The Times*, by "A Canadian." The writer protests that the recommendations of the Committee of the Canadian House of Commons, if carried into effect, must unfavourably affect Canada's integrity as a nation, leading towards greater assimilation of the ideals and habits of thought of the American Republic, and to the mere worship of wealth, "the millionaire" being the one title left. "Shall Canada," he writes, "make such confession of weakness, of want of faith in herself and her representative Government, as to say she cannot even with

safeguards be trusted to name for honour, honourable men?"

Although the majority of the Press in Canada appears wholeheartedly to denounce the bearing of any titles by Canadians which are conferred through London, the minority of the Press, which includes the *Montreal Gazette*, the *Ottawa Journal*, and the *Mail and Empire*, in differing from the abolitionists show a shrewder knowledge of human nature, and it would seem to us a higher conception of the dignity of Canadian citizenship, because, as these journals point out, the legislation asked for at Ottawa would make all Canadians in future ineligible to receive those distinctions which are general throughout all the other parts of the British Empire.

* * *

The Great Winnipeg Strike

We are sure no Canadian at present on this side of the Atlantic can have read the cablegrams relating to the great Winnipeg strike without feelings of keen regret. A strike of building and metal trade workers led to the calling out of others by the local Trades and Labour Council, and a general hold-up has followed, it being estimated at the time of writing that over 30,000 men and women are on strike. The result is that the whole commercial life of the city has been disorganised and all industry has been paralysed.

According to one message, the Dominion Minister of Labour at first declared that the Government could not take action because conciliation and arbitration had been declined, the view being taken that the whole principle of collective bargaining is at stake. Rumours of Bolshevik influence and an attempt to set up a Soviet Government emphasise the necessity for a full enquiry into the strike as well as a firm handling of the situation. The only satisfactory feature appears to be that the returned soldiers, while sympathising with the objects of the strike, have pledged themselves to "use every legitimate means to preserve law and order." It is only a pity that they could not have prevented the whole community from being penalised by a section.

Canadian Representatives in London.

We have given space in our correspondence columns to a letter which voices a sentiment which is not only held very generally among the great number of Canadians who have passed through London during the last five years, but is also strongly felt among the business community in Canada. There must, of course, be a great extension of the representation of Canadian interests in London, and a strengthening of the official staffs under the changed conditions resulting from the war.

It has been rumoured for some time that Sir George Perley is anxious to return to his home in Ottawa, and enjoy a rest from the unremitting and arduous duties which have pressed so heavily upon him during the years of war. The names mentioned by our correspondent suggest interesting possibilities.

* * *

A Hint to Canadian Paper Mills.

During the war we had occasion to comment more than once on the gross profiteering in paper on the part of British manufacturers, which was largely assisted by the extraordinarily inept methods of the Paper Commission. Since the Armistice, owing to the efforts of the Canadian Trade Mission under Mr. Lloyd Harris, and pressure brought by members of the House of Commons, restrictions on imports of paper from Canada have been removed. Almost immediately this was done, the paper interests got together, and, with the assistance of the Board of Trade, have successfully shackled the consumer, who is now bound and delivered into their hands.

As the British mills greatly fear competition from Canada, it is said that they are endeavouring to avert this by bribing the Canadian mills with an offer of high prices for pulp if they will refrain from exporting paper. It will be very shortsighted policy indeed if the Canadian paper manufacturers accept this bribe. There is an enormous market open for them in England and on the Continent for all classes of paper. They can get their makes and their brands widely known and build up an important

trade, but if they confine themselves to the shipment of pulp they will acquire no reputation or goodwill for their products among consumers in Europe. Canadian manufacturers should bestir themselves to sell newsprint and book and coated papers as well as kraft and many other qualities of paper for which there is a large demand, on the British market without delay. If this is done at once, later on, when the Scandinavian and other European mills are competing in England, the Canadian product will be already firmly established, and with the advantage of the preferential duty will easily hold its market.

— * * —

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

Southampton Strike Delays Work of Repatriation.

The strike of tug-boat crews at Southampton, which has lasted for nearly two weeks, has necessarily created delays in the sailings from that port, with a resultant slowing-down in the work of repatriating Canadian soldiers.

The *Aquitania*, which had on board Sir Robert Borden and 6,000 Canadian troops, followed the example of the *Olympic* a week ago, and did without the assistance of tugs. The gigantic vessel—she is 901 ft. long—had to be turned bow on to the river to make the commencement of her voyage possible but the feat was successfully performed, although the operation took nearly two and a half hours. The success of the commander's daring seamanship enabled the *Aquitania* to leave only two days late.

The following sailings have (in addition to the *Aquitania*) occurred since we last went to press:—

May 14, *Minnehaha*, for Halifax, with about 2,500 troops from Witley; *Bohemian*, for Halifax, with 29 officers and 1,631 other ranks from Kinnel Park; *Granipian*, for Quebec, 29 officers and 295 other ranks from Buxton, together with 603 women and children, and 43 babies. Among the passengers, also, were 270 officers and men (with their dependents) from the British repatriation camp at Winchester. Other men repatriated from Winchester sailed for New York by the *Ulna*.

On the 19th, the *Gedrie* and the *Regina* sailed, with a total of approximately 5,500 Second Division troops.

— * * —

A Committee of the Dominion House of Commons is considering the advisability of an increase in soldiers' pensions.

Major Ashton, of the Soldier Settlement Board, states that well over \$500,000 has been loaned to returned soldiers in Saskatchewan, \$1,000,000 in Alberta, and \$1,055,000 in Manitoba.

The latest reports show that the returned soldiers are now eagerly applying for the advantages of the Soldier Settlement scheme. Ten thousand applications have been received to date, of which nearly seven thousand have been approved so far.

It is announced in an Army Council Instruction that the decorations and medals of Allied Powers or Powers associated with Great Britain during the war do not carry any financial benefits when conferred on British military personnel.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or 8s. for 86 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

WINTERS.—At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on May 1, the wife of Maj. G. A. Winters, No. 16 Field Ambulance, C.E.F., Siberia, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HIPWELL—OLIVER.—On May 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, by Capt. Wallace, Capt. Frederick Hipwell, C.A.M.C., to Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oliver, Toronto, Canada.

MACLEOD—MACDONELL.—On Wednesday, April 30, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, Beverly Stuart, son of the late Hon. Donald and Mrs. MacIntyre of Hamilton, Ont., to Gertrude Amelia, widow of Capt. R. D. Macdonnell, daughter of the late James Lockhart and Mrs. Lockhart, of Toronto.

DEATHS.

BENLAND.—On May 8, 1919, at Northolt, Capt. Bernard Paul Gascoigne Benland, M.C., R.A.F., son of the late Canon Benland, Rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., and Mrs. Benland, in his 22nd year.

HUGHES.—On May 11, at Winnipeg, George Osborne Hughes, M.D., London, in his 60th year.

JOHNSTONE.—On May 7, at 64, Hitherfield Road, Streatham, London, Agnes Barbara Duncan Johnstone, daughter of the late James William Johnstone, Equity Judge, of Halifax, N.S.

In Memoriam.

ROBERTSON.—In proud and loving memory of Robert Ward Shephard Robertson, Lt., Royal West Surrey Regiment, attached 19th Machine Gun Company, who fell in action, May 27, 1917, near Arras, aged 35 years.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates: A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, \$5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for payment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON PEACE TERMS.

The Dominions and the Conference—The Empire and the League of Nations

SIR ROBERT BORDEN was on Friday of last week the guest of the Empire Parliamentary Association (United Kingdom Branch) at a luncheon at the House of Commons. Mr. Bonar Law presided, and among other present were the Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead), Lord Finlay, Sir Donald Macleay, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir Harry Bennett, Col. Amery, Sir George Perley, Sir Edgar Bowring, Mr. Lloyd Harris and Mr. Howard d'Egville (secretary).

Canadians' Brave Deeds.

Mr. Bonar Law, in proposing the toast of "Our Guest," recalled the fact that Sir Robert Borden had been the guest of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the early days of the war, shortly after the Second Battle of Ypres, when the deeds of the Canadian soldiers sent a thrill of pride and glory from one end of Canada to the other. "At that battle," he said, "the Canadian soldiers asserted the mature manhood of the Canadian nation, and I think it is not inaccurate to say

conditions would be so altered that such an agony would occur in the history of the world. The fact that we had the war had not, in his judgment, altered our attitude to the League of Nations. He was certain that the war settled down it would play a real part in the history of the world. However much one hoped for a permanent peace, among all the problems, difficulties in front of us, there was none which was so vital and so serious as that every statesman and the whole people throughout the Empire should realise that, as the Empire had been one throughout the war, it must be one in the years to come. A great step, greater probably than we realised, had been taken forward in that direction—the creation of a British Imperial Cabinet. The part it had played in the war could not be exaggerated, and we must take care that in the time to come it became a reality and not merely a name in the future Government of the Empire. In London, when the Imperial Prime Ministers were present they took in every respect an equal part in the conduct of the war. In Paris, during the last four months, as members of the British War Delegation, they had taken a part as great as any member except, perhaps, that of the Prime Minister, in moulding peace.

"That," exclaimed Mr. Bonar Law, "is a great thing, and we must take care that that lesson is not lost in the years that are to come. It is not merely that they have taken part as representatives of those Dominions, their value as counsellors of his Majesty in these discussions has been such as it is impossible to exaggerate. In all the negotiations during the war and in connection with peace, there is no one on whose sound judgment and on whose far-sighted wisdom we have had more reason to rely than upon our guest to-day."

Ready to Do their Duty.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN acknowledged, in the first place, with the deepest sincerity and feeling, the tribute which Mr. Bonar Law had paid to the soldiers who had come from the shores of Canada to do their duty in the war. He did indeed feel that they had done their duty, and an additional reason for being proud of them was that, of the 600,000 men who took up arms, well over 200,000 were born in the British Isles. "I am very proud and very happy indeed," said Sir Robert, "that they were found worthy to fight alongside their kinsmen of these Isles and from all the Dominions of the Empire. I am perfectly confident that, if ever the like need should arise again, the men of this Empire, whether here or beyond the seas, will be quite ready and prompt to do their duty."

Proceeding to speak of the Peace Treaty, Sir Robert mentioned that he had been in Paris during the past four months—indeed, he had been in this country or France for nine and a half months out of the past twelve—engaged in affairs connected with the war or negotiations for peace. Speaking of the time that had been occupied by the Peace Conference, he said that it ought to be considered from the point of view of what had actually taken place. He suggested that some idea might be had of the difficulties involved, if they were to select 100 members of the Canadian House of Commons and some from the Senate—or, in respect of the Mother Country, 100 or 150 from the House of Commons and some from the House of Lords—and set them to solve within four months some of the most difficult problems before the country to-day. He did not think that period would be excessive for reaching a final and unanimous conclusion; and the conditions were far more complicated in the case of the thirty-two nations represented in Paris. If he might venture to tell them a very great secret, it would be this—that human nature was really very much the same in a Peace Conference as anywhere else!

The Miracle of the Peace Treaty.

"The Peace Treaty has been hailed in some quarters," continued Sir Robert, "with very pronounced criticism. It has been met with doubt and hesitation in other quarters. But I think, on the whole, it has been hailed with very deep satisfaction. I do not believe that the Treaty of Peace as it has been presented to the Germans is absolutely satisfactory to the representatives of any one of the 32 nations. Why? Because, without concessions, without infinite patience, and without the most remarkable effort (and of these things those most in touch with the Conference are thoroughly conscious) it would have been impossible to have any peace at all, or to have the Allied nations united in the terms of peace which should be presented to Germany. The miracle is not that there was reluctance or, perhaps, hesitation on the part of the representatives of some of the nations to adopt and accept the terms which eventually were made public. The miracle is that you should get the representatives of 32 nations such as I have described united to present to the Germans a treaty of peace such as has been presented as their unanimous decision. In



PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT PRESENTS COLOURS TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS (SEE PAGE 221).

Photograph: Farrington Photo Co.

that the pride which was felt in Canada was hardly, if at all, greater than the thrill which went through the whole of the United Kingdom.

"Within my own memory," he went on, "there was a controversy as to whether the Dominions were, or could be, a source of strength to the Mother Country. We know better now, and the world knows better. When we look back on the long agony of the war, when we remember the vicissitudes and uncertainty which surrounded it, I myself believe that, without the aid of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, our victory could not have been achieved. Without counting the glorious part which was taken by India and the efforts of the Crown Colonies, it is a fact that the self-governing Dominions alone raised a million and a half troops in support of the Empire and the Allies. They sent overseas more than a million of these troops, and the world knows that their value was in their quality quite as much as in their numbers. Perhaps one would have a better idea of what it all means if I made a comparison. Of these numbers Canada alone raised 600,000 men. During the whole period of the struggle with Napoleon, from the beginning of the Peninsular War in 1808 up to and including the battle of Waterloo, the casualties of all British forces were under 190,000 men. The casualties of Canada alone in this war have been considerably over 200,000.

Problems of the Future.

"The war was over," proceeded Mr. Bonar Law, "but it had left behind it problems in every country more difficult to face than any they had to face during the war. While the war went on the one hope stronger than any other throughout the British Empire was that the result of it would be that

some quarters it is said that the terms are too severe. I'm doubly, they are severe. But, on the other hand, who can see the ravages of the war, as most of us have seen them, in France and Belgium and think that they are too severe? On the other hand, there are those who would have pushed the severity of these terms beyond all reasonable limits. It has been thought wise to accept a middle course.

Mr. Bonar Law has referred to the relations of the Dominions and the Mother Country, the relations of all the nations of the Empire, during the past four or five years, and he has spoken in terms of confidence and optimism as to what those relations will be in the future. I heartily agree with what he has said. Two years ago we met in the Imperial War Conference, in the summer of 1917, and, without attempting to lay down in very definite terms what the future relations of the nations of this Empire should be, we did reach the unanimous conclusion—accepted at that time without the slightest hesitation by the Government of the United Kingdom—that the future of this Empire must be based on one great principle alone—and that is: Equality of nationhood within the British Empire.

Equal Nationhood within the Empire.

There has been formed in Paris, and its constitution is included in the Treaty of Peace, a Society of Nations. I join most heartily in all that Mr. Bonar Law has said as to the hope that he bases on the foundation of that Union of Nations for the peace of the world. It would have been impossible for the representatives of these nations to go back to their homes without giving those who have borne the sacrifice and horror of the war some hope that such things shall not be in years to come. Within the limits of the group of nations which constitute the British Empire there is a very good exemplar of what the world-wide League of Nations may be, and it is for us within this Commonwealth of British nations, within this more intimate Society of Nations which is known as the British Empire, to accomplish the working out of that task in such a manner as may be not only an example, but an assistance to that wider Society of Nations which has just been founded in Paris. Equal nationhood within the British Empire—that has been carried out in Paris; in the first place, by according the representatives of the great Dominions of the Empire a place at the council table, just as they had a place in the battlefield. If they have one place, why should they not have the other? There are those in certain quarters who have been disturbed by this, I understand, because they believe that the equality of nationhood as applied in the proceedings of the Peace Conference tends towards the disintegration of the British Empire. I know something of the ideas and aspirations of one great Dominion, and I venture to quiet any such alarm by saying that, so long as that principle is observed, there is not the slightest ground for apprehension; but there would be grave danger indeed if there should be the least attempt to depart from it. We in the Dominions are prepared to enter into the closest co-operation with you in the Mother Country in that great Society of Nations which is known as the British Empire, and which in its turn is prepared to co-operate with the wider Society of Nations that has recently been founded.

Future Relations of the Empire.

"We all have our great problems of readjustment. But I am supremely confident that the same spirit which has maintained our purpose in the war will abide with us in the still more difficult days of peace. And when we have addressed ourselves to this task, I hope we shall have—perhaps not this year, but perhaps next year—that great constitutional conference foreshadowed in 1917, in which the future relations of this Empire shall be defined and set forth in more definite terms than was considered desirable or even possible at that time. In the meantime, we in Canada, you in the United Kingdom—the people of all the Dominions—will proceed to the work which lies before us, and during that time, and I am sure at all times in the future, the comradeship which has been created by the struggle, not only in a common cause but in the greatest cause the world has ever known, will bind us together more closely than ever before. God grant it be so!"

KHAKI UNIVERSITY'S ACTIVITIES.

There is a proposal on foot to maintain certain branches of the activities of the Khaki University of Canada even after the latter has completed the course originally mapped out. One of the branches for which there is felt to be a permanent need in this country is that dealing with the instruction of prospective women settlers, who are given a preparatory course in the domestic sciences likely to be of most use to them in Canada. It is also proposed to enable facilities to be given for the instruction of intending male emigrants.

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, May 2.

Although education is a matter which is administered by the Provinces in Canada, there is nothing apparently in the mind of one Senator to prevent the Federal Government's legislating that there must be a compulsory system of free schools throughout the Dominion. This is the view taken by Senator Pope, who introduced into the Upper House this week a Bill for the establishment of a national free and compulsory school system for the nine Provinces of Canada under central direction and with uniform text-books for both French and English. Quebec is now the only Province where there is not in operation a compulsory attendance law. The difficulty in carrying through such a Bill was pointed out by Senator Dandurand, a French-Canadian member, who, though friendly to the reform, reminded the House that the pact of Confederation for separate schools would prove an obstacle to the establishment of a national system, as the Imperial Parliament would require the application of all the Provinces before altering the British North America Act.

Oriental Labour in British Columbia.

The Royal Commission on Industrial Relations has opened up its enquiries on the Pacific Coast, and the first trouble it has laid bare is the deep resentment of white labour against the presence of Oriental labour in British Columbia. In testimony given at Victoria, B.C., it transpired that there were nine mills employing 2,000 Orientals in that district, and the proposal of the Labour Unions was to eliminate that element. In reply to a question by the chairman, Chief Justice Mathers, of Winnipeg, the carpenters' delegate said their demand for the clean sweep of these Orientals was justified by the fact that there were 2,500 whites idle in Victoria at present. The situation in British Columbia in relation to the alien question is, in fact, causing a good deal of trouble, and there have been several riots in which returned soldiers have wrecked foreigners' premises.

Militia Reorganisation.

That some of the active units which are returning from Overseas should be maintained in the active Militia was the opinion expressed by the Minister of Militia, Major-General Mewburn, during the discussion on the estimates for that Department. He thought it would be a good thing if this country would go in for some system of military training, and he regarded the Swiss system as the best adapted to Canada outside conscription. The Minister told the House that the Government had not thought it proper to take up the question of re-organisation of the Militia until the return of the O.M.F.C. is completed, the idea being to benefit by the experience of men who have been on active service. Support of the Militia system was forthcoming from a prominent Quebec member, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who thought that the people should display an interest in it as an organisation which would develop the most virile qualities of the youth of the country. He acknowledged that the success in recruiting in Ontario had been largely due to the splendid military organisation which existed in that Province. A hit at stay-at-home Militia men was made by one Ontario member, but the Minister of Militia declared that as far as city battalions were concerned, he could not call to mind a single case of an officer physically fit who had not responded to the call for Overseas service. The Minister also gave the assurance that officers who had advanced while Overseas beyond their rank in the Militia would be placed on the reserve list with the rank with which they came back to Canada.

The Immigration Laws.

The immigration policy initiated by Hon. J. A. Calder is arousing considerable antagonism from industrial men and farmers who are looking for a plentiful supply of labour; but, generally speaking, the feeling is strong enough to support him in trying to close the door to the fanatic sects which have gained so strong a hold in the West. One member introduced a clause which would rule out all immigration from those countries, which are generally referred to as being in South-Eastern Europe, and this clause was held over for further consideration. It is certain that the effect of the new immigration laws will be to keep out the foreigner who quits his own country simply because he wants to try experiments which disregard the ordinary civilised routine of life.

Active recruiting is already being carried on in Montreal and other cities for the re-organisation of the Canadian Permanent Force and a number of returned soldiers have already re-enlisted. Among the units which are inviting recruits are the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Strathcona Horse, the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Patricia's, the permanent A.R.C. Medical, and Veterinary units.

During the fiscal year ended March 31 last 57,000 immigrants entered Canada, of whom 40,000 came from the United States and 9,000 from the United Kingdom. Thirty-five per cent. of the immigrants arrived in the month of March.

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CANADA CLUB DINNER.

Prince of Wales to Visit Canada—General Currie on His Men

The Canada Club dinner, held in the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday evening, at which Lt. General Sir Arthur Currie was the guest of honour, was a brilliant function. The Duke of Connaught acted as President, and the Prince of Wales delivered a happy speech, in which he announced that he was to pay a visit to Canada in about three months' time, an intimation that was received with great enthusiasm. There was a large gathering, which included many prominent soldiers.

The toast of "The King" having been honoured on the call of the CHAIRMAN.

Sir George Perley proposed that of "The Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." In doing so he said that, of all the countries over which the Union Jack flew, none was more loyal than Canada or more appreciative of the manner in which their Majesties had carried out their part in the war. During the time the Prince of Wales was on the staff of the Canadian Corps he had, by his courage, his modesty, and his good-fellowship, endeared himself to all the Canadians. They



ONE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S MEMORIES OF CANADA.

Bidding goodbye to Canadian troops at Ottawa.

earnestly hoped that, as rumoured, the Prince would soon visit Canada.

The Prince of Wales on the Corps.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, who was warmly cheered on rising to reply to the toast, said: "I must first of all thank Sir George Perley for the very kind words which he has used with regard to what the Royal Family has done during the past years of war. He has also said some very nice things about myself, and he has made special reference to the time I spent with the Canadian Corps, when I stayed at Corps Headquarters with Sir Arthur Currie. I need not tell you all how much I enjoyed my stay with the Corps. One of the special great advantages I derived from it was that I made many good friends, several of whom I am very glad to see here to-night. This is not the place nor the moment for me to dwell on the glorious part played by the Canadian Corps in France and Belgium. Their splendid deeds have been enumerated time after time by far more able speakers than myself, and are already recorded in the pages of history—not that we shall ever need our history books to recall them. I can assure you that my generation, who, since the beginning of 1915, have fought side by side with the Canadian Divisions, can never forget them, and they will hand their glorious traditions down to posterity. In the name of the younger generation of England, I wish Sir Arthur Currie and all ranks who are soon returning home to Canada the very best of luck."

"I was almost going to say good-bye, but that would have been a most inappropriate term for me to have used, because I am very glad to be able to take this opportunity of announcing to-night that I am coming over to Canada very soon. I hope to sail in less than three months' time. Naturally the prospect of a visit to the great Dominion would have delighted me under any circumstances, but I shall enjoy it all the more now, and I am looking forward very much to seeing so many old friends again, and I hope to make many new friends as well. It is true that I shall be setting foot on soil that is new to me, but Canadian soil will not seem strange, because even in the company of several of you here to-night I have wandered over the battlefields of Flanders, which have seen the exploits

of the Canadian battalions, and by the account of those dead who rest there would seem to have a part even regarded as the very soil of the Dominion itself. The more I have to send through you, Sir Arthur, to all ranks of the Canadian Corps who are still on this side of the Atlantic, the very ample one, and as, Au Revoir."

The Duke of Connaught's Tribute to General Currie

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, in proposing the health of General Currie, recalled his close connection with the formation of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Canada, and his meetings with General Currie at Victoria and Valcartier, and the high opinion he had then formed of his military capacity. He briefly reviewed the General's military career and the fine record of the Canadian Corps, which was, he said, a credit to whatever Army it was attached to. One of the great characteristics of Sir Arthur Currie," proceeded His Royal Highness, "has been the thoroughness with which everything was prepared and carried out. Every soldier knows how much depends on forethought before the action takes place, and in that direction nobody, I am sure, did better than Sir Arthur Currie. The Canadian Corps has every reason to be proud of the selection, made at the suggestion of Sir Julian Byng, for the command of the Canadian Corps. Sir Arthur Currie was thoroughly capable of commanding them in the field. Though only a Militia officer before he went out he proved that he was a thorough soldier in his views, in the spirit, and also in the way in which he went into anything most carefully. The engagements in which the Canadians took part were great in number; probably all that time in the Ypres Salient was one of the most trying. It was hard work, and difficult work, and incessantly under fire; but the Canadian Corps were never shaken by the many difficulties they went through. They were always ready to do their bit, whatever it was. I think it was the Canadian Corps that first carried out one of those operations afterwards known as raids. Other corps followed the example of the Canadians, but I doubt whether any troops were more efficient at that work. They went at it with the Canadian spirit, and whenever they made a raid they never came back single-handed, but always brought in prisoners and useful information."

"During the long and incessant fighting of the last year of war, probably no Corps had more to do than the Canadians. We must give credit to the Corps Commander for the spirit which he inspired in his men. He was a thorough soldier in spirit. He imbued the men with the right military ardour, he maintained the proper discipline, at the same time he had the warmest support of his divisional commanders, and he was in the happiest relationship with those who had the honour to command the British Army. I would like to assure Sir Arthur Currie that nobody has a warmer feeling for him than I have myself. I feel that in him the Canadian Corps was exceptionally lucky, for he had only one idea at heart, and that was to win the war. We all know that it is very difficult for anybody in a high command to be able to carry through with the entire support of his subordinates operations of a military character, and I feel that when Sir Arthur Currie returns to Canada he will be able to feel that he has done his duty to the utmost. He has tried, and successfully tried, everything he could to assist in these operations which have ended so successfully. I feel that Canada owes him a great debt of gratitude for the indefatigable manner in which, day in and day out, he worked for the cause of Britain, for the cause of justice, and for the cause of honour. I desire, in proposing his health, to assure him that I do so with the very greatest pleasure, with the very greatest regard, and with the very greatest respect, and I hope that he may long live in Canada to do honour to the land in which he was born."

General Currie's Speech

GENERAL CURRIE, who was warmly received, said no one understood better than he that in awarding him that distinction it was the wish of the Canada Club to recognise the valuable services rendered by Canada and her overseas troops—officers, non-commissioned officers and men—in the great struggle now so happily past. He referred to the interest taken in the troops by the King, the Duke of Connaught, and the Prince of Wales—who did the Corps the honour of being with it during the last lap of that long, long trail which ended last November, and so endeared himself to all ranks that they looked forward with eager anticipation to the time when they could accord him a welcome in Canada—and Prince Arthur of Connaught, whom they regarded as part of the Corps, for during many months he had been a valued member of the Corps Staff. He expressed pleasure and pride at the presence of so many members of the old Army with whom one had such close and pleasant relations in France—including several Generals who were for many months, even years, members of the

Canadian Corps Staff—the best the British or any other army could produce—men whose ability, efficiency, devotion to duty, enthusiasm, and loyalty were an inspiration to all with whom they came in contact. To these officers the Canadian Corps owed a great deal, and freely acknowledged its debt. And last, but by no means least, his old friend and trusted leader, General Byng, who probably would never realise the warm spot in their hearts Canadians kept for him, and him alone. He wished that every Canadian could know these officers as he knew them, for they were the salt of the earth. He also recalled the fact that Admiral Wemyss commanded the convoy that escorted the First Division across the Atlantic.

The Canadian Soldier.

"It is not my intention" (proceeded General Currie) "to say anything to-night about what the Canadian Corps accomplished, nor the value of those achievements, but I would like to say something about the individual known as the Canadian. The gathering together as a fighting force of so many men from Canada, and the comparison of these men with other soldiers on the battlefields of Europe, have impressed upon us the realisation that a Canadian type of manhood has been evolved by virtue of the admixture of races, the influence of environment, and the manner of life in our home land. Canadians derive their parentage chiefly from the Scotch, the Irish, the English, and the French, and while they have inherited traits from every one of these races, yet they are quite distinct from them all. Might I pause here to say that of the First Canadian Division 65 per cent. had first seen the light of day in the British Isles. This percentage perceptibly decreased in subsequent formations, but up to the last an appreciable proportion of our troops were Old Country boys.

"All Canadians are pioneers themselves, or are the immediate descendants of pioneers. Most of them have gained for themselves, or have inherited, those indelible signs with which Nature graces the bodies and souls of those who have pitted their will, their strength, and their determination against her elemental forces and have earned for themselves a portion of her riches. The life of a Canadian pioneer, be it that of a woodsman, a prospector, a hunter or a settler upon the land, calls forth and demands brains, mettle and brawn. If the rewards are, as a rule, generous, the difficulties to be overcome are many, and none but the brave, the patient and the strong can survive them. The severities of our climate eliminate the unfit, while the incessant activities of the community either reject or correct the lazy.

The Laws of Selection.

"Thus we see in operation through various agencies, and in their moral and physical aspects, the laws of selection. The operation of those natural laws has already resulted in the creation or the segregation of a race of men approximating a particular type, with distinct moral, physical and intellectual characteristics. The rugged strength of the Canadian is depicted in his broad shoulders, deep chest, and strong, clean-cut limbs. His eyes are keen and steady, while behind the calm gravity of his mien lies a tenacious and indomitable will. These are the invaluable gifts of our deep forests and lofty mountains, of our rolling plains and our great water-ways, and of the clear light of our Northern skies, gifts which have enabled the Canadian to adapt himself readily and well to the new conditions he found confronting him as a soldier. In the vigour of their bodies and the strength of their character we find the secret of their endurance of the dreadful sufferings and hardships of the earliest days of warfare, when the trenches were most primitive and the comforts almost nil. I recall that the First Canadian Division were in the line continuously for 16 months from May, 1915, to August, 1916; and more still in the last hundred days of the war, when fighting bitterly every day for every foot of ground against almost fifty German divisions, they penetrated the German defensive organisation to a depth exceeding in the aggregate 155,000 yards, captured nearly 32,000 prisoners, more than 620 pieces of artillery and thousands of machine guns.

"Here I would like to pause to remark that, to my mind, the outstanding qualities of all British soldiers were their endurance and their cheerfulness under most adverse circumstances. Only those who were there can form any conception of what they endured. They lived like rats in a hole in the ground. The true they always had enough to eat, but they were, more often than not, cold and wet and lousy. They dared not expose themselves without being sniped; they were pounded with shells of all calibres; they were gassed and bombed continuously, and without mercy. For this they had given up business, home and family, all that life held dear, and, to the everlasting shame of Britain, for a little more than a shilling a day. And there were no strikes.

Salient Characteristics.

"But to return to the Canadians. Wide awake, and full of intelligent initiative, we see them engaging early in daring night patrols, models of hunting craft. To them there was no No Man's Land. What is usually called such was ours, and regarded merely as an outpost of our fixed position. Later

they initiated the daring cutting-out raids (for which General Odium was responsible) which were soon to become a feature of trench warfare. Their thirst for accurate information, for maps, for models, for aeroplane photos and sketches of their front, was most striking, and what good use they made of this information!"

General Currie proceeded to give several striking illustrations of his men's willingness to risk their lives to bring in a wounded comrade, their entire want of selfishness, and their self-sacrifice. If Victoria Crosses were in this war given for the saving of human life at the risk of one's own, he remarked, Canadian soldiers would boast ten times the number they now so proudly wore. "The results achieved by our men," he declared, "are sufficient testimony to their great bravery yet Canadians would be the last to claim that they possess this quality in a greater degree than other troops. Thank God! the war has proved that the 'guts' are still in the British race, otherwise it might well be that we at this moment would not be dictating the terms of Peace.

"In these remarks," concluded the General, "I have endeavoured to point out some of the salient characteristics of the Canadian soldier. Vigorous, clean-minded, good-humoured, unselfish, intelligent and thorough; not leaving anything to chance; fully imbued with a sense of their responsibility and the determination to win. The qualities distinctive of the race enabled him to become rapidly one of the best soldiers in the Field. He is going back now to civil life, still possessing these qualities, while having learned in addition the value of well-organised collective effort, backed by discipline and self-restraint. The change from the indescribable sufferings endured on the battlefields to the normal conditions of life is so great that the mental re-adjustment necessary may require a little time and make a call on the sympathetic care of the nation, but I have every confidence that the period of transition will be short. Just as readily as the Canadian citizens became well-disciplined, hard-fighting soldiers, just as readily will the Canadian soldiers resume their former status of useful citizens, and their mutual tolerance, broad understanding, and wide outlook on things social and political will be a distinct asset to the Canadian future national life.

What Canadians Carry Home.

"Finally, the Canadian Corps is leaving the Mother Land and going home with a deeper appreciation of the night, the majesty and the power of our Empire, more than ever convinced that Britain never unfurls her Colours except in the cause of justice and right. Our Empire has suffered much, but, nobly responding to every call and to every duty, has won through in the good old-fashioned British way. Besides the material benefits that will accrue on the completion of Peace, she has benefited greatly; she has learned to know herself, to know the true value of that sentiment which binds us so closely to the Throne. Let us guard well the integrity of the British Empire. The Canadians who have been spared in the providence of God are going home to their loved ones better equipped than ever to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. They are going back to Canada, to that wonderful land of promise and hope, the cherished land of freedom and a new chance, and as they have cheerfully borne untold hardships and suffering on the field of battle, and forgotten self for their comrades and their Empire, I feel that when they return home they will take up their lives where they left off with a broader outlook, a more kindly humanity, and a truer conception of the things really worth while than ever before."

Sir Julian Byng and the Duke.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR JULIAN BYNG had a hearty reception on rising to propose the health of the Chairman, which he did in a breezy speech. He pointed to the career of his Royal Highness, who for over fifty years had put everything he had at the service of the Empire, and referred to the coincidence that one of his first campaigns—in 1870—was in Canada, and his last great work was also in Canada.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, in returning thanks, said that it had been a great pleasure to him to hear the Prince of Wales tell them that he was going to Canada. He felt sure that the whole Canadian nation would welcome him in a most splendid manner. He was sure no man had more right to be grateful to Canada than himself. He felt that, having spent five years among them, there was no country where there was a warmer heart for those who did their duty, and who understood good fellowship.

In addition to the speakers, the large gathering included the following among the distinguished guests:—

Princes Arthur of Connaught, Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, Lord Lee of Burgham, Major Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, Viscount of Fareham, Lord Morris, Earl of Lytton, the Lord Chancellor, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, Gen. Sir Henry Horne, Lt. Gen. Sir W. T. Parke, Major-Gen. Alexander MacDonnell, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Major-Gen. P. de R. Radcliffe, Major-Gen. G. E. Foster, Lt. Gen. Sir John Goodwin, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Harington, Major-Gen. Sir David Watson, Lt. Col. Sir A. Lawrence, Lt. Gen. Sir George Macdonogh, Lt. Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Major-Gen. Sir H. E. Burdall, Lord Trevelyan, Sir A. C. Macdonell, G. P. T. Fehling, Sir H. M. Trenchard, C. F. Romer, W. D. Lindsay, Brig. Gen. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Col. J. S. Amery, Mr. C. A. Bogert, Mr. G. M. Roworth, Col. R. M. Dennistoun, and Lt. Col. Sir Campbell Stuart.

TWO MORE CANADIAN V.C.s.

Gallantry at Ypres in 1915 Gets Belated Reward.

THE *London Gazette*, Supplement of May 15 announces the award of the Victoria Cross to the following:

Capt. Edward Donald Bellow, 7th Canadian Infy. Bn., British Columbia Regt.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty near Keerselaere on April 24, 1915, during the German attack on the Ypres salient. Capt. (then Lt.) Bellow, as Battalion Machine Gun Officer, had two guns in action on the high ground overlooking Keerselaere. The enemy's attack broke in full force on the morning of the 24th against the front and right flank of the battalion—the latter being exposed owing to a gap in the line. The right company was soon put out of action, but the advance was temporarily stayed by Capt. Bellow, who had sited his guns on the left of the right company. Reinforcements were sent forward, but they in turn were surrounded and destroyed. With the enemy in strength less than 100 yards from him, with no further assistance in sight, and with his rear threatened, Capt. Bellow and Sergt. Peerless, each operating a gun, decided to stay where they were and fight it out. Sergt. Peerless was killed and Capt. Bellow was wounded and fell. Nevertheless, he got up and maintained his fire till ammunition failed, and the enemy rushed the position. Capt. Bellow then seized a rifle, smashed his machine gun, and, fighting to the last, was taken prisoner.



CAPT. E. D. BELLOW, V.C.
Photograph: Gale and Polden.

The late Sec. Lt. Edmund de Wind, 15th Bn., Royal Irish Rifles.

For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on March 21, 1918, at the Race Course Redoubt, near Grougrie.

For seven hours he held this most important post, and though twice wounded, and practically single-handed, he maintained his position until another section could be got to his help.

On two occasions, with two N.C.O.'s only, he got out on top under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, and cleared the enemy out of the trench, killing many.

He continued to repel attack after attack until he was mortally wounded and collapsed. His valour, self-sacrifice and example were of the highest order.

THE NEW V.C.s.

Capt. Edward Donald Bellow, who joined the 7th Bn. at Valenciennes in 1914, was born at sea on October 28, 1882. He had formerly held a commission in the Royal Irish Regiment. Capt. Bellow, who is 6 ft. 2 in. in height, and has a chest measurement of 45 in., is in the Canadian Civil Service, his home being at North Vancouver. He received his captaincy on January 12, 1916.

Lt. (as he then was) Bellow was detained as a prisoner of war at Schwarmsstedt and Holzminden camps, and, with other Canadian officers, was subsequently interned in Holland.

The late Sec. Lt. E. de Wind was the third son of Mrs. de Wind, of Comber, County Down, Ireland, and was educated at Campbell College, Belfast. He was on the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Edmonton when war broke out, and at once joined the Legion of Frontiersmen. When he realised there was no chance of getting to the front with that unit, he transferred to the 31st Bn. at Calgary, serving with them in France until the spring of 1917. In October, 1917, he was commissioned in the Imperial Army.

At the time of his gallant death he was about to be transferred back to his old battalion, his transfer having been arranged. He was machine-gun officer of his battalion, the C.O. of which (Lt.-Col. Cole Hamilton, who was taken prisoner) wrote from Germany mentioning the young officer for gallantry against the heaviest odds.

When the 7th "Just Stuck Around."

In referring to the part played by the 7th Bn. in the Second Battle of Ypres, Lord Beaverbrook, in the first volume of "Canada in Flanders," says in a footnote:—"Lt. E. D. Bellow, machine gun officer of the battalion, hoisted a loaf stuck on the point of his bayonet, in defiance of the enemy, which drew upon him a perfect fury of fire: he fought his gun till it was smashed to atoms, and then continued to use relays of loaded rifles instead, until he was wounded and taken prisoner."

Another intimate account of the fighting appeared in *The Listening Post*, the trench organ of the battalion, under the heading, "The Seventh at War"—"Dawn saw the commencement of such

in enemy bombardment as we had never in our wildest dream imagined. . . . Mowed by the terrible fire, and driven back by their weight of numbers, they (the battalion) reformed and were driven back again, until nightfall found but a handful of men under a few officers, still hanging on to a few square yards of Gravenstafel Ridge. Why they were still there they did not know or enquire, but just attack around until the next day's renewed attacks pushed the survivors along with the rest of the Brigade over the crest of the Ridge.

It is understood that the late Lt. Philip B. Stutta, C.F.A. and F.M. Ry., 5th Div. Arty. (Halifax), whose D.S.O. was recently gazetted, was the only Canadian garrison officer to be recommended for the Victoria Cross during the war.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS FORCES.

Interesting Details in Sir Edward Kemp's Report

In the report of the Ministry O.M.F.C., for 1918, which has been tabled in the Dominion Parliament by Sir Edward Kemp, Canadians can find for themselves exactly how the Canadian Expeditionary Force was clothed, fed and equipped, trained and completed as a fighting force. In the report, too, is incorporated the official account of Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie, of the Canadian troops' last year of fighting. In regard to each department interesting details are given. The following are some of the facts and figures shown in the report:—

In 1914 the Dominion troops numbered 31,000, and in the succeeding four years the numbers were, in round figures, 92,000, 240,000, 250,000, and 250,000.

From first to last the Canadians lost 2,536 officers and 48,333 other ranks killed, while over 4,000 died from other causes. In wounded they lost 6,344 officers and 143,365 other ranks.

Up to December 31, 1918, Canadian troops received 17,000 medals, honours, and awards, including 53 Victoria Crosses, 1,185 Military Crosses, 19 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 1,200 Distinguished Conduct Medals, and 6,600 Military Medals.

The Young Soldiers' Battalion provided 568 soldiers for France as the lads became of suitable age.

In the Canadian Corps alone, 150,000 square yards of camouflage material were issued and erected between August 26 and the date of the Armistice.

In the year 1918 the Canadian Postal Service handled upwards of 85,000,000 items of mail.

The Canadian Railway Corps, nearly 16,000 strong, in 1918 laid 1,038 miles of broad-gauge track, and 823 miles of narrow-gauge track.

The Canadian Forestry Corps ultimately numbered upwards of 30,000 men, and furnished timber for four armies—those of Britain, France, Belgium, and the United States, producing 813,541,560 feet board measure of sawn material, 308,629 tons of round material, and 806,502 tons of "slabs," releasing, in all, sufficient shipping to carry food supplies for 15,000,000 people.

The Canadian Army Medical Corps ultimately grew to proportions which more than equalled those of the entire British Royal Army Medical Corps during the South African War. The bed capacity of the Canadian hospitals in England and in France rose from 3,000 in June, 1915, to 40,000 in November, 1918.

Up to December 31, 1918, the Dental Corps was responsible for 2,255,444 operations, including 96,713 operations performed on Imperial soldiers. This number included 49,449 treatments of trench mouth, which, at one time, assumed the alarming total of 10,000 cases.

Of the 426 Chaplains who served with the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, several laid down their lives, and 103 received awards and mentions, including 34 Military Crosses.

Over 3,000 Canadians have held commissions in the different Air Forces, while, including other ranks, about 15,000 Canadians entered either the R.F.C., R.N.A.S., or R.A.F. The Canadian Air Force, now established on a separate basis, will have about 109 machines available when it returns to Canada.

At the date of the Armistice the Pay Corps had about 16,000 officers' accounts to take care of, and upwards of 300,000 accounts for other ranks. The Estates Branch became the depository of upwards of a quarter of a million of Canadian soldiers' wills.

Up to December 31, 1918, the total attendances at the lectures of the Khaki University had been 231,000, while it had distributed over 100,000 books and 75,000 educational pamphlets.

In 1918 the "Y" Canteens did one million pounds' worth of business in France.

The Canadian Red Cross not only provided and equipped hospitals, but its Information Bureau answered 7,500 enquiries by letter in 1918, and in the same year 465,166 parcels, including upwards of 12,000,000 cigarettes, were sent to hospitals in which were Canadian troops.

The Canadian Field Comforts Commission, during the year, sent 17,473,081 articles to Canadian troops in France, and the Maple Leaf Club served a total of 767,781 meals.

The report pays very handsome tribute to the hospitality offered to Canadian troops in the British Isles.

The King has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of the report, and his Majesty's thanks and appreciation have been conveyed to Sir Edward Kemp.

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The total number of C.P.R. employees who enlisted was 2,892, of whom 980 are dead and 1,911 wounded. The total re-employed in the service of the company to date is 2,904, while other returned men who have been given employment number 2,387.

The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, which is located at Quebec, has been transferred back from the Canadian Expeditionary Force to the Permanent Forces, and will be removed from Quebec immediately (says the *Review*). In future it will be located at Kingston, Ont.

During a visit to Toronto the Duke of Devonshire presented the Albert Medal to the widow of Boatswain H. C. Mattison, R.C.N., who met his death in the Halifax disaster after volunteering to command a pinnace with 14 men to tow the burning munition ship *Mont Blanc* out of the harbour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR, I was much interested in an article in your issue of May 3, in which you observed that "far greater scope for usefulness and influence" presented itself to the Canadian Agents-General to-day, than at any previous time in the history of Canada. Your article further suggested approaching changes, and an enlargement of the activities of the High Commissioner's office, and I had hoped that in subsequent issues more would have been said on this subject, which I and thousands of other Canadians who have been on this side during the last few years consider is a matter of vital and pressing importance to the future of Canada. An entirely new régime must surely be established in order to cope with new conditions. In France, and even more especially in Belgium, Canada is a name in high repute. Everybody wants to know all about us. They have eaten our food, they have seen our troops, and they want the closest trade relations. Lt.-Col. Walkem bore testimony to this in a letter you recently published.

Canada must be more actively and fully represented on this side of the water. I see it is said that Sir George Perley intends to return to Canada. If this should prove to be correct, let me suggest that his successor should be another prominent and wealthy Canadian, who would fill the position with distinction and success. I would suggest Mr. Huntly Drummond, a member of a leading Canadian family, who have always distinguished themselves in public services. Whether Mr. Drummond would accept the appointment if offered is unknown to me, but I feel very sure that the suggestion would meet with very warm approval in Canada. For his chief of staff I would submit that a soldier should be selected, and I would suggest the name of General Odium, whose qualities are now sufficiently known, not only to all members of the Canadian Corps, but to the general public in Canada.

I see so great a development before our people, and such a wonderful opportunity lying ready to our hand, that I would ask you to publish this letter, and by this means awaken a public opinion on what I am convinced is a vital and urgent problem.—Yours faithfully,

Branshott

LIET.-COLONEL.

NURSE CAVELL.

Message from the Canadian Red Cross.

The following telegram was received from Toronto by the hon. secretary of the Committee for the public funeral of Nurse Edith Cavell:—

The Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society to-day passed this resolution: "That the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, in meeting assembled, representing all the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, on the 13th day of May, 1919, decided to associate themselves in spirit and sympathy and pride with the countless thousands of the Army, the Navy, and the citizenship of the Empire, who this day in London are paying tribute and honour to the memory of heroic womanhood, the martyred Nurse Edith Cavell. The Canadian Red Cross earnestly desire, if a monument is erected in Westminster Abbey, to perpetuate the testimony of the national gratitude, that they may be permitted the privilege of contributing something distinctly Canadian, yet wholly Imperial with their other sister societies overseas, so that they may be linked in this worthy and chivalrous service with their British kinsmen in the homeland. This people remember their dead."—NORM. MARSHALL, Chairman of the Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

A peak in British Columbia has been named the Edith Cavell Mountain. It is a curious natural formation, which looks at a distance like the figure of a nurse holding aloft a torch.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS,
BATTERY HISTORIES, ETC.

The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records, etc., on hearing your requirements.

The following already produced or in preparation:—

O PIP (Rhine Number).

4th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

13th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

90th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

61st BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

THE LISTENING POST, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

Proposal to Retain the Unit.

The officers of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment held a farewell dinner in London last Saturday, under the chairmanship of Lt.-Col. W. H. Franklin, the senior officer of the first 500 of the Newfoundland Contingent which arrived in this country in October, 1914. Those present included Lord Morris (formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland), and Sir Edgar R. Bowring (High Commissioner). The Colour of the regiment occupied a place of honour behind the chairman.

The Chairman said the regiment, while on this side, had been well treated by everybody, and he expressed the hope that the only Colonial regiment which had been given the title "Royal" during the war would not be allowed to die.

Sir Edgar Bowring said it was unthinkable that the regiment should be completely disbanded, after the great name it had made and the suffering it had endured. He for one would protest against such a thing.

It was announced that it was intended to present to Sir Edgar the stuffed body of "Sable Chief," the Newfoundland dog which, as the regimental mascot, went with the regiment into the firing line in France. The animal was accidentally killed recently.

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THE NEWFOUNDLAND BUDGET.

Sir M. P. Cashin, Minister of Finance, introduced the Budget in the Newfoundland House of Assembly on May 15. The Budget shows a surplus for the financial year ending June, 1918, of \$1,250,000 and an estimated surplus for the current financial year of about \$2,000,000. The Minister stated that for the past four financial years there had been a surplus increasing from \$500,000 gradually to \$2,000,000. He added (says Reuter) that the general conditions of prosperity were unexampled in the Colony's history.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

OBITUARY.

At Montreal, Mr. Duncan Macdonald. At Ottawa, Mr. George Mason. At Toronto, Mr. Justice Winchester: Mr. John Marr (78). At Hamilton, Mr. George Macdonald Bagwell (77). At Guelph, Mr. K. Maitland (87). At Oshawa, Mr. Charles H. Crysdale (68). At Cobalt, Mr. George Ross, town clerk. At Winnipeg, Mr. Charles H. Newton (87). At Vancouver, Mr. W. H. P. Clubb (57).

Mr. C. E. Dewey, freight traffic manager, Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal, died suddenly on 16th inst. He was a nephew of Sir Thos. Dewey, chairman of the Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., and was one of the most popular railway officials in Canada.

—*—

CANADA LODGE.

The regular monthly meeting takes place on Tuesday, May 27, at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Several Canadian Generals are expected to be present.

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Officers demobilised from the R.A.F. have formed a City Luncheon Club in London.

No. 20000 Pte. F. Hamel, East Yorkshire Regt., previously reported missing, is now reported to have died as a prisoner of war in German hands. He came from Montreal.

Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., on Friday of last week inspected the collection of historical war trophies that Lt.-Col. Heckles Willson has gathered together, and expressed his delight at its comprehensiveness.

Advice has been received from Ottawa by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.C.1, that members of Indian Reserves in Canada who enlisted for the war are eligible to take advantage of the Soldiers' Settlement Act, i.e., they are eligible to take up the grant of 160 acres of land, and to obtain Government loans. Their cases are dealt with by the Department of Indian Affairs.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WOUNDED near Dury and missing September 22nd, 1918. Pte. R. G. Hassell, 255488, 46th Battalion, Canadian Infantry. Carried from trenches and placed in ambulances. Pay book and discs found in ruined house close to Ecole des Jeunes Filles, St. Sauveur, near Arras. Any information gratefully received by Mrs. HASSALL, Rensbury Rectory, Leicester, England.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Notes for Officers and Men.

THE decorations and medals of Allied Powers or Powers associated with Great Britain during the war do not carry any financial benefits when conferred on British military personnel. (R.O. 5559.)

The Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Bushey Park will be closed on Saturday next.

In future the Canadian Section, G.H.Q., 1st Echelon France, will be designated "Canadian Section, Wimeroux."

The 1st Canadian Tank Bn. struck camp at Boyington, near Wareham, on Sunday last. The unit saw no fighting, although many of its members had seen service with other units prior to joining the "Tanks."

Provincial Tour Cancelled.

Owing to the speeding up of transport arrangements for the conveyance of Canadian troops back to the Dominion, and the natural desire for the soldiers to return as quickly as possible with their own units, the proposed visit of contingents to Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Manchester has had reluctantly to be cancelled.

Promotions and Retention of Acting Ranks.

So many enquiries have reached us from officers with refer-

The following Nursing Sisters have retired in the British Isles—Sisters C. E. Renwick, E. Shuckley, G. E. Apter, B. M. M. Tudor and M. S. Wilson.

Appointments and Secondings

Major Stayner Ellis has been appointed D.A.D.M.S., Ripon Headquarters, and Capt. B. M. Bayly to be O.C., No. 8 Sanitary Section (vice Major W. C. Landlaw). Capt. C. Harrington, B.C., has ceased to be Assistant Officer in Charge, Dept. of General Auditor Canadian Section, G.H.Q. Capt. W. J. Wilby, M.C. E. Out., to be O.C., 2nd C.C.D., vice Lt. Col. R. R. McGowan, B.C.

Lt. C. G. Dixie, Alta., has been seconded to the 2nd C.C.D. Hon. Capt. W. Fingland has ceased to be seconded to the Khaki University on taking charge of the Beaver Hut, Strand. Lt. W. W. Lynd, Sask., has been seconded to Ripon Headquarters. Lt. D. H. Tomlinson, Alta., ceasing to be seconded.

Service Buttons for Canadians Discharged in England.

Thanks to the intervention of Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., overseas representative of the Department of Soldier Civil Re-establishment, Canadian soldiers discharged in the United Kingdom are to be given the Service Buttons awarded to men discharged in Canada. The badges are designed to be worn with civilian clothing, and consist of Class "A" and Class "B" Buttons. The first of these is given to men who



OFFICERS OF THE 78TH BATTALION (WINNIPEG GRENADIERS).

Left to right (standing): Lt. F. J. North, M.C. (Signal Officer), Lt. R. F. McAuley, Lt. R. H. Baker, Lt. D. McIn, Capt. J. G. Fogg, M.C., Lt. A. J. O'Connell, Lt. C. S. Dixon, M.C., T. S. Higgins, Lt. Tod, M.C., H. A. Gaskin, S. S. Hall, M.C., W. G. Richardson, H. T. Wilson, Capt. J. Hodgkinson (Padre), Capt. R. D. Cowie, M.C., Lt. A. M. Browne, Capt. J. A. Weldon, M.C., Lt. G. F. Endall and W. H. Martin, M.M.

Sitting: Capt. J. B. Inkster (Q.M.), Capt. S. G. MacKenzie, M.C., Capt. G. A. Harris, Major S. S. Bryan (second-in-command), Lt. Col. J. N. Semmens, D.S.O. (O.C.), Capt. L. P. Chalmers, M.C. (Adjutant), Capt. R. D. Hinch, M.C., Major G. Holman, Capt. J. M. Carey, M.C. (T.O.).

The photograph was taken in Belgium last month. Brig.-General James Kirkcaldy, D.S.O., who commanded the battalion in the field throughout its experience in the war zone, now commands the 12th Infantry Brigade.

ence to Routine Order 5480, that we republish it for the information of all concerned:—

Promotions and Retention of Acting Ranks, Appointments and Gradings—Officers.—The following regulations are added to Routine Order 5189 of January 17, 1919, with effect as though embodied in that Order:—Appointments, Employments, Gradings, etc.—2. Officers of the O.M.F.C. who on November 11 held appointments or employments or performed duties for which special rates of consolidated pay and allowances were granted, and officers who on November 11, 1918, were in receipt of an additional rate of pay, shall, unless the Minister otherwise directs, continue to receive such rates of pay, if, by reason of demobilisation or reorganisation in connection therewith, such officers cease to perform the duties they were performing on November 11, 1918.

2. Officers who subsequent to November 11 were appointed to duties for which a consolidated rate of pay and allowances or additional rate of pay is granted, shall relinquish their appointments and gradings under existing regulations on ceasing to perform the duties for which special rate of pay is granted, unless such officers have held their appointments or gradings for a period of not less than six consecutive months, in which case they shall, unless the Minister otherwise directs, continue to receive such special rates of pay if, by reason of demobilisation or reorganisation in connection therewith, such officers cease to perform the duties for which the special rate of pay was granted.

2.1. An officer of the O.M.F.C. granted acting rank prior to November 11, 1918, shall, if duly recommended, be granted equivalent temporary substantive rank, provided such officer has held acting rank for a period of not less than six consecutive months.

2. An officer of the O.M.F.C. granted acting rank subsequent to November 11 shall relinquish his acting rank under existing regulations on ceasing to perform the duties for which acting rank was granted, unless he has held acting rank for a period of not less than six consecutive months, in which case he shall, if duly recommended, be granted equivalent temporary substantive rank.

3. Provided, however, in the case of either (1) or (2) above, that if an officer so holding acting rank is not recommended for confirmation to equivalent temporary substantive rank then he shall, unless the Minister otherwise directs, retain his acting rank if by reason of demobilisation or reorganisation in connection therewith he ceases to perform the duties for which such acting rank was granted.

Notes on Officers.

Among Canadian officers returned home for demobilisation is Brig.-Gen. J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., of Regina, who was the original commanding officer of the 28th (North-West) Bn., and who subsequently became G.O.C., Canadian Section, G.H.Q. General Embury returns to take up the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Saskatchewan.

have seen active service at the Front and been honourably discharged. Class "B" Button is for men who have seen service either in the United Kingdom or at the Front.

In connection with the foregoing, Routine Order No. 5558 states that all ranks who retire or are discharged in the United Kingdom should make application to the Officer-in-Charge of Records, Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, E.C.4, for the Badge to which they are entitled.

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CANADA'S SENIOR CAVALRY UNIT.

Presentation of Regimental Colours to R.C.D.s.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons, which were described by Prince Arthur as the "father" of the Canadian mounted troops, were at Bramshott on Friday presented with a regimental standard.

The ceremony differed slightly in one respect from similar functions of recent date. The regimental Colour was in this instance inscribed with battle honours allotted for campaigns prior to the Great War. These honours include the Canadian North-West (Riel) Rebellion of 1885, and South Africa (1901-2).

Prince Arthur, in addressing the regiment, said the crowning achievement of the R.C.D.s' work in France took place in the strenuous days of March, 1918, when the regiment helped to restore the British line, which had been broken at the Moreuil Wood, east of Amiens.

The Prince was accompanied by Brig.-Gen. R. W. Paterson, G.O.C. Cavalry Brigade, and Major Connolly, and Lt.-Col. Walker Bell was in command of the R.C.D.s. The dedication ceremony was conducted by Major (Rev.) William Barton, Corps Camp Chaplain, and Major (Rev.) A. Gilles Wilken, senior chaplain of the Fourth Division.

— * * —

Married women whose husbands are capable of supporting them are to be discharged from the various branches of the Militia Department (says the *Daily Record*), and their places will be taken wherever possible by returned soldiers.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Officers Killed and Died.

Lt. FRANK WESLEY GLOVER, 3rd Tunnelling Company, Canadian Engineers, whose death from appendicitis took place on March 29 at the 3rd London General Hospital, Camberwell, belonged to Vancouver. At the time of his enlistment he was municipal engineer at Langley Prairie, B.C. He leaves a widow (Mrs. Glover, 2941, Trinity Street, Vancouver) and three children.

Capt. WILLIAM JOHN PACE, D.F.C., R.A.F. (died at St. Mary's Cottage Hospital, Hampton, as the result of injuries received in a motor accident at Harworth, Middlesex, on May 10), belonged to Edmonton, Alta., and enlisted immediately upon the outbreak of war, obtained a commission, and came overseas with the 9th Bn., transferring to the 4th Bn. in order to go to France. After considerable service in France, Capt. Pace was invalided home, and acted for some time as A.D.C. to Lt. Governor Brett at Edmonton. He returned to England in November, 1917, joined the R.A.F., and served again in France, winning the D.F.C. in September, 1918. For the last two months he had been stationed at Hounslow, and had piloted many of the delegates to the Peace Conference. The funeral took place at Heston Hill Cemetery on May 15, six officers from No. 3 Communication Squadron acting as pall-bearers. All the officers and men from Hounslow Aerodrome were present, and the firing party and buglers were from the Royal Fusiliers. The Rev. Father O'Brien conducted the service, and the chief mourners were Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. K. Cornwall (uncle and aunt of Capt. Pace), Majors Lane and Inglis, Captas. Somerville, J. Cameron and G. Cameron, and Lt. F. McKenna (all old friends from Edmonton). Capt. Pace is survived by his mother and father and two sisters.

N.C.O.s AND MEN

List of Friday, May 16.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Dolan, 111146 J. F.
MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Cosh, 150704 A.

List of Thursday, May 22.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, now Reported Killed.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Horne, 163365 L. H.

Died.
ARTILLERY.—McDonald, 41842 Gnr. J. J.

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Also Cases of Dangerous and Serious Illness.

3rd LONDON GENERAL, WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.—Lt. H. W. Powell, 21st (Jaw).

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, 17, NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W.—Lt. D. C. L. Cunningham, 50th (gunshot wound, chest); Lt. (A/Capt.) W. W. Johnson, 58th (face and left eye).

GRANVILLE SPECIAL, BUXTON, Ont.—Capt. A. S. Birchall, C.A.P.C., attd. 1st Bde, H.Q. (fractured skull, acc.); Lt. S. P. Ferguson, 18th (fractured left femur); Lt. E. W. Kirby, 1st Div. T.M.B. (left leg amputated); Lt. A. Kopec, 1st C.M.R. (compound fracture left tibia); Lt. R. Peachey, 1st C.M.R. (right arm, right thigh, amp.); Capt. J. J. Stock, 2nd Eng. Bn. (right leg, amp. thigh); Lt. J. L. Bishop, 37th (fract. right femur); Lt. J. W. H. Crispin, 47th (gunshot wound multiple, amp. legs); Lt. G. McLeod, 20th (left thigh, right leg amp.); Capt. E. MacG. MacBrayne, P.P.C. Lt. (left shoulder, left leg); Lt. G. G. MacLaren, 20th (right leg); Capt. E. G. A. Smart, 43rd (left thigh, fracture, frac. femur).

DANFORTH HOSPITAL, 14, (A/Capt.) E. Burchell, 25th (epilepsy), 14th Stationary Hospital, Wimeroux; Lt. W. Derbyshire, 78th (septicemia, following gunshot wound left thigh and buttock), Officers' Hospital, 17th North Audley Street, W.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—Lt. B. C. Simmons, W. Ont., attd. H.Q. Bramsholt (fract. left femur, right humerus, acc.), 12th C.G.H., Bramsholt.

REMOVED FROM DANFORTH HOSPITAL, Lt. Major E. A. C. Wilcox, 18th Res (Pneumonia), 14th C.G.H., Wimblesbury.

REMOVED FROM SERIOUSLY ILL LIST.—Lt. D. A. Guldford, 2nd Bde, O.C.A. (Officers' Hospital, 17, North Audley Street, W.).

DISCHARGED.—Capt. H. S. Thain, 75th.

At All Saints' Church, Ascot, last week, a stained-glass window was unveiled to the memory of Lt. Oscar William Tottie, R.N., who went down on the *Aboukir*, and Sec. Lt. Eric Harold Tottie, Northumberland Fusiliers, who died of wounds received at the Battle of the Aisne, both sons of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tottie, of Ascot.

As a sequel to the recent disturbances at Guildford with Canadian soldiers, seven young men living in the town were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner. The Mayor said their conduct was a stigma on the town, and their behaviour hardly like Englishmen: it was caddish. Two of the men were fined £1, with the alternative of 14 days, and the others 10s., or seven days.

On the arrival of the *Royal George* at Halifax, Brother Thomas Rapilly, of Cork, Ireland, will be refused admittance into Canada (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). It is contended that he is a Sinn Fein agitator, who has openly announced that his purpose in coming to Canada is to spread Sinn Fein doctrines among the French-Canadian population.

The Council of Westfield College (University of London) has offered a research studentship for next year to Miss Julia Grace Wales, M.A., a Canadian, who graduated at McGill University, Montreal, in 1903, obtaining First Rank Honours and the Shakespeare gold medal. In 1904 she obtained a scholarship at Radcliffe College, and took her M.A. degree. In 1910 she was awarded the Mary M. Adams Fellowship in English at Wisconsin University, and in 1912 she was appointed instructor in English at that university.

CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURES.

At the Investiture in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace on May 15 the King decorated the following Canadian officers with the distinctions stated:—

C.B.E. (Civil Division).—Lt.-Col. Harry Blaylock, Canadian Red Cross Society.

D.S.O.—Majors John Bailey (Inf.) and Clifford Sifton (C.F.A.).

O.B.E. (Military Division).—Lt.-Col. Francis Wilson, 29th Bn.

M.C.—Capt. Albert Burnham (B.C.), Elmer Dickinson (C.A.M.C.), Robert Kent (C.F.A.), Charles Seaman, Frank Smith and Robert Wilson (B.C.), Harry Walker (Quebec), and Howard Webster (C.F.A.); Lieut. Arthur Barry (26th), Harry Beatty, Samuel Greer and John Stubbs (C.F.A.), Edward Dougherty (38th), Harry Major, Robert McBirtle and Alfred Moore (B.C.), and Richard Turnbull (Engrs.).

On Saturday, May 17, the following were decorated:—

Bar to D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. John MacDonald, C.F.A.

D.S.O. and Bar.—Major George Shearer, C.F.A.

D.S.O. and M.C.—Major Edwin Baker, 47th Bn.

D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Edward Gillmore (C.F.A.).

Bar to D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Stanley Paulin (C.A.M.C.), Lt.-Col. Daniel Hillman (C.R.T.), Lt.-Col. Stanley Paulin (C.A.M.C.), Lt.-Col. Robert Rogers (Engrs.), Major John Foulke (Gen. List), and Major James McSloy (C.F.A.).

O.B.E. (Military Division).—Major Nevill Armstrong, Manitoba Regt.

Bar to M.C.—Capt. Francis Hanington, C.F.A.

M.C.—Lt.-Col. Terrence Newcomen (R.C.D.), Major William Walwyn (102nd Bn.), Capt. Hugh Cochran, Donald Grant and Frank Sowers (R.C.D.), Capt. Douglas Higgins (C.F.A.), Charles Kerr (C.A.M.C.), Donald Montgomery (29th Bn.), George Murray (55th Bn.), and Warren Nelson



DECORATED LAST WEEK.

Major Victor Sifton, D.S.O., C.M.R. (left), second-in-command of the 4th C.M.R. who, like his brother, Major Clifford Sifton, D.S.O., C.F.A., saw much fighting at the Front. They are the two youngest sons of Sir Clifford and Lady Sifton. Major Victor Sifton was already a war veteran when he celebrated his 22nd birthday on March 17 last. He was in temporary command of his battalion during the Amiens, Drocourt, Cambrai and Mons fighting last year.

Major N. A. D. Armstrong, O.B.E., 16th Canadian Scottish (right), the chief sniping officer of the Canadian Forces, and the author of the valuable instructional handbook on sniping and reconnaissance issued by the Canadian Corps. Major Armstrong, who has turned his experience in big game hunting to good account in war, introduced on the Western Front the pack saddle (first called the "Armstrong carrier," and subsequently the Yukon pack). (Photo: Lambert Weston.)

(C.F.A.); Lt. Francis Ainsborough, Lloyd Chapman, Harley Larkin, Vincent McKenna, John Mitchell, Frank Whitehead, and Selwyn Wilson (C.F.A.), Charles Brooks (C.M.G.C.) and Harold Brownfield (R.C.A.).

Royal Newfoundland Regiment.—Bar to D.S.O.: Lt.-Col. Baptist Barton. Bar to M.C.: Capt. Henry Hicks. M.C.: Lt.-Col. Adolph Bernard, Capt. Charles Frost, Capt. Stanley Newman, and Lt. James Mimlin.

CANADIAN V.C.s AS COMPANY DIRECTORS.

Two of the greatest Canadian flyers, Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., and Lt.-Col. W. G. Barker, V.C., have decided to enter the aviation business. The new firm will be known as the Bishop-Barker Co., Ltd. It is already registered in Great Britain, and it is the intention to register in Canada and the United States.

The company will carry on a general business as aeronautical engineers, and they will represent the Aircraft Insurance Association (of Lloyd's) in Canada and the United States. The American headquarters of the company will be at New York (where an aerodrome will be constructed), with a branch office at Chicago. The Canadian headquarters will be at Toronto, and there also an aerodrome will be erected, to serve the whole area of the Lakes. The initial activities of the company will deal with the insurance of aeroplanes, pilots and passengers.

Sixty-five German guns captured by Canadian troops in France have arrived on the steamship *Vindella*, and have been unloaded for transportation to Ottawa. The War Trophies Department will distribute them throughout the country.

Col. David Carnegie, of the Canadian Labour Committee, delivered a lecture on Sunday on "The Promotion of Co-operation between Employers and Employed" at a Summer School for Tutorial Class Students, University of London.

Do any readers of "Canada" know of a cook, now in London, or willing to come to London? If so, please write to the Manager, "Canada," 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.



All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Sir Robert Borden crossed from Paris to London on Thursday of last week. On the following day he had audiences of the King and the Prince of Wales, and was the guest of the Empire Parliamentary Association (United Kingdom Branch) at a luncheon at the House of Commons.

On Friday evening Sir Robert Borden entertained the Agents-General for British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia.

Sir Robert proceeded to Southampton by motor-car on Sunday morning (paying a visit to Lord Beaverbrook at Cherkley Court *en route*), in order to leave for Canada by the *Aquitania*. She was held up by the strike until Monday. The Hon. A. L. Sifton, Mr. Lloyd Harris, and Mr. L. C. Christie sailed with him.

Sir William Hearst has left Toronto for the Southern States to spend a quiet holiday. The Hon. I. B. Lucas will be Acting Prime Minister in Sir William's absence.

Sir W. A. M. Goode, K.B.E., Secretary of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, has been made a Commander of the Crown by the King of the Belgians.

Mgr. Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, has left Rome for France and Belgium, where he will meet Cardinal Mercier and ask him to visit Canada after his stay in the United States next autumn.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., has been elected a director of the Bank of Montreal.

Sir William Osler delivered the presidential address last week at the Classical Association of England and Wales, his subject being "Old Humanism in the New Science."

At the Nurse Cavell Memorial Service in Westminster Abbey, on May 15, Sir George and Lady Perley and the Agents-General for Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and British Columbia were present; also Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., representing the Canadian Red Cross Society, and Miss Macdonald, representing the Canadian Nursing Services.

Mme. Edvina made highly successful appearances at Covent Garden last week in "Thais" and "Tosca." Mme. Edvina, who was born in Quebec, is a daughter of the late Mr. F. N. Martin, of Vancouver, and is in private life the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Edwardes, sister-in-law of the present Lord Kensington.

Mr. T. B. Caldwell and Mrs. T. A. Code, Perth, Ontario, have arrived in England by the *Olympic*, and are at present with Lt.-Col. T. R. Caldwell, 6th Canadian Reserve Battalion, Seaford, Sussex.

Sir Joseph Flavell has returned from a business mission to Paris, and expects to sail for Canada on June 14.

Mr. F. W. Ashe is in Paris this week.

Mrs. H. W. Blaylock was a passenger to Canada last week on the *Minnedosa* to visit her parents, Dr. and Mrs. James Mills, of Ottawa.

Lt. G. G. McD. Carr-Harris, R.E., of Kingston, who in January was mentioned for services in Italy, has been awarded the Bronze Medal for Valour by the King of Italy.

Major-Gen. (T Lt.-Gen.) Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.E.



DR. J. W. ROBERTSON, C.M.G.
Appointed Director of Food stuffs for Canada.

(I.A.), has been given the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, a distinction conferred by the Emperor of Japan. General Kirkpatrick formerly held an appointment in the Canadian Militia.

Mr. G. S. Campbell, of Halifax, vice-president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is in London in connection with the opening of a branch of the bank here.

At the English County Bankers' Association dinner at the Savoy Hotel, on Wednesday of last week, the Canadian banks were represented by Messrs. C. A. Bogert, S. L. Jones, T. R. Whitley, C. Cambie, and A. R. Phipps.

Lt.-Col. W. G. Barker, V.C., sailed by the *Aquitania*.

Among the other passengers was Miss Florence Parbury, the authoress, who will visit Newfoundland and make a tour in Canada, during which she will give a series of lectures on England's share in the war.

The King in personation to Sir George Perley to wear the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

Lady Williams-Taylor has returned to Scotland from Nassau.

Professor J. Cappon, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Queen's University, Kingston, is retiring after 30 years' service.

Mr. C. A. Hanson, M.P., has been appointed a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The engagement is announced between Gerald M. Christie, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Christie, of Ashcroft, B.C., and Cicely, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Taving, 80, Crescent Road, Reading.

The engagement is announced of Lt. Col. A. E. Taylor, D.S.O., son of the Rev. and Mrs. G. I. Taylor, of Toronto, and Dorothy Madeleine, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fleming, of The Hermitage, Hadlow, and British Guiana.

On Tuesday, May 6, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Bexhill-on-Sea, Lilian Watwick, elder daughter of C. G. H. Ackland, A.M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Ackland, Bexhill-on-Sea, was married to Major Shirley T. Layton, M.C., C.G.A., only son of the late G. Boardman Layton, and of Mrs. Layton, Halifax, N.S. The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Ena Ackland, sister of the bride, and Miss Margaret Hemery. Lt. A. Beverly Baxter, C.E., was best man. A reception was afterwards held at the Wilton Court Hotel.

On Monday, May 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, by Capt. G. E. Wallace, rector of St. Stephen's, Toronto, the marriage took place of Miss Lilan Oliver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oliver, Toronto, to Capt. F. W. W. Hipwell, C.A.M.C., Witley Camp.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Grace Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pratt, to Mr. Leonard Wyndham Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Taylor, Bracknell, Berkshire, took place at the Church of the Advent, Montreal, on April 30.

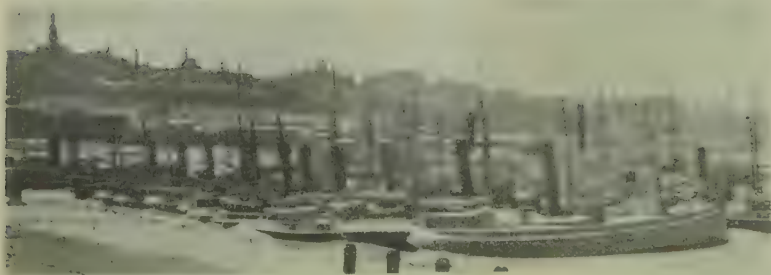
The marriage took place on April 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, Craig-latch, Preston, Ont., of Judy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pringle, grand-daughter of the late Judge Juchereau Kingsmill, and niece of Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, to Mr. Finley McGibbons, of Vancouver, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles McGibbons, Penetanguishene.

At Toronto last week Ethel Muriel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gooderham, of Madison Avenue, was married to Mr. Melville Monro, of the Dominion Bank.

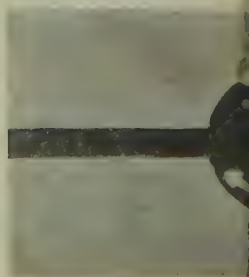
Mr. and Mrs. Martin S. Wheatley, of Burleigh, Victoria, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Kathleen Julia, to Captain William Wentworth Wood, late 2nd C.M.R., only son of Sheriff and Mrs. Wentworth Wood, of Kamloops.

The marriage of Capt. Arthur F. Mott, 87th Bn. (Canadian Grenadier Guards), of Montreal, and Miss Ada Sheard, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sheard, of Leeds, took place on Wednesday, May 14, at Burmantoft's Congregational Church, Leeds.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA: A GROWING INDUSTRY



DESTROYERS BUILT AT LEVIS, P.Q., READY FOR SEA.



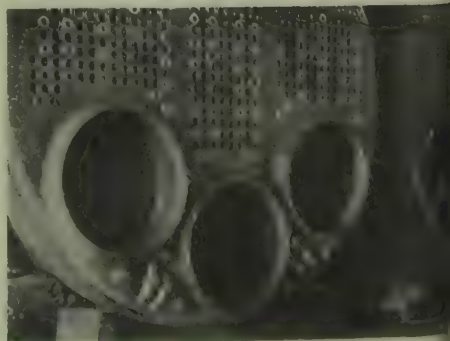
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VESSELS BUILT FOR THE IMPERIAL NAUTICAL BOARD AT NEW WALSLEY.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BILL.

The Government's Soldier Settlement Bill was introduced in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Meighen, Minister of the Interior (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*). The Bill provides for loans of \$4,500 for the purchase of land and \$1,000 for permanent improvements. These sums are repayable in 25 annual payments with accumulated 5 per cent. interest. Loans of \$2,000 can also be made for live stock and implements, to be paid back in four equal instalments beginning in the third year, and no interest will be paid for the first two years.

The provisions of the Bill are open to any soldier of the Canadian, Colonial, or Imperial forces who has served in an actual theatre of war or outside the country of his enlistment, or, if resident in Canada before the war, has served in any Allied force.

Compulsory expropriation of uncultivated land in any part of Canada is provided for under the Bill.

— * * —

BRITISH TEACHERS FOR WESTERN CANADA

A stirring sermon on the need of keeping Western Canada British and Christian was preached by the Rev. Dr. G. E. Lloyd at St. Philip's Church, Earl's Court, last Sunday, in support of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, which sends out British teachers to Western Canada.

The Fellowship is in need of money to lend to those chosen teachers who, as they begin to earn money from the Government schools, return the money, which is then used to send other teachers to Canada.

Dr. Lloyd urged women to go to Canada to work in the schools. "You're always sent your boys," he said. "They could pack their bags and emigrate, but it was another thing for the girls to go. If they had gone there would have been fewer cases of educated men of good family marrying as they have. I know a man whose family name is familiar to many of you who has married a Galician woman and has sunk to the level of a Galician peasant."

— * * —

Regarding the new Parliament Buildings, the Hon. F. B. Carvell stated in the Dominion House of Commons last week that he trusted they would be ready for occupation on January 1, but they would not be nearly completed. The original estimate of \$5,000,000 had already been expended, and the total cost would approximate \$8,000,000.

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From the
"London Gazette"

January 24; temp Lt. H. H. Goodall returns to the B.
Eastern Ontario Regiment Temp Capt and M. C.
D.C.M., to be temp Maj (December 29, 1918), temp.
J. H. Carroon, M.C., to be temp Capt (December 29, 1918).
Saskatchewan Regiment Temp Capt and Maj J. G.
M.C., D.C.M., to be temp Maj (January 28), temp
R. Finkler, C. M. M., to be temp Capt (January
Finkler, Corps, Temp Capt L. E. Henderson to be
February 28). Temp Lts to be temp Capts (Act Capt W. W. McI.,
M.C. (January 24); G. C. Edridge (February 3); Act Capt. J. McK.
Burge (February 15); A. L. Rowden (April 7)).

1st Central Ontario Regiment The *finest* notifications January 24
concerning temp Capt W. Maybin, M.C., M.M., and temp Lt. H. H.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment Temp Capt H. E. Rose M.C. to be
act Maj (February 1, 1918, to September 8, 1918). Temp Lt. M. R. Jacob
to be act Capt (August 9, 1918).

Manitoba Regiment Temp Lt. G. O. Macdonald is dismissed the Ser



Photograph : E. M. Hou

1st CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Maj. C. W. Martin to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. M.D.C. Wing, No. 3, Kimmel Camp (March 10); Temp. Maj. J. T. Bradford returns in the British Isles (April 30); R. Leckie, D.S.O., Lt. Col. (April 1), to temp. Lt. Col., and to be acted as Lt. Col. (April 3); Temp. Lt. Col. J. A. G. Macdonald, while Sec. i/c "G" Wing, Can. Corps Camp (January 7); T. E. Bowman, while emply. as Adj. Lt., "O" Wing, Can. Corps Camp, Witley Section (April 10); Temp. Lt. H. V. Brabin ceases to be acted for duty with the R.A.F. April 10.

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Capt. H. C. Southern ceases to be acted for duty with the R.A.F. (April 9); Temp. Lt. J. A. Greenhill to be act. Capt. while emply. as Adj. Lt., "R" Wing, Can Corps Camp, Witley Section (April 7).

1st WEST YORK REGIMENT. Temp. Majors (act. Lt. Col.) to be temp. Lt. Col., and to remain send.: F. Morrison, D.S.O., W. F. Kemp, D.S.O., V. J. Hastings, M.C., B. W. Browne, D.S.O., M.C. (January 6); Temp. Maj. J. A. Scroggie, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (January 6); Temp. Maj. J. A. H. Hope to be act. Lt. Col. (January 7); Temp. Capt. J. A. Macdonald, Lt. Col. (act. Lt. Col.) to be temp. Capt. (Jan. 5); Temp. Lt. J. P. Dorel to be temp. Ormr. and Hon. Capt. while so emply., "A" Wing, Can. Corps Camp (January 17); Temp. Lt. W. J. Gordon to be act. Capt. while emply. as Adj. Lt., "F" Wing, Can. Corps Camp (February 10); Temp. Lt. J. D. Macdonald, Lt. Col. (act. Lt. Col.) to be temp. Lt. Col. (Jan. 10).

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT. Temp. Capt. (now act. Lt.-Col.) J. P. French, D.S.O., to be temp. Maj. (June 3, 1918); Temp. Capt. W. C. Macintosh, O.B.E., to be act. Maj. while O.C. "G" Wing, Can. Corps Camp (January 7); Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.: D. R. Sargent, while emply. as Adj. Lt., "G" Wing, Can. Corps Camp (January 8); M. S. Smith, while emply. as Adj. Lt., "B" Wing, Can. Corps Camp (January 8); R. T. P. Adams, while comdg. a Co., M.D.C. Wing, No. 5, Kimmel Camp (March 12); Temp. Lt. S. Taylor to be temp. Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. while so emply., "B" Wing, Can. Corps Camp (January 8); Temp. Lt. L. A. Smith

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. A. D. McNeill, D.C.M., to be act. Maj. while O.C. "F" Wing, Can. Corps Camp (January 14).
BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) C. B. Worsnop, D.S.O., to be act. Capt. (Feb. 1917) (Temp. Capt. R. Morrison, to be act. Adj. "D" Wing, Can. Corps Camp (January 7); temp. Lt. F. F. Holth, to retire in the British Isles (April 30).
MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles: W. Nye (Dec. 22, 1916); M. May (May 12).
FORESTRY CORPS.—Temp. Capt. C. B. Sumpter retires in the British Isles (May 8). Hon. Lts. and temp. Qr.-Mrs. to be temp. Qr.-Mrs., with the hon. rank of Capt. while so emp'd.: R. McG. Essie (January 20), J. H. B. (February 1917); temp. Capt. (act. Major) J. C. B. (January 20, 1917). Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles:—H. Venus, H. C. Weeks, M.M. (May 2); H. D. Turing (May 5).
C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—B. T. W. Burgess, while emp'd. at C.S.H., Embury (May 5); temp. Capt. (December 22, 1918); H. D. Casson, while O.C. M.T. Coy. (C.A.S.C. Res. and Duty, Shorncliffe (January 25); temp. Lt. R. H. Graham to be act. Capt. while emp'd. as Chief Insp. of Army Catering (April 1); temp. Lt. W. S. Durham retire in the British Isles (April 1).
C.A.M.C.—Temp. Lt.-Col. E. L. Stone to be act. Col. while emp'd. C.S.H. Witley (February 1). Temp. Maj. to be act. Lt.-Col., while emp'd. at C.S.H., Witley:—C. L. Hazard, W. Lockhart (February 1917). Temp. Capt. to be act. Maj., while emp'd. at C.S.H., Witley:—W. Hunt, J. S. Fitzsimmons, J. D. Jones, (February 1); B. R. Almqvist while emp'd. at C.S.H., Etchingham (February 19); C. M. Strong, while

CHAPLAIN SERVICES.—Hon. Maj. and Chaplain S. J. M. Compton retires in the British Isles (April 30).

empld. with the Dept. of the Gen. Auditor (April 1); temp. Lt. O. Berry
cases to be sent from duty with the R A F (April 27)

ARTILLERY.—Temp. Maj. A. A. Durkee to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. Bde. (January 19); temp. Capt. J. P. Hooper, M.C., to be temp. Maj.

(March 2). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be act. Majs.:—D. V. White
M.C. (October 27, 1918); R. Cruik (December 13, 1918, to January 18)

R. O. G. Bennett, M.C., while emp'd. as D.A.Q.M.G., Can. Corps Hdqrs (March 18). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—(Act. Capt.) R. Cruik (February 18), W. M. Ray (December 16, 1918), R. A. Fraser (March 2), R. G. Hedgeshill (March 2), H. M. Stein (March 5). Temp. Lts. to be

act. Capts.:—R. S. Gillespie, M. C. (September 19, 1918, to October 17, 1918); D. V. White, M. C. (October 13, 1918, to October 27, 1918); G. L.

Pearce (October 27, 1918); R. A. Coppen (November 27, 1918, to February 6); V. M. Knowlson (December 2, 1918, to December 26, 1918); H. R. Bray (December 13, 1918, to January 18).

New BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Temp. Maj. T. M. McAvity, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (January 19). Temp. Lts. (act. Cpts.) to be temp. Cpts.:—L. St. C. Elier, M.M., C. Russel (January 28); J. G. Leighton, M.C. (January 29); temp. Lt. M. C. Buchanan to be temp. Capt. (November 1917).

QUEBEC REGIMENT. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) P. W. Freeman, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (December 27, 1918); temp. Lt. J. P. Knowlton to be temp.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. D. Raymond, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (February 12). Temp. Lds. (act. Cpts.) to be Temp. Cpts. F. W. Edwards (December 25, 1918), F. C. Robinson, M.C.

temp. Capt. — E. W. Edwards (December 27, 1918); F. G. Robinson, M.C. (January 28); F. H. Barnes, M.C. (February 7).

Gray, M.C., to be act. Maj. (December 7, 1918); temp. Lt. J. E. Capstick, M.M., to be act. Capt. (December 8, 1918).

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. H. C. A. Hervey to be temp Capt. (December 31, 1918)

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. G. A. Holman to be act. Maj. (December 29, 1918).



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(Cornerish Square) London W.



NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. C. E. Rattee ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (April 9); Temp. Lt. E. Marks ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (April 10).

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. R. N. Pennington ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 11, 1918) (substituted for Gazette notification January 3, page 150); Temp. Lt. J. M. Macdams to be act. Capt., without increased pay and allowances. (March 31).

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. C. Carvell, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (April 30).

1st CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. M. Knowles ceases to be secd. for duty with the Can. Record Office (February 4); Temp. Lt. C. G. Carlton to be act. Capt. while att'd. to the Dept. of the Gen. Auditor (March 1). The following Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.—Act. Capt. E. A. S. Molyneux, D.F.C. (March 28); J. G. MacKenzie (March 31); J. O. Leach, M.C., D.F.C. to be Temp. Capt., and to be secd. to the C.A.F. (April 1).

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capt. while emp'd. as Co. Comdr.,—H. G. S. Rutherford, D.F.C. to be act. Capt. while emp'd. as Co. Comdr.,—E. H. Harstone ceases to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry (March 30).

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. C. A. Chisnall ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (April 13).

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. A. I. H. Wrightson, M.C., to be act. Maj. while secd. emp'd. (March 11); Temp. Lt. L. C. Herne ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (April 3).

MACHINS GUN CORPS.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. A. Holloway retains the act. rank of Capt. on proceeding to Can. Corps Inf. School (August 17, 1918) (substituted for Gazette notification September 6, 1918, page 10820) (incorrectly stating relinquishment of acting rank).

CORPS CANADIAN RAILWAY TROOPS.—Lt. A. E. White, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (April 8); Temp. Capt. F. S. Dyke ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (April 14).

CRECIERS CORPS.—Temp. Lt. O. W. Lingham ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (April 6).

FORBURY CORPS.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capt. while secd. a Co. (Base Depot), C.F.C.—J. G. Stammers, J. E. H. Beaton (January 17); Temp. Lt. E. J. McDowall ceases to be secd. for duty with the Navy and Army Cantonment Board (April 8).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. J. E. Goboll, M.C., to be act. Maj. while emp'd. as Officer 1/2 C.A.S.C. Personnel (January 12); Temp. Capt. G. MacN Cooper to be temp. Maj. (November 1, 1917).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Lt.-Col. P. Burnett, D.S.O., to comd. a Gen. Hospital, and to be act. Col. while so emp'd. (March 21); Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. J. Lonsdale retains the act. rank of Maj. while emp'd. on Board of Survey Inspection of Troopships (March 22).

ARMY DENTAL CORPS. No. 642625 Acl. Sgt. W. C. Sprague to be temp. Capt. (September 18, 1918).

Y.M.C.A.—Hon. J. H. Parker retires in the British Isles (April 20).

GENERAL LIST.—F. Hopwood to be Hon. Lt., with pay and allowances (January 1).

Imperial Forces

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY. Lt.-Commr. R. G. Halliwell is appt'd. to Caldeon, R.A.F. Administrative Branch. Lt. (act. Capt.) M. R. Halliwell to be Lt. from (F.), and to relinquish his act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be emp'd. as Capt. Lts. (A.) to be Lts.: C. W. L. (Silver), C. J. (Gillan), N. J. (Taylor), Sec. Lt. W. P. Talfall to be Sec. Lt. from (A.).

R.F.C. (Military Wing).—Flying Officer (Observer). Temp. Sec. Lt. (sub. prob.) J. G. Robertson, Gen. List, and to be confirmed in his rank.

R.A.M.C. The following relinquish the act. rank of Maj.: Capt. A. J. Gilchrist, M.C. (on reporting); Temp. Capt. G. P. Armstrong, M.C. R.R. and R.A.F. Gen. Res. of Off.; G. F. Benson, late Lt. R.F.A., to be Lt.; R. G. Toy, late Sec. Lt. R.F.A., to be Sec. Lt.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. H. Y. Hicking to be temp. Capt., and to remain secd. (January 29); Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. R. Hepburn, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (January 30).

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. Graham, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (February 18).

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capt.: H. C. Green, and to remain secd. (December 13, 1918); R. Morrison (December 16, 1918); S. J. Nasmith (February 2); G. A. Crickshank, M.C. (February 12).

MACHINS GUN CORPS. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) R. W. Sanson to be temp. Lt.-Col. (February 13); Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. T. Logan, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (February 13). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capt. while emp'd. a Co.: J. C. McDowell, M.M., A. E. Millward, W. J. A. Stewart, W. D. Darling, M.C., while emp'd. as Adj. (January 1).

FORBURY CORPS. Temp. Capt. J. G. Kirkpatrick to be temp. Maj. (December 1, 1918).

C.A.S.C. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capt.: T. Jenkins (December 2, 1918, to December 27, 1918); H. I. Evans (November 23, 1918, to December 27, 1918); C. Hudson, while comd. No. 1 Can. Railroad Supply (February 26).

C.A.M.C. Temp. Capt. to be act. Maj.: D. A. Morrison, M.C. (December 19, 1918); W. A. Richardson, while in comd. No. 2 Can. Sanitary Section (January 1).

ARTILLERY. Temp. Capt. C. P. Fee to be act. Maj. while emp'd. with the Can. Ryren Party (August 26, 1918).

ESQUIRENS. The following cease to be secd. for duty with the War Office: Temp. Capt. W. M. Miller, M.C. (April 8); Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. D. Adams, M.C. (April 9); Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. D. Adams, M.C. retires in the British Isles (April 16).

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT. Temp. Maj. P. I. Tanner ceased to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (April 13).

London 1

[illegible]

264494 Pte. Desuez, C. V., C.A.N.C. (Pool); 404884 L/C. Marchington, H., 1st Tram. Coy., Engrs.; 218841 Mr. Rogin, J., 58th B.G. Op. Coy., Engrs.; 568 Mr. Tasker, F. A., Rly. Construction Corps; 104616 Sgt. Wilson, C. E., 1st Tram. Coy., Engrs.

AMENDMENTS.

The following are the correct descriptions of the undermentioned W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and men whose names have not previously appeared in the London Gazette for the award of the Military Medal and Meritorious Service Medal:-

2nd BAR to MILITARY MEDAL-707146 Sgt. J. W. Kennedy, M.M. 14th Bn. (gazetted on Jan 24 as Bar to M.M.); and 227697 Pte. J. O. Davidson, Bar to M.M. 420412 (both gazetted Oct. 7, 1918).

BAR to M.M. 420412 Sgt. J. W. Kennedy, M.M. 14th Bn. (gazetted on Jan 24 without initial); 441005 Sgt. V. W. Mitchell, M.M. 227697 Pte. J. O. Davidson (gazetted on Jan 24 as belonging to 5th Bn., Rifle Bde. N.Z.F.).

MILITARY MEDAL.—2304318 Pte. A. L. Coughlin, 1st M.M.G. Bgde. (gazetted on Dec. 11, 1918, as "Coughlin"); 42013 2nd Cpl. H. E. Ashforth, 4th D.C. Coy., Engrs. (gazetted as "Ashforth").

DELETIONS.

MILITARY MEDAL.—646287 Cpl. S. H. W. Sackville, 54th Bn. (gazetted Jan. 24: duplicate award).

CANADIA'S IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

Bar to M.M.—68107 Sgt. J. H. Barton, M.M., 107th Fld. Amb., R.A.M.C. (M.M. gazetted Nov. 2, 1917).
MILITARY MEDAL.—145214 Spr. T. Gallagher, 212th Fld. Coy., R.E. (Ontario); 28656 Pte. A. C. Turner, 5th Bn., Royal Lancaster Regt. (Ontario).

ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

BAR to M.M.—2760 Pte. G. Mullett, M.M., 1st Bn. (M.M. gazetted Oct. 10, 1917); 1989 Pte. A. Adams, M.M., 1st Bn. (Jan. 14, 1918).
MILITARY MEDAL—1918 Pte. Gough, N.; 2843 Sgt. Greens, G. L.; 1376 Pte (A/Cpl) Joy, W. 3216 Pte. Lee, A. 2252 Pte. Monney, J. E.; 3582 Pte. Murphy, J.; 3345 Pte. (L/C.) O'Rourke, J.; 3120 Pte. Reid, B. B.; 1792 Pte. Walsh, M.; 3880 Pte. (L/C.) Woolfrey, W. J., all of 1st Bn.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

DEMOBILISATION PAY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with interest the letter of "G. V. R." on the above subject. May I enquire just what he means when he talks of "Demobilisation Pay"? Because my comrades and self, of the First Canadian Division, who were in Germany, Belgium, and France from January 1, 1913, to March 20, 1919, have not received same, or heard of any orders re same.

Complimenting you on the good quality of your valuable magazine.
—Yours faithfully,
London. B. C. B.

To the Editor of CANADA.

Sir.—I am glad to see that at least one officer has sense enough left to draw the attention of those in authority to the injustice of keeping the demobilisation pay from those who volunteered to stay here during demobilisation period, and to whom it was intimated that it was only a matter of a short time before the D.P. would be forthcoming. The men in France got it; some clerks here get it; and so do the cooks. Why this discrimination?—Yours, etc.,

Witley Camp. CASUALTY OFFICER.

THE WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—You explain why Canadian officers with over three years' service only receive six months' gratuity, whereas Imperial officers receive nearly double this amount? It seems hardly consistent with the dignity and reputation of Canada that they should treat officers, who have had three to four years' service on the Continent, in a less generous way than the Imperials.—Yours, etc.,

London. 1914.

THE CANADIAN PERMANENT FORCE.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—I am writing in the hope that you will be able to render a service to the members of the Canadian Permanent Force over here by getting us some information as to what our future holds in store. No one over here seems able to give us the least idea of what we are to expect, and no orders or information have been published by Ottawa on the subject, beyond the vague statement that the strength of the Permanent Force will be 5,000. The lack of any definite information as to prospects of promotion, rates of pay, etc., is a serious handicap to many of us in determining what we intend to do on discharge from the Canadian Expeditionary Force. There are, I am sure, quite a few who, if the prospects are no brighter than they were in 1914, would decide to follow some other vocation, and quite likely would prefer their discharge in England if it could be arranged.

Since the commencement of the war those of us who have come over seas with the Expeditionary Force feel that we have been left entirely in the cold as regards our status in the Permanent Force. As far as I am aware, there has not been a single promotion made in the Expeditionary Force since the war began. At least where a man who was not even in the Permanent Force prior to the war was appointed captain in our corps over the head of every subaltern on its strength. This particular case was taken up at the time, and a reply was received that the matter would be adjusted when we returned to Canada. But what supposing we did not return? Even the C.A.S.C. die sometimes, and if that is nothing, there has been a great deal of talk and talk one may be pardoned for doubting that anything ever will be done.

Well, Sir, under the above circumstances, I, and no doubt others, certainly do not feel inclined to return to the old job as a lieutenant at \$110 per annum. It was hard enough before the war for a married man, but such a wage would be a mere farce now. I have no other means of support, and I am anxious to make my plans for the future right now, before I find myself stranded in Canada with the alternative of being on the streets or crawling into the old job. As time is getting so short, I would be most awfully grateful if you, through the means of your very influential paper, could stir the authorities into a sense of fair play, and get some action taken. Yours truly,

Sam'l. CAPTAIN, C.A.S.C.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA. The Dominion Government is throwing open immediately 100,000 acres of the Porcupine Forest Reserve in Saskatchewan for soldier settlement.

The Dominion Post Office surplus for the past fiscal year was \$3,200,000.

Hotels here are so overcrowded that it has been found necessary to use a number of sleeping cars to provide accommodation for visitors.

Among the Indians of the Rice Lake district each returned veteran has been presented with 10 acres of land.

One hundred and fifty-five thousand tons of steel rails, part of a contract for 205,000 tons ordered by the National Railways, have been delivered. They will be used in improving the present trackage, and in constructing new branch lines. Eighty thousand tons of the rails came from the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, and the rest from the Dominion Steel and Iron Company.

TORONTO. The Provincial Legislature has passed a Bill providing for the compulsory part-time school attendance of children between 14 and 18 years of age. Adolescents between the ages of 14 and 16 will be required to continue part-time education for 400 hours each year, and those between 16 and 18, 320 hours each year. When the Bill comes into force next year, the Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, considers that Ontario will have one of the most advanced educational measures on its statutes of any country in the world.

Sir John and Lady Eaton will make a gift to Toronto University of \$25,000 a year for the next twenty years to be devoted to the maintenance of the Department of Medicine in the University of Toronto.

Of 12,455 teachers in Ontario, 11,359 are women, states Miss E. Johnson, of London, in her presidential report to the Provincial Federation of Women Teachers' Associations.

Mr. J. Richard Clancy has been appointed manager of the Canadian Freight Department of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services here.

The Church of England Synod has decided to increase the salary of the diocesan clergy \$200 per annum.

Major E. Percy Brown has been elected president of the Canadian Club.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. The work of constructing the St. Malo shops of the Canadian National Railway will, it is expected, be completed in June. The rails are now laid connecting the shops with the main line of the railway.

MONTREAL. The John Lewis Memorial Cottage at the Shawbridge Boys' Farm has been opened.

Laval University at Montreal has been granted its independence from its sister university at Quebec, and will become the University of Montreal at the end of the present term.

Aldermen representing the South Shore communities of Longueuil and the neighbouring parishes waited on the Chamber of Commerce in support of the plan to construct a traffic bridge across the St. Lawrence connecting Montreal and the Southern suburbs. The proposed plan calls for a bridge from the foot of McGill Street, leading to Longueuil by way of St. Helen's Island. The cost approximately would be \$100,000.

Three thousand employees in the Car and Foundry Co. have secured a five days' week, a nine-hour day, at 50 to 70 cents an hour, and an Industrial Council.

The fourth steel vessel constructed by Canadian-Vickers, Ltd., for the Government Merchant Marine has been launched in the Maisonneuve yards. The vessel is named the *Canadien Seigneur*; tonnage 8,000. The keel was laid in January last.

Commander J. K. L. Ross in the Kentucky Derby ran first and second with his colts Sir Barton and Billy Kelly.

RIMOUSKI. The Town Council have determined to erect here a monument to fallen heroes.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. At the invitation of Lt.-Governor Grant a company of representative citizens met to support a movement to extend the usefulness and influence of Dalhousie University. Dr. Mackenzie, president of the University, said that in 1863 Dalhousie had had an endowment of only \$12,000; by 1911 it had increased to nearly \$500,000. Since then the assets of the College had practically doubled, but vast additional sums were needed.

SYDNEY. In the fire which destroyed the Sydney hotel block, Mr. J. I. Robinson, manager of the hotel, lost his life. The absence of wind was the only thing that saved the business district of Sydney being fire-swept, and a fire wall saved the Royal Bank building from destruction.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. The Hon. P. J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works, has gone to Ottawa to seek Federal aid in the construction of permanent roads in this Province. Work already outlined for the Province for this year involves an expenditure of over \$1,500,000.

ST. JOHN. The advantages of this port as a food distributing point for the Maritime Provinces and overseas is shown by the fact that the Swift Canadian Co., Ltd., and the Armour Co. have both acquired properties on the railway line and propose establishing large meat storage depôts at an early date. In addition to these operations, Gunns, Ltd., have also for a number of years carried on a successful and growing business here. More recently the Harris Abattoir Co. have established themselves here.

The Canadian Cottons, Ltd., which has a large plant at Milltown, is planning a diversion of the St. Croix River at that point and the establishment of a power station, involving an expenditure of over \$500,000.

Up to April 28 C.P.O.S. transports landed here 10,736 cabin passengers, including 2,348 officers, 33,565 third-class, including 20,544 other ranks.

Chief Justice Sir Douglas Hazen has been chosen president of the Canadian Club here.

The arrivals and clearances at the port of St. John during the fiscal year ending March 31 last were:—Total inward, 2,004 vessels, 1,239,280 tons; outward, 2,094 vessels, 1,202,000 tons.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. Approximately \$400,000 will be expended by the Provincial Department of Agriculture this season in buying young breeding stock and placing it on Manitoba farms, states the Hon. Valentine Winkler.

Every day farm sales continue to increase in the Swan River Valley, and there is keen competition for choice sections.

The Town Council of Dauphin has passed a resolution applying to the Provincial Government for a loan of \$100,000 from the Federal Housing Fund.

The property immediately east of the Hudson's Bay site on Portage Avenue has been disposed of to the Merchant Bank. The price paid approximated very closely to the high-water mark of a few years ago, a frontage of 50 feet having realised \$75,000. The Dominion Bank has just doubled the frontage of its branch on the south-east corner of Portage Avenue and Sherbrook.

Lt. Warwick C. Angus, R.A.F., has been appointed first Provincial Secretary of the Manitoba command, Great War Veterans' Association.

(Continued on page 234.)

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - \$3,800,000.

Total Assets Exceed - \$153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED

to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED

at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada—32 p.c., 1914-19, 100; C.P.R. 33 p.c., 1908, 78½; 41 p.c., 1920-25, 94½; 3 p.c. Ins., 1909-34, 81; 34 p.c. Ins., 1930-50, 76; 4 p.c. 1940-60, 85½; 3 p.c., 1938, 74½.
 Alberta—41 p.c. Reg., 85½.
 British Columbia—41 p.c. Reg., 1941, 90½; 3 p.c. Reg., 68½.
 Manitoba—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 79.
 Newfoundland—33 p.c., 1941-51, 73; 3 p.c., 64½; 3 p.c., 1912, 72½.
 Nova Scotia—33 p.c. Reg., 66½; 41 p.c. Reg., 79½.
 Ontario—33 p.c. Reg., 75; 4 p.c. Reg., 76.
 Quebec—41 p.c. Reg., 86; 3 p.c. Reg., 71½.
 Saskatchewan—4 p.c., 1949, 76½.

Municipal.

Calgary—41 p.c., 1930-42, 86½; 5 p.c., 1934-44, 86.
 Edmonton—5 p.c., 1923-33, 86; 5 p.c., 1953, 84½; 41 p.c., 1918-51, 73.
 Hamilton—4 p.c., 1930-40, 81½.
 Masonneuve—5 p.c., 55.
 Medicine Hat—5 p.c., 74½.
 Montreal—4 p.c., 1932, 83; 3 p.c., 55½; 41 p.c., 1951-53, 85½.
 Moose Jaw—5 p.c., 73.
 New Westminster—5 p.c., 1943-63, 77½; 41 p.c., 1943-63, 68½.
 N. Vancouver—5 p.c., 76; 41 p.c., 1931, 80; 41 p.c., 1932-61, 70.
 Port Arthur—4 p.c., 79; 5 p.c., 86½.
 Regina—41 p.c., 90.
 Saskatoon—5 p.c., 1938, 86½; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 80½.
 South Vancouver—5 p.c., 78½.
 Toronto—33 p.c., 85; 4 p.c., 1944-48, 77½; 4 p.c., 1936, 83½; 41 p.c., 1948, 85½.
 Vancouver—4 p.c., 1950-52, 73; 4 p.c., 1947-49, 70½; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 71.
 Victoria—41 p.c., 74½; 4 p.c., 1920-60, 80.
 Winnipeg—41 p.c., 1943-63, 85½.

Railways.

Algoma Central & Hudson Bay—5 p.c., 62½; Terms, Stamped, 62.
 Atlantic N.W.—5 p.c., 1937, 95½; St. Lawrence 6 p.c., 104½.
 Calgary & Edmonton—4 p.c., 73.
 Canada Atlantic—4 p.c., 1955, 68.
 Canadian Northern—Alberta 33 p.c., 69½; Ontario 33 p.c., 1961, 72½; Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 71½; Pacific 41 p.c., 1950, 80½; Quebec 4 p.c. Perp., 68½; C.N.R. 4 p.c., 1930, 83; 4 p.c. Perp., 69; 4 p.c. Land, 95; 4 p.c., 1934, 95½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 46½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 94½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 99 15-16; West, 41 p.c., 1942, 81½.
 Canadian Pacific—179; London Reg., 174½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Perp., 74½; 4 p.c. Perp., 80; Algoma 5 p.c., 1937, 94½.
 Duluth Winnipeg—4 p.c., 1939, 69½.
 Edmonton Dunvegan—4 p.c., 1942, 72½.
 Grand Trunk Pacific—3 p.c., 1960, 63; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 61½; B, 62; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 66½; 4 p.c., Deb., 62.
 Grand Trunk—9 1932; 4 p.c. Quar., 63½; 5 p.c. 1st Pref. Non-Cum., 58; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref. Non-Cum., 45½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref. Non-Cum., 23½; Gt. West. 5 p.c. Perp., 83½; Perp., 4 p.c., 70½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 94; 5 p.c. Notes, 1920, 92½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 98½; West 4 p.c., 1950, 64½; Dollar Bds., 69½.
 New Brunswick—5 p.c., 1934, 92½; 4 p.c. Perp., 72.

Ontario & Quebec, 5 p.c. Deb., 93.
 Pac. Gt. Eastern, 41 p.c., 80½.
 Pap. Appelle, 4 p.c., 1936, 73.
 Quebec & Lake St. John—4 p.c., 68; Cont. 1st Mort., 4 p.c., 73½.
 St. Lawrence & Ottawa, 4 p.c. 1st Mort., 69.

Financial, Land and Investment

Anglo-Can. Finance, 7½.
 Bank of Montreal, 45½.
 British Empire Trust, Pref. Ord., 14/10½; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 14½.
 B.C. Fruit Lands, Debs., 26½.
 Can. Bank of Commerce—44½.
 Can. N.W. Land, 62.
 Can. Nor. Prairie, 35½.
 Can. Land & Irrigation, 7½; 19½; pd., 6½.
 Hudson's Bay, 9 1½; Pref., 92½.

Invest. Corp. of Can.—62; Pref., 63½.
 San Antonio—Bds., 26.
 Trust & Loan of Can.—(£1), 30½; (£2), 95½.
 West. Can. Land—Cum., 2/10½.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction—Cum., 63½; Pref., 92½.
 B.C. Elect.—Prof. Ord., 43; Def., 41; Perp. Deb., 61½; Vancouver Debs., 61½.
 Calgary Power—Bonds, 80½.
 Can. Gen. Elect.—125; Pref., 112.
 Can. Light & Power—Bds., 46½.
 Cedar Rapids—Bds., 33½.
 Cities Service—Cum., 435½.
 Kaministiquia—Bds., 91½.
 Montreal Light, Heat & Power, 90½; Cap. Stk., 93½; Water & Power Bds., 76; Street Rly. Debs., 96½.
 Shawinigan—Cap. Stk., 129½; Bds., 103; Debs., 86½.
 Toronto Power—41 p.c. Debs., 83½; Suburban 41 p.c. Debs., 60.
 Vancouver Power—41 p.c. Debs., 62.
 Winnipeg Elect. Debs.—65.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Bell's United Asbestos—Ord., 46/10½; Pref., 19½.
 Can. Cement—Bds., 100; Ord., 75.
 Can. Steamship—Debs., 84½; Pref., 88½; Voting, 57½; Cum., 57.
 Can. Car.—Pref., 104½.
 Can. Cotton—Bds., 86½.
 Can. West. Lumber—1st Debs., 45; Inc. Debs., 12.

Miscellaneous.

Ames-Holden—Bds., 86.
 Bell's United Asbestos—Ord., 46/10½; Pref., 19½.
 Can. Cement—Bds., 100; Ord., 75.
 Can. Steamship—Debs., 84½; Pref., 88½; Voting, 57½; Cum., 57.
 Can. Car.—Pref., 104½.
 Can. Cotton—Bds., 86½.
 Can. West. Lumber—1st Debs., 45; Inc. Debs., 12.
 Can. West. Lumber Yards, Pref., 12/3.
 Can. West. Nat. Gas—Debs., 75½.
 Cockshalt Plow—Pref., 93.
 Forest Mills of B.C.—Debs., 34½.
 Le Roy, No. 2—19½.
 Imp. Tobacco of Can. Pref., 19/10½; Ord., 26/7½.
 Lake Superior Paper—Bds., 86½.
 Penmans—Bds., 93½.
 Price Bros.—Bds., 87.
 Spanish River Pulp—Pref., 93½.
 Riordon Pulp—Debs., 99½.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt—3½.
 Kirkland Lake Prop.—46/10½.
 Le Roy, No. 2—19½.
 Mond Nickel—82/3; Cum. Pref., 22½; Non-Cum. Pref., 20/10½; 6 p.c. Debs., 100½.
 Mining Corp. of Canada—11/11½.
 Tough-Oakies—13½.

The Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mine in Ontario produced 276,045 ounces of gold last year.

Two vessels sailed from Montreal last week for Roumanian ports carrying the first shipments on account of orders received by the Canadian Mission in London through credits granted by the Government of Canada.

The London manager of the Bank of Montreal has received a cable in regard to the crop situation which states that wheat seeding has been completed under favourable conditions; grain showing in some districts.

Dr. J. W. Robertson addressed the directors of the Highland and Agricultural Society in Edinburgh and a meeting in Perth under the auspices of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture and the Scottish Farmers' Union on the subject of the importation of Canadian cattle.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Opportunities for British Importers and Canadian Shippers.

Many opportunities now exist for Canadian manufacturers to secure representation in the United Kingdom, and for British firms to form connections with Canadian shippers anxious to create and develop export trade to Europe. We shall be pleased to insert in this column enquiries from British importers and Canadian shippers with the object of bringing them into direct touch with one another.

Replicas should bear the number of the enquiry, and be addressed to the Manager, "Canada" Trade Department, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.

Woodenware.—British firm desires to get into touch with Canadian exporters of woodenware, including clothes pegs, mouse traps, picture mouldings, and picture backboards.—No. 101.

Glass.—Importing firm wishes to be put into communication with Canadian shippers of glass—all kinds required.—No. 102.

Wallpapers.—Canadian shippers of wall-papers are invited to communicate with English importing firm.—No. 103.

Toys.—An English firm would like to hear from Canadian Houses prepared to supply cheap toys.—No. 104.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

The Canadian manufacturers of a grain and feed grinding machine wish to arrange for its sale in the United Kingdom; illustrated catalogue.

A Canadian company, manufacturing brass soldered chain in various sizes, and a variety of other jewellery, ask to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom buyers.

A Canadian company, packing a variety of fish including canned chicken haddie and canned flake Atlantic codfish, also dry codfish, haddock, hake and pollock, would be glad to submit quotations to United Kingdom buyers.

A Canadian company, who are in a position to ship new cotton cuttings suitable for making high-grade papers, would be glad to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of this material.

Canada—A Canadian company, manufacturing an improved dress fastener, are desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom firms prepared to handle the article.

A Canadian company are in a position to furnish large quantities of common and face building bricks, and would be glad to receive enquiries from United Kingdom importers.

A Canadian company, manufacturing gramophone, are desirous of arranging with the United Kingdom manufacturers of a lateral cut record which plays with regular steel needles, to act as sole distributors in Canada.

An experienced Canadian purchaser of timber asks to be put into communication with United Kingdom importers desirous of utilizing his services.

A Canadian company, manufacturing oil lanterns, lamps, and burners in variety, invite export enquiry.

A firm in Scotland, who are desirous of importing Canadian sugar, granulated and other grades, ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers in a position to fill export orders.

An important London firm invite direct offers from Canadian producers, preferably c.i.f. London, of rolled oats and oatmeal in standard weight bags.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(Continued from page 231.)

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—With the object of settling a whole township on the community system, a party of returned soldiers, including several officers, has left Regina for Crooked River north of Prince Albert. If the Crooked River district is not satisfactory the party will examine other land. The party will receive aid from the Soldier Settlement Board when they decide where they will locate.

—Not only is farm property showing considerable activity this spring, but Regina city property is also changing hands. A residential property, 2,147 Smith Street, changed hands recently for \$5,500. Mr. Haeckney bought a section of land near Carlyle for \$40 per acre.

Over \$30,000 worth of vacant property was sold by Regina City Council in the first three months of this year.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Brig.-Gen. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., was given a hearty welcome on his return to the city. At a civic reception at the Armouries, Gen. Griesbach was presented with a gold sword by Mayor Clarke.

—The University of Alberta is acquiring a large tract of property for use as an agricultural college and for farming purposes.

CALGARY.—Dr. George R. Pirie, who has been for the last four years superintendent of the Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, has returned here, having severed his connection with the hospital.

—The City Council has passed a resolution raising the salary of the Mayor to \$5,000. The Commissioners are to be paid \$4,000. The demands of other civic employees are also to be dealt with.

Mr. Edward Jones has been appointed manager of the stockyards.

—All price records for Alberta hogs were broken here, when a carload was sold at \$22.50 per cwt.

—Three hundred lots have been purchased in Rosedale from Mr. William Robertson, of the Calgary Clothing Store, by I. B. Hewer & Co., a local real estate firm. It is proposed to build in the neighbourhood of 100 houses on the holdings of not less value than \$2,500 and with 50 ft. frontage.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER.—Messrs. Formen and Brorbeck, local shipping men, have gone to Montreal and Europe for the purpose of arranging a direct steamship service from Sweden to Vancouver via the Panama Canal.

—A sign of the re-awakening of interest in building lots is evidenced by the phenomenal success which attended the sale of Point Grey real estate by the Royal Financial Corporation.

The plant of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., Vancouver, located at Port Alice, west coast of Vancouver Island, will be manufacturing 70 tons of pulp daily in the near future.

—One of the probable results of the passing of the amendment to the British Columbia Municipal Act, curtailing the spending power of West Vancouver, and prohibiting the Council from selling the tax sale lands, is that the municipality will be divided.

—British Columbia lumbermen have organized the Associated Timber Exporting Company of British Columbia, which calls for a capitalization of \$200,000, divided among different manufacturers. While the operators for some time have been working in close touch with one another, it was the receipt of the big 70,000,000 feet order from Europe that crystallized the plan. Mr. J. D. McCormack, of the Canadian-Western Lumber Co., is president; Mr. J. O. Cameron, of the Cameron Lumber Co., vice-president, and Mr. R. H. H. Alexander secretary. The head office will be in the Metropolitan Building here.

—In March there was an increase of \$39,843 shown in building permits issued, in comparison with March, 1918. For the first three months of 1919 262 permits, totalling \$269,020, were issued, compared with 163 permits for \$181,480 for the first three months of 1918.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The result of recent tax sales at Calgary does not suggest any recovery in land speculation. One lot in the business district, which had been valued at \$25,000 in the days of the land boom, was offered for arrears of taxes amounting to \$253. Nearly all the Western cities have large amounts of taxes in arrears, and in the case of the most worthless sub-divisions the land will eventually fall into the city by default. This will not be an unmixed evil, as it will provide an opportunity for the cities concerned to establish parks or municipal enterprises at a low cost to the ratepayer.

The power possessed by those Provinces in Canada which pass the necessary legislation to collect succession duties on real property or mortgages owned by non-residents is a matter which needs to be remembered by British investors. As taxation in all the belligerent countries will necessarily be heavy for many years to come, there will naturally be a tendency for capital to seek investment in those countries least affected by war debts, which may reduce the flow of exportable capital from Great Britain to the Dominions.

One of the directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia is now in London, for the purpose, it is understood, of arranging for the opening of a London office. There is important significance attached to this, for this bank, which was incorporated in 1832, and which took over the business of the Bank of Ottawa on April 30, is one of the most conservative and wealthy of the big banks of Canada. If it is now decided by them to establish their own offices on this side, it is indicative of the importance attached by them to the openings for the export of Canadian manufactures to Europe. The agents of the bank in this country are the London Joint, City and Midland and the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The amalgamation of a large number of British Columbia canning companies with the Dominion Canners has had the effect of a considerable rise in the price of Dominion Canners' Common stock, which is now over 40. With the improvements of plant—the result of substantial war orders—and the very favourable market in Europe which is now open to the products of the amalgamated companies, the speculative prospects of Dominion Canners' Ordinary would seem attractive.

The annual report of the Robert Simpson Co. shows a satisfactory increase in earnings. This large general store in Toronto possesses a number of British shareholders, chiefly holders of the Preferred stock. The net earnings last year amounted to \$1,466,416, an increase of something over \$400,000 on the preceding year. After payment of dividends, a balance of \$822,620 was carried forward.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Co., which possess a large number of British and European shareholders, announce their intention of opening an office in London, in order to develop the sale of the products of the subsidiary companies in which acetaldehyde, and other important commercial chemical products.

AMUSING INCIDENT AT BUXTON.

The Canadians at the Discharge Depot, at Buxton, have a church parade every Sunday to the Hippodrome, which is exactly opposite the Parish Church. The Canadian service concludes just before the service at the Parish Church opens.

The other Sunday (says the Canadian Associated Press) the Canadians had formed up in the street after service, in readiness for the return march to the Depot, and Col. Hanson took the opportunity to present two of the men with Distinguished Conduct Medals earned in the field.

Meanwhile in the Parish Church hard by, the congregation, at the very moment that Col. Hanson called for cheers for the winners of the D.C.M., were reciting the General Confession. The result was striking:—"We have followed too much the devices of our own hearts" (loud cheers); "we have left undone those things that we ought to have done" (cheers), "and we have done those things that we ought not to have done" (cheers).

Gunner Elliott Evans, a Toronto University graduate, was acquitted last week of the charge of joining in the mutiny by the General Court-martial which is enquiring at Liverpool into the Kinnel Park Camp riots.

Mr. Churchill stated last week that the total number of prisoners (combatants and civilians) in British hands was 409,072, of whom 109,911 were in the United Kingdom, 190,479 in France, and 169,282 elsewhere.

A useful handbook, entitled "Information for Wives of Soldiers Coming from Overseas," is being given by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, prior to embarkation, to soldiers' dependents returning to Canada.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK HAS 418 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.
It has Branches also in

St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

London Office - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as \$210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed \$94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of \$8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was expected to reach the enormous sum of between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000.

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

ONTARIO

For particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3 S. I. JONES, Manager.

THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. **CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. **PURCHASE AND SALE** of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. **EVERY DESCRIPTION** of Banking business transacted.

LONDON BANKERS: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland, Ltd. NEW YORK AGENCY: 51, Broadway.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00

Reserve Fund.. .. . 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

152 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND,** Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA

"HEATON'S ANNUAL."

Heaton's Annual, "The Commercial Handbook of Canada and Board of Trade Register" (Toronto: 32, Church Street; \$1.50), has since its first publication in 1905 become more popular year by year as a reliable and essential reference book for the use of all in any way interested in the Dominion, either as investors, business men, tourists, or prospective emigrants and settlers. Its contents include an official directory of the Federal and Provincial Ministers and official members of the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislatures; postal, parcel and cable rates; information regarding the banking system, banks and a list of their branches, trust, and other companies; exchange and insurances; commercial regulations, including the complete Customs tariff, patent, trade mark, and copyright laws. The natural resources are dealt with in sections, which include agriculture, fisheries, forests and timber, furs, mining and water powers. The general information covers climate, education, commerce, manufactures, railways, shipping, a complete list of Boards of Trade, and a description of the principal towns and the special opportunities for investment and business. The War Record of Canada is also included in the 1919 edition, which can be obtained from the offices of Canada, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2., price 6s., or 6s. 6d. including postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

When you get back to Canada see that "CANADA" is supplied regularly to your local reading room or club.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$20,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,901,613.

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GEORGE B. FRASER, Esq.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico.

Head Office:
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Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

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THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

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F. W. CANNY, Esq. K.C. HOWARD G. KEEFE, Esq.
C. W. DEAN, Esq. A. E. HOLT, Esq., Manager.

CAPITAL:
FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, \$427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad. BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND

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Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
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Established 1869.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973.

Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

307 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Letters of Credit and drafts issued available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

EMPIRE DAY SERVICE AND CONCERT.

A memorial service will be held in Westminster Abbey to-day (Empire Day) for officers and men of His Majesty's Overseas Naval and Military Forces who have fallen in the war, and as a thanksgiving for its victorious conclusion. Soldiers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland will be present. Seats in the Abbey will be allotted both to troops and to relatives of those who fell in battle during the war, and such relatives who desire to be present should apply at the office of their official Dominion representative.

The Empire Day Service organised by the League of the Empire will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral at 6 p.m. Contingents of the Boys' Brigades, Scouts, Girl Guides and other uniformed bodies will march in three columns from Somerset House to St. Paul's Cathedral, headed by the 64 flags of the Empire, with band and escort, arriving at the Cathedral soon after 5.

The site selected for the mammoth choral celebration at 5.30, free to the public in Hyde Park, is on the ground west of Marble Arch and Albion Street Gate. The chorus of 10,000 voices organised and conducted by Dr. Charles Harris, of Toronto, will be situated in the "Dip," and the people will

take up their position on the rising ground facing the singers. The massed bands will be representative of the 1st Life Guards, 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards, Irish Guards, and Welsh Guards. Dr. Harris has compiled a book of music to be sung, including: "The Recessional," Soldiers' Chorus from "Faust," the Hallelujah Chorus, and the Allies' anthems.

The Fourth (Canadian) Division is sending a special party, consisting of 20 officers and 470 other ranks from the 11th and 12th Brigades, to take part in the Empire Day celebrations in Edinburgh to-day. The party will be commanded by Lt.-Col. Ralston, D.S.O., of the 85th (Nova Scotia) Bn., and will carry regimental colours and be accompanied by pipers and band.

Agriculture conditions in Western Canada continue satisfactory, but in the Eastern Provinces the weather is backward. Sixty-two thousand Barnardo and 4,000 other British immigrant boys joined the Canadian Overseas Military Forces.

A party of Canadian and other Dominion soldiers interested in stock raising paid a visit on Saturday to the King's farm at Windsor and were shown round his Majesty's pedigree cattle and dairy herd.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Post-War
Prospects in the
Dominion.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, in its commercial letter for April, appropriately notes that until Peace terms are finally settled uncertainty must continue and will necessitate caution in the conduct of business. It is recognised that "even after the belligerent nations know and understand the terms on which Peace is to be based a further period of readjustment will be certain to intervene, especially so far as foreign trade is concerned, and it may take some time for business to settle down." Peace prospects have led to active preparations for a return to normal trade conditions, although it is pointed out that "productive activity and business organisation will not proceed confidently until the regulations and restrictions adopted as War measures are removed." Whilst, however, the Dominion is passing through the same phase in post-war conditions as is causing so much irritation and impatience in the Mother Country, the authority we have quoted points out that, "relatively speaking, business conditions in Canada are such as to justify hopefulness," and it supplements this expression of opinion by a useful array of facts which will be attentively studied by all interested in post-war potentialities in the Dominion. There is an interesting survey of Canada's mineral production for the years 1913 to 1918, and an informative note on the lumber industry. To the financial world the chart showing the amount of gold held by the banks and the Government against their combined note issues should be very useful at the present juncture. In commenting upon the satisfactory manner in which the last instalment of the Canadian Victory Loan was met, the writer says this is especially gratifying "in view of the fact that it will be necessary to issue another loan before the close of the year."

* * *

Land
Corporation
of Canada.

Holders of shares in the Land Corporation of Canada are to be commiserated with in the fact that the directors regret that they do not feel justified in recommending the payment of a dividend in respect of the year 1918. In the circumstances they could not well have decided otherwise, for the operations of the twelve months under review have resulted in a loss of £422 against a profit of £1,605 last year in addition to which it has been necessary to make provision for defaults on sale contracts owing to the war of £4,886 and to create a reserve of £3,960 in respect of debtors for farm lands. Combined, these items reduce the amount brought forward by £9,267, leaving a balance of £6,978 to be carried forward. Sales of land in the year amounted to 978 acres, showing a book profit of £1,639 against 320 acres and £1,218 last year—and as these sales are on the usual instalment plan, the profit on them will not be taken into account until realised. The company was registered as long ago as 1881, but in 1888 a reconstruction of the capital account took place, and the authorised capital is now only £75,000 in £1 shares. The company has paid handsome dividends, 15 per cent. being distributed for 1909 and 1910, and 20 per cent. in each of the two succeeding years. There was a drop to 10 per cent. in 1913, which was again halved in 1914. Since then the company has been paying dividends on this reduced basis, and now has to pass its dividend altogether. It is a painful shock for the shareholders, but in the circumstances we do not think they should hasten to realise their shares at the current quotation, a view which is strengthened by the statement at the annual meeting by Sir Alexander Roger, who has succeeded the late Mr. John R. Tennant as president of the Corporation.

—* * —

CANADA AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Lloyd Harris's Optimism.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, before leaving last Saturday on a short visit to Canada, said to a representative of Reuter's agency:—

"I am convinced from first-hand investigation that once trade gets away from the leash it will enter such a future as will fill to overflowing the factories of the world. I see no cause for pessimism, only for hope and initiative and energy, and that is the message I take back to Canada. I am convinced that the British Commonwealth of Nations emerges from these last crucial years as a new entity capable of solving every problem. Canada is heart and soul with the Mother Country in all effort to increase the prestige and honour of the British race.

"As to business problems," continued Mr. Lloyd Harris, "our immediate and vital problem, so far as the work of the Canadian Mission is concerned, is that of shipping. I have a feeling that representatives from different parts of the Empire should discuss this problem with a view to inter-Imperial shipping programmes. It is, in my judgment, possible to devise ways and means, if the various Governments will get together, by which inter-Empire transport may flourish into a great business enterprise, which on its human side would tend

to bring the outlying parts of the Empire into ever closer rela-

The Empire's resources are such that anything and everything that is needed by its peoples can be provided by developing these resources. But as in war so in peace, we must have ships, ever more ships, until these can highways are thronged with Imperial trade.

I appreciate the many courtesies and good offices shown to me, and through me to Canada, in Great Britain and on the Continent, Canadian producers, manufacturers, and exporters have a wide and prosperous field opening up for them in Europe, as British manufacturers and exporters have in Canada. I would urge my business friends in Canada to grasp the opportunity without delay and to see to it that Canadian goods become known as having, if one may say so reverently, the same reputation for standard and quality as the brave men who have fought for liberty in the battlefields of Europe. Canada must never let her reputation fall below the high tide mark of Ypres."

* * *

DOMINION'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

Col. Amery (Under Secretary for the Colonies), in reply to Sir J. Norton-Griffiths, made the following statement in the House of Commons last week:—

"As regards the self-governing Dominions the following particulars are available:—Total war expenditure (partly estimated) up to March 31, 1919 (in the case of Newfoundland up to April 30, 1919)—Canada, £1,277,273,000 (about £255,454,600); Commonwealth of Australia, £291,900,000; New Zealand, £75,750,000; Union of South Africa, £32,950,000; Newfoundland, \$9,800,000 (about £1,880,000).

"The capitalised cost of pensions due to the war is given as follows:—Canada, \$440,000,000 (about £88,000,000); Commonwealth of Australia, £100,000,000; New Zealand, £12,900,000; Union of South Africa, £2,250,000; Newfoundland, \$16,000,000 (about £3,200,000).

"It would be impossible to set out the expenditure of each Colony and Protectorate separately within the limits of an answer, but the total direct expenditure of the Colonies and Protectorates has been estimated at some £10,000,000, to which must be added contributions amounting to over £15,000,000 to the war expenditure of his Majesty's Government and some £12,000,000, the ultimate incidence of which as between this country and the Protectorates concerned has not been determined."

—* * —

CANADIAN AUTOS AND THE PREFERENCE.

It is not unlikely that in the near future we shall see Canadian firms making a bid for trade in motor cars in the United Kingdom. This Canadian industry has grown to a considerable extent in the past few years, the output in 1914 being 16,000 cars, while last year 47,000 were manufactured. The United Kingdom preference may have the effect of turning the scale so as to enable the Dominion to compete. The present duty on motor cars entering the United Kingdom is 33 per cent. *ad valorem*, but under the preference scheme automobiles from Canada will be admitted at a reduction of one-third of this duty. The preferential scheme does not come into operation until September 1, but it gives Canadian manufacturers time to make their plans. Some of the big producers are already preparing extensions to their factories.

—* * —

DEVELOPING VANCOUVER HARBOUR

There is great satisfaction locally at the definite announcement that the Dominion Government will proceed at once with its great scheme of development for Vancouver harbour (says the Vancouver correspondent of the *Times*).

Five million dollars will be appropriated immediately for the inauguration of the work. The total expenditure called for amounts to \$12,500,000, and includes the construction of a large dry dock, greatly extended docking facilities for ocean-going vessels, and the terminal railway on the south side of False Creek. The work to be undertaken immediately consists of five piers of large dimensions at Kitsilano, on the south side of False Creek.

—* * —

A League of Red Cross Societies has been formed with the object of working for the betterment of health conditions throughout the world.

Capt. Guest, replying in the House of Commons on Monday to Sir Harry Brittain, said the formation of a regiment of Guards consisting of men from the Dominions over-seas was under consideration.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

V. F. B. (Maidstone).—Make application to the Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, G. W. V. A., 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

C. E. S. (Co. Antrim).—You should apply to the Photographic Section of the Canadian War Records at Ottawa for the photographs you require.

S. A. A. (Newport, Mon.).—The \$35 clothing allowance is paid to men discharged in Canada; not to those demobilised in this country.

INFORMATION (Seaford).—If a man makes a stop-over east of his dispersal area, he must take his discharge at the first stopping place. He is allowed a month, and then receives free transportation to his destination farther west.

MRS. A. MCD. (Ripon).—You will require a passport to enter the United States, and have to pay a tax of \$8 each. The passport can be obtained from the American Consul in a Canadian city.

CANUCK IN R.F.A.—Write to Capt. C. L. Turnbull, War Service Gratuities Dept., Canadian Pay Office, Romney Street, Millbank, S.W.1. Do not omit to state the amount in gratuity you are receiving from the British authorities.

A DISCHARGED CANADIAN (West Smethwick).—Up to the present there has been no indication that the Canadian Government is going to do anything for members of the O.M.E.C. discharged in Great Britain. In our opinion, they cannot be expected to make grants to "lost citizens."

D. DE SANTI (Eastbourne).—In the first place you would have to obtain a passport permitting you to go to Canada. As to bank appointments, write the manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C., and the manager, Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.; and for general information to the Agent-General for British Columbia, 1-3, Regent Street, London, W. As to through fares, address the Passenger Department, Canadian Pacific Steamships, 62-65, Charing Cross, or White-Star Dominion Line, 30, James Street, Liverpool.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Riordon Pulp and Paper.—The usual dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared for the three months ended March 31.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—A location has been secured in Edison for the opening of a branch. The bank has opened a branch at Bear Lake, Alberta.

British Columbia Canning.—An interim dividend of 7½ per cent. (1s. 1½d. per share) has been declared, free of tax, on the Ordinary, payable June 2.

Anglo-Canadian Wax Paper.—A private company has been registered under this title with a capital of £20,000 in £1 shares, of which 10,000 are preference. The office is at 100, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been opened at Whitby (Ont.), Franklin Centre (Que.), Lucky Lake (Sask.), and Gibbons, Redwater, and Rodway Centre (Alberta).

Dominion Bank.—The London branch has received advice from the head office at Toronto notifying the declaration of the usual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on July 1.

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Royal Mail Steam Packet.—The directors recommend the payment of the usual half-yearly dividend on the Preference stock and a balance dividend of 5 per cent., less income tax, on the Ordinary stock, making with the interim dividend paid in November last 7 per cent. for the year.

Province of Saskatchewan Stock.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce notify that the transfer books of the Province of Saskatchewan 4 per Cent. Registered Stock, 1951, and Province of Saskatchewan 4½ per Cent. Registered Stock, 1954, will be closed from June 10 to 30, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest warrants payable July 1.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada.—For the year to January 31 last, the accounts show a trading profit, after making provision for war taxation, equal to £59,058, and £21,953 was brought in, making £81,011. After paying preference dividends, writing £2,055 off organisation expenses, and reserving £2,436 for depreciation, £26,371 is carried forward.

Bell's United Asbestos.—The directors, after providing for excess profits duty, recommend a balance dividend of 1s. 6d. per share on the Ordinary shares and a bonus of 6d. per share, which with the interim dividend paid in October last makes a total distribution of 15 per cent. for the year. It is proposed to place to reserve £15,000 and to carry forward £9,557.

— * * —

The Russian Outlook (6d.) is a new weekly dealing with Russian and Russo-British affairs. It contains a number of authoritative articles on these subjects. It is edited and managed by Stafford C. Talbot, and published at 69, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Hochelaga, formerly of the Furness Line, and now a Dominion Iron and Steel Co. vessel, holds the unique record of being the only Canadian ship which sank a German submarine (says the Daily Record). The incident occurred on April 1, 1918, 700 miles west of the Irish coast.

The establishment is announced of the Lake Huron Steel Corporation with a capital of \$15,000,000. To manufacture motor cars, motor parts, trucks, and tractors. The Corporation has secured 1,000 acres of land at Goderich, Ont., and it is proposed to bring ore from Michigan and manufacture high carbon steel.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 129

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of the Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank or its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd June next, to Shareholders of record on 15th May, 1919.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 16th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
22nd April, 1919

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 698 May 24, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commission in the United Kingdom:—

HARRISON WATSON (Chief Trade Commissioner for United Kingdom),
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER,

87, Union Street, Glasgow.

P. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
Century Building, 31, North John Street, Liverpool.

M. D. JOHNSTON,
Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Glasgow.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, Eng-land. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allens", Birmingham, England.

Welding Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

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OERS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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TORONTO, ONT.—
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PANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, 40, King Street, Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

MILITARY BASEBALL:

INAUGURATION OF A SIX TEAM LEAGUE

By R. W. Trowsdale

THE 1910 baseball season in England got off to an excellent start last weekend, and, in view of the scant publicity given to the opening, the number of spectators was surprisingly large. The resuscitation of the Anglo-American League will be welcome news to all Canadians and Americans, civilian and military, remaining in this country, but the most noteworthy and admirable feature is the elimination from the executive of certain members whose connection therewith was inimical to the sport. The control of the League is now vested in the Canadian military authorities, with Capt. W. C. Butler, Pay Office, as chairman of the committee.

The Chelsea F.C. ground at Stamford Bridge has been secured, and an equally important engagement entered into is that with Mr. Hengel, the well-known umpire, who has followed the flight of the pitched and hit ball on the diamond for more than 40 years in the capacity of "umps." En passant, the sporting success of the League games will rest largely in the hands of the official charged with their conduct. In this connection, I was more than glad to notice Mr. Hengel's firm handling of the Sunningdale-Epsom game last Saturday. If men in civilian clothes are to be allowed to invade the diamond to point out to an umpire some of his alleged errors of judgment, the Anglo-American League executive had better tender their jobs to other men capable of running the show. The question of the appointment of an additional umpire is also quite pertinent.

The League this season will be a six-team affair. Originally there were eight teams in prospect, but the Australian and the French clubs—the game is surely becoming internationalised—gave up the ghost when faced with the prospect of competitive work against men whose acquaintance with baseball dates back almost to the cradle. Two American teams, American Headquarters and American Students (at the British Universities), are in the line-up, and the four Canadian "nines" are Epsom, Sunningdale, C.A.P.C. (Pay Office), and Argyll House (London H.Q.). The latter are making their League debut. Col. Regan's outfit, who made a very humble showing in the last season's games, will have to show great improvement to cut a decent figure in the League series.

A Good Game.

Sunningdale deserved their success over Epsom last Saturday, although the element of luck entered into the win. At the start of the "lucky seventh," Epsom were leading 3-2. In that session Sunningdale first of all tied the score, and then "Abe" Schregel, with a 3-base hit over the fence, in centre-field, brought another man home.

Previously Epsom had scored one run in the second and two runs in the third session (when the Lumbermen also got a couple of tallies), "Nig" Thorstensen, a husky Iclander, who captains Epsom's "Convalessents," having been given a base on balls by "Moose" Hurd, the Sunningdale twirler, proceeded to demonstrate that it is dangerous to pass an opportunist of his calibre. He scored on Dick's shot to short.

The Convalessents also got busy in the third session. "Red" Chalmers slammed one to right field, and went to second on a passed ball. Larry Carmel, a diminutive but brilliant ball-player, sent a beauty to left field, bringing Chalmers home, and himself crossed the home plate as the result of a fielding error by "Stubby" Merickel, the Sunningdale captain and second baseman.

Tom Rafferty superseded Chalmers in the fifth, and he held the Lumbermen until the seventh. A fumble and a wild throw in the eighth enabled Sunningdale to add another run, making the final score 5-3.

In the five innings he pitched, Rafferty struck out six men, whereas Hurd could only account for three in the entire period. Both Hurd and Chalmers allowed a base on balls. Epsom got 10 hits against their opponents' 6, but the latter were more timely. Line-up:—

SUNNINGDALE.—E. S. Peckham, c.; Ernie Hurd, p.; Bob Schultz, s.s.; A. N. Gowan, 1b.; E. A. Merickel (capt.), 2b.; P. Gilpatrick, 3b.; "Abe" Schregel, 1.f.; Frank Smith, c.f.; Bob Hainer, r.f. (Manager: Sgt. W. E. Lowry).

EPSOM.—Dave Croft, c.; N. H. Chalmers and Tom Rafferty, p.; J. A. McCordell, 1b.; Capt. A. J. Moody, 2b.; T. J. Thorstensen (capt.), 3b.; H. S. Dick, s.s.; E. M. Greene, r.f.; C. W. Robinson, c.f.; Larry Carmel, 1.f. (Manager: Capt. L. M. Matthews).

A 'Cricket' Score.

The Americans made movement at the 10th day, scoring 17 runs to nothing. The bats faced after the Yankees batted in the third session. Keefe was given a free on balls, and Parsons bunted a line which, left scantly alone by the pitcher, did not roll out. Then "Chief" Ferris, who, as hit as well as a pitcher, by a two-bagger to left field brought two men home. After standing third, he came home on Williams' sacrifice hit. Dillon got a safe tally to center, scoring Strobel, and after standing in second, came home on Dick's on base hit. At this stage Barrett was replaced by Lawrence, but Dick also got home before the side was out.

A round half dozen also came in the fifth, when Dillon's two-bagger scored two men. With the bases full, Lawrence walked the next man up, forcing in a run. He was at once replaced by Hoxson. In the sixth, Parsons got a three-base hit, as the result of an error by Carson. Strobel made a great catch in the left field off Lamb's hit, the fielder turning a complete somersault in the effort, but managing to retain the ball. Line-up:

PAY OFFICE. Milne, 3b.; Behan, 2b.; Seale, 1b.; Teskey, r.f.; Carson, 1.f.; Donnelly, c.f.; Lamb, s.s.; Parker, c.; Barrett, Lawrence, and Hoxson, pitchers. (Manager: Capt. F. S. Newton.)

AMERICAN ARMY. Donovan, s.s.; Keefe, c.f.; Parsons, 2b; Ferris, 1.f.; Strobel, 1.f.; Williams, c.f.; Moyers, 1b.; Duffin, c.; Dick, 3b.

The Inter-Allied Games.

The 10-day Inter-Allied sports meeting, to commence at the Pershing Stadium, Paris, on June 22, will be in all respects but name an "Olympic" gathering. Canada is going to be represented in the majority of the contests, and Lt. Col. H. G. Mayes, director of the Canadian Army Gymnastic Staff, has obtained the necessary authority for the several teams to be billeted in tents at Chiswick during their period of training. Two rowing crews are also in steady training at Putney, Major Fred Alderson, of Winnipeg, being the officer-in-charge of this section. Lt. Bob Dibble, the Canadian and American sculling champion, who was twice wounded, may possibly row in Paris, but he is a certain starter for the Diamond Sculls at Henley Victory Regatta.

Col. Mayes is going to Paris on Sunday to attend a committee meeting of the Inter-Allied Games. It is understood that Canada will enter teams in the following events at the big meeting in the French capital, every Province in the Dominion being represented in the teams:—Baseball, basketball, boxing, cross-country running, field and track athletics, Association football, hand grenade throwing, and tug-of-war. Canadian competition in the rowing, shooting, and swimming events is at present uncertain.

Canadian athletes are expected to be well represented in the Empire Day international sports carnival at Stamford Bridge Grounds to-day (Saturday). The first event starts at 2.30.

The O.M.F.C. Baseball Championships.

The Canadian (O.M.F.C.) baseball championships, to be played at the Chelsea football ground on June 13, 14, and 15, are creating a good deal of interest in the various camps. The wedding-out competitions to decide on the several Area representatives are in themselves providing capital sport, and when the championship dates are reached, excitement as to the outcome of the finals will be keyed up to full concert pitch. Capt. J. J. Fyles, of the 1st Reserve, Seaforth, is the chairman of the Baseball Committee.

Imperial Services Boxing Championships.

The result of the boxing championships of the Imperial Services, held in London last week, gave Canada two titles. Curiously enough, both championships were among the heavy-weights, Sgt. Harold Rolph (C.A.G.S.) taking the light-heavyweights on points, and Sgt. Clements winning the heavy-weight competition in the same way from an Australian boxer. In the final of the feather-weights, Sgt. Cole was beaten on points, after a capital fight; and Sp. Harris made a good showing in the semi-final of the middle-weights, and only received an adverse verdict after an extra round.

In their game against the G.W.R. at Castle Bar Park last Saturday, the Canadian H.Q. Cricket XI. lost 46 to 77. Lt. Orbinski (16) was top scorer for his side. To-day's game is against Beddington.

— * * —

It is understood that the Government Overseas Settlement Committee will shortly despatch six women Commissioners to investigate conditions. Two of them will visit Canada.

Sir Thomas White has announced that the new Dominion Loan will be issued in the fall of this year. The amount to be called for and the terms of issue have not yet been decided upon.

An estimate for \$750,000 for harbour improvements at St. John, N.B., was passed at Ottawa last week (says the *Daily Record*). The Hon. F. B. Carvell stated that the work at St. John dry-dock had been expedited so successfully that its completion was anticipated in 1921 instead of in 1922 as was originally planned. St. John would then be in possession of dry-dock facilities second to none.

CANADIANS IN R.A.F. interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Social purposes, are invited to write for details to CANFLY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Anglo-American Baseball League.

SUNDAY, MAY 25TH, at

Stamford Bridge, Chelsea.

EPSOM v. U.S. NAVY.

Game Starts 3.30 P.M.

The Canadian Officers' TAILOR.

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A
Allan, G. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—11, Deronda Road, Herne Hill.
Ashworth, A., Ottawa—Turner's Hotel, Guilford Street, W.C.1.
B
Baile, Lt. G., Duncan, B.C.—R.A.S.C., Crowborough.
Barnard, Capt. J., Barnes Lake, B.C.—Camden College, Christchurch Road, N.W.
Barway, Lt. A. (R.E.), South Vancouver—Thurgarton Vicarage, Nottingham.
Bell, Miss Marjorie, Halifax—c/o Nova Scotia Office, 57a, Pall Mall.
Blacklock, the Misses Barbara and Harriet, Toronto—55, Cleveland Square, Lancaster Gate, W.
Bogert, C. A., Toronto—Ritz Hotel.
Bourgeois, J. P. (44th Bn.), Moncton—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Brown, Miss Lilian F., Halifax—c/o Nova Scotia Office, 57a, Pall Mall.
Brown, W. S., Victoria, B.C.—Bramshott.
C
Caldwell, Lt.-Col. T. R., Perth, Ont.—6th Can. Res. Bn., Seaford.
Cawell, Thos. B., Lanark, Ont.—Hans Crescent Hotel.
Campbell, Capt. MacIver, Vancouver—111, Jermyn Street.
Carpén, A. F. C., Victoria, B.C.—c/o W. Spener, Laurei Street.
Church, M. Allene, Musquash, N.B.—Regent House, Regent Street.
Clubb, Lt. L. Grey, Creek, B.C.—93, Canfield Gardens, N.W.
Clint, Sister M., Montreal 96, Lancaster Gate, W. 6, P. A., Perth, Ont.—Hans Crescent Hotel.
Collip, J. P. (University of Alberta), Edmonton—Regent Palace Hotel.
Colwell, Lt. G. J., Halifax 85th Bn., Bramshott.

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D
Denslow, Major H. B., Vernon, B.C.—c/o Bank of Montreal, 9, Waterloo Place, S.W.
De Penzier, H. E., Vancouver—Bramshott.
Donalds, Pauline, Paris—123, Sutherland Avenue, Doughty, W. A., Jun. (2nd Div. Train), St. John 15, Thurling Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.12.
Drysdale, W. P., Montreal—Royal Palace Hotel—Kennington.
E
Ekertson, W., Bowland, B.C.—Ivy House, Ham Common.
English, Mrs. H. G., Quebec 9, Wynnstay Gardens, W.
F
Fawcett, Capt. F. G. (R.E.), Ottawa—Biggleswade High Depot, Bedfordshire.
Ferguson, H. W. (14th Fld. Amb.), Woodstock, N.B. Willey.
Fisher, Lt. Fred (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Denham, Bucks.
G
Gates, G. H., Innisfail, Alta.—Ruffolk House, Brandon, Ruffolk.
Gault, Capt. W. J., Winnipeg "P" Wing, Willey.
Golding, C.R.M. Kenneth (3rd C.E.R.B., Seaford).
Golding, B. A., Dunstable Road, Richmond.
Golding, Berge, Major H. K. (20th Bty.), Woodstock, N.B. A., Dunstable Road, Richmond.
Goodham, W. H., Toronto—Savoy Court.
Gordon, L. J., Montague, P.R.I.—3rd C.E.R.B., Seaford.
Grant, J. A., Victoria—Regent Palace Hotel.
Green, Mrs. Rose, and Henry E., Toronto—39, Berkley Street, Kennington, K.E.
H
Hall, Mrs. H. C. V., Ouelmont Branch—11 Victoria Avenue, Broadstairs.

Hilton, G. F., Peterboro, Ont.—68, Warwick Road, Earl's Court.
Harrman, W. T., Toronto—42, Coral Street, S.E.
Harrison, Capt. H. L., Dartmouth, N.S.—Bramshott.
Harvie, Lt. A. K., Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel.
Hicks, Capt. I., Halifax—Amherst Arms, Seven Oaks.
Hilton, H., Fort George, B.C.—14, Leaside Mansions, Muswell Hill.
Howley, E. H. J., Vancouver—Midland Hotel, Manchester.
I
India, Capt. M. S., and Mrs., Winnipeg—9, Chancellor Court, W. Kensington.
Innes, W. A. M., Quimper, Sask.—116, Greenwich Road, Greenwich.
J
Johnston, Helena, Toronto—114, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
Joyce, Major H. G., Bronte, Ont.—Strand Palace Hotel.
K
Kinnescoe, W. A., Victoria, B.C.—c/o Bank of Montreal.
L
Ladd, F. Russell, Vancouver—Balfour Lodge, Newmarket Road, Norwich.
Lalonde, Lt. G. A., Quebec—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
M
Mackie, E. B., Vancouver—Midland Hotel.
McArthur, Spr. W. J., Lachute, Que.—3rd C.E.R.B., Seaford.
McAulhey, Major John, and Mrs., Saskatoon—Greenwood Hotel.
McConkey, H. J., Toronto—Savoy Court.
McIntosh, L. R. (No. 9 Sta. Hosp.), Woodstock, N.B.—Casualty Company, Bexhill-on-Sea.
N
Maskett, F. W., Mission City—c/o Thorneycroft's, Amersham.
Millar, Lt. Col. MacIntosh, Amherst, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Mitchell, C. Gordon, and Mrs., Montreal—52, Bishop's Mansions, Fulham, S.W.
Moore, A. B., Vancouver—1, Endeavour Street.
Morrison, Lt. S. D., Canno, N.S.—Norfolk House, Guilford Street.
Mucklinton, Miss Helen, Ottawa—Portman Hotel, Portman Street, W.
Murray, Capt. R. M. (C.M.G.C.), Sussex, N.B.—c/o N.B. Government Office.
Murray, S./Sgt. R. M. (C.A.M.C.), Moncton—3rd Section, 2nd D.A.C., Willey.

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Lockhart, Miss May, Ottawa—Portman Hotel, Portman Street, W.
M
Mackie, E. B., Vancouver—Midland Hotel.
McArthur, Spr. W. J., Lachute, Que.—3rd C.E.R.B., Seaford.
McAulhey, Major John, and Mrs., Saskatoon—Greenwood Hotel.
McConkey, H. J., Toronto—Savoy Court.
McIntosh, L. R. (No. 9 Sta. Hosp.), Woodstock, N.B.—Casualty Company, Bexhill-on-Sea.
N
Maskett, F. W., Mission City—c/o Thorneycroft's, Amersham.
Millar, Lt. Col. MacIntosh, Amherst, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Mitchell, C. Gordon, and Mrs., Montreal—52, Bishop's Mansions, Fulham, S.W.
Moore, A. B., Vancouver—1, Endeavour Street.
Morrison, Lt. S. D., Canno, N.S.—Norfolk House, Guilford Street.
Mucklinton, Miss Helen, Ottawa—Portman Hotel, Portman Street, W.
Murray, Capt. R. M. (C.M.G.C.), Sussex, N.B.—c/o N.B. Government Office.
Murray, S./Sgt. R. M. (C.A.M.C.), Moncton—3rd Section, 2nd D.A.C., Willey.

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N
Narichon, Capt. J., North Westminster, B.C.—79, Albemarle Street.
O
Oliphant, Major F. M., Vancouver—The Hertford, Farnham Common.
P
Paine, E. R., Scotiaburn, N.S.—4, Wellesley Road, Slough.
Paine, Mrs. P. de L. D., Quebec 9, Wynnstay Gardens, W.
Phillips, G. D., Edmonton—Sunningdale.
Pit, Lt. C. H. V., Port Harcourt, H.Q. & Co. Port Harcourt, Capt. A. S., Westmont, H.Q. & Co. Port Harcourt.
Pit, George C. F., Vernon B.C. H.M.S. Vancouver.
Proctor, Sec. Lt. J. J., Edmonton, B.C. 30, St. Peter's Hill, Cavendish.
R
Ralston, Lt.-Col. J. L., Halifax—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Richards, Lt. A., and Mrs., Edmonton—34, Maids Vale.
Ridwell, W., Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Robson, Mrs. Jasper, and Miss M., Ottawa 28, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.
Rooke, W. Mason, Vancouver 13, Woodville Gardens, Belling.
Roome, Lt.-Col. H. M., Duncan, H.C. 24, Park Lane, London, Bedford.
Russell, Lt. M. T., Calgary—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
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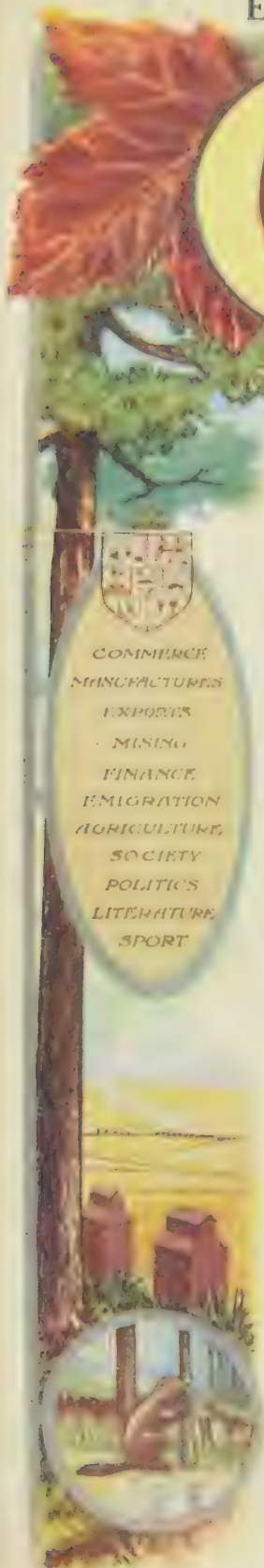
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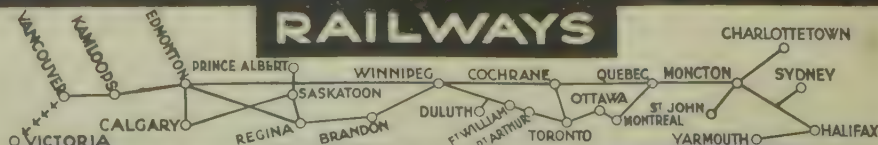
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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although correspondence is occasionally published, it is not especially desired, and is not paid for.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
WITH THE FOURTH DIVISION (PHOTOGRAPHS)	241
EASTERN VERSUS WESTERN CANADA—I	245
A LETTER FROM CANADA	246
GENERAL CURRIE ON THE DOMINION AND THE MOTHERLAND	247
FOURTH DIVISION OFFICERS' REUNION	248
TRAINING THE DISABLED SOLDIER	249
FROM EAST TO WEST	251
HERBY PERSONAL	253
CANADA'S CAPITAL CITIES—I (PHOTOGRAPHS)	254
EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS	256
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	259
CANADIAN CASUALTIES	260
CANADA'S OVERSEAS FORCES: NOTES	261
CANADIAN FINANCE	263, 264, 267
TRADE NOTES	264, 267
CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT	269

A SOLDIER-STATESMAN.

LAST week, in commenting on the speech made by General Currie to the members of the Canada Club and their distinguished guests, *Canada* noted the marked impression on its audience of his thoughtful and statesmanlike utterance, which betokened qualities that must give Sir Arthur Currie a prominent place in the public life of the Dominion if his inclinations lie in that direction. The opinion we then expressed was more than fully confirmed on Monday, when the General made another masterly speech at the Mansion House. This has drawn forth the strongest encomiums from the *Times*, which reads into Sir Arthur Currie's deliberate and well-weighed words an expression of the sentiment which has matured in the minds of Canada's citizen army during the years of war.

General Currie, like all thoughtful men who have taken an active part in the great struggle, and have envisaged war at close quarters, looks forward "to that enlightened era when all peoples will be united by the bonds of good will, tolerance, and understanding, when co-operation—logical, harmonious, and fruitful—will supersede competition—that breeder of social misery, international distrust, hatred, and wars"—and he expressed what is the confident and well-founded belief of the majority of the citizens of Great and Greater Britain, when he affirmed

that "the British Empire is the workshop where the ideas of practical democracy are forged, welded, and made workable." For this "forging" the Dominions and the Motherland alike need the guidance and leadership of men of broad vision, who also possess the qualities of sound statesmanship. General Currie has already disclosed the possession of such qualities, which, invaluable at any time when employed in public affairs, are to-day in such great need and urgency that their possessor must be constrained to sacrifice personal inclinations for the public weal. We trust, therefore, that the voice of his friends and of public opinion in Canada will persuade Sir Arthur Currie to devote his time and talents to the public life of the Dominion.

He has studied the types and characteristics of his fellow citizens who have served under him in the Field; he has told us in his speeches of his standard of the duties of citizenship, and has set forth the grounds for his confidence in the benefits which the discipline of war has effected in the character of Canadians who have worn khaki. He has also openly discussed the changed relations of the component parts of the British Empire, and he sees in their stronger and unfettered individuality "a proud place for them amongst the civilised nations of the world alongside Great Britain."

Sir Arthur Currie has already publicly given voice to his conviction that "Everything Canada wants or hopes to obtain is to be found within the British Empire," a statement so pregnant of Imperialism in its best sense that we have adopted this motto for *Canada*. The British Empire, so sternly tried, but, thank God! more strongly cemented by this war, needs wise and prudent guidance in order to reach the consummation desired by us all, and so well expressed by Sir Arthur Currie on Monday, "that machinery should be erected that would make the British Empire a constellation of nations free, equal, united by good will, common ideals, reciprocal confidence, all under one flag and one King."

STRIKES IN CANADA.

THE news of the Bolshevik activity at Winnipeg is conflicting, but it is evident that the seeds of this mischievous propaganda have commenced to bear fruit also in other Western cities. The most reassuring fact is the announcement that General Ketchen has raised a force of citizens, and has announced his intention to protect the city tramways, if necessary, with rifles and machine guns.

This outbreak of aggressive syndicalism in Canada is not easy to understand. There has been no hardship among the working classes in any parts of Canada at all comparable to those in the Mother Country or in France. Wages have shown an enormous increase—at least equal, we believe, to the rise in the cost of living, while conditions of housing and employment certainly compare favourably with anything in Europe. The origin of the trouble in Winnipeg is attributed to the foreign element, which is large and mixed in that city. At the same time it would have obviously been impossible for them to have paralysed the activities of this great city, if they had not succeeded in gaining the support of the large majority of the native working population.

We are confident that this form of Bolshevism which has affected Western Canada will be subdued, and, in time, uprooted, as the social life of Canada is too wholesome for such fungoid growths. But its early extirpation depends as much on the attitude of the returned soldier as it does on the firmness of the municipal and Provincial Governments. In all countries that have been at war, the elements of anarchy, which have been repressed by the force of public opinion during the struggle, are now actively mischievous, and have added to their ranks many who, by the evasion of military service, have lost caste among their more patriotic fellow-citizens. We are confident that the virile and sane democracy of Canada will resist the infection of Bolshevism, but very sharp measures may be necessary, and if they are seen to be necessary it is well that action should be taken soon.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

East and West. The reconciliation of the interests of Eastern and Western Canada—usually regarded as conflicting—is a problem of which many Canadian public men have sought a solution. It is perennially coming to the front, and it was never less insistent than to-day. The clash between these two great divisions of Canada—or rather of Canadian life—is dealt with on another page of this issue in an article which will be read with interest.

The most acute issue at the present time—the tariff—will be discussed next week. But it is certainly remarkable, as it is regrettable, that there should be so many points in regard to which the West has come to regard itself as at loggerheads with the East and *vice versa*. As a matter of fact, as the writer of our article points out, the interests, both political and commercial, “criss-cross,” and are really complementary, not inimical to each other. The antagonism which seems to be accepted by so many as a matter of course is most unfortunate, for it cannot but be weakening to the national life of Canada. The soldiers who are now returning home, with a new outlook and a new standard of citizenship, have an unrivalled opportunity of serving their native land by banishing this unnatural rivalry.

* * *

Settlement Overseas.

We are glad to see that the subject of migration from the Mother Country to the Overseas Dominions is receiving increasing public attention. Until, of course, all the Overseas troops have returned, passages for would-be settlers will be out of the question. The resumption of overseas settlement on any appreciable scale, in fact, is not likely until next spring. The Imperial Government's migration policy, so far as it has been announced, is highly important. Free passages to the Dominions are to be granted to ex-Service men approved as settlers or with assured employment awaiting them, and the same privilege is to be extended to women who have served in any of the recognised women's corps. The details of the scheme have now been settled, and the machinery is being set up.

The new Overseas Settlement Office has shown common sense in setting before those contemplating migration the difficulties which they are likely to encounter. So far as Canada is concerned, the Dominion and Provincial authorities should lose no time in telling them of the opportunities that await them under the British flag on the other side of the Atlantic.

* * *

British for the Empire.

A wise step, too, has been taken under the new Imperial policy, in pointing out the distinction between “settlement” within the Empire and “emigration” to a foreign country. “Remember,” it is said, “that if you settle outside the Empire you may be lost to it, and that it is to your own advantage to retain the full privileges of being a British subject.” It is to be hoped the various Dominion Governments will be equally wide awake to the importance of this consideration. As Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, points out in Tuesday's *Times*: “Whereas before Canada was threatened with emasculation by emigration to the United States, she is now threatened with peaceful penetration and the effective occupation of Canada by Americans, American enterprise, and American capital.” As an offset to this, urges Mr. Wade, everything should be done that is possible to encourage British settlement and the investment of British capital in British North America.

At the present moment there is no doubt as to the existence of a widespread desire on the part of many men and women in the Mother Country to seek new homes across the seas. The question of where they are to go will be determined within the next few months—the free passages for ex-Service men come into effect next January. In that respect both the Imperial and the Dominion authorities have a responsibility. Care must be taken that in the meantime shipping facilities are not greater to foreign countries than to our own lands. We note that

the Agent General for Western Australia expresses the fear that “if the Ministry of Shipping is not more considerate of Imperial as distinct from British interests, the Dominions will suffer in the matter of emigration.” This would indeed be an irremediable or at such a name to

* * *

Canadian Press and Preference.

There can be no doubt as to the satisfaction with which Canadians heard of the putting in practice of the principle of Imperial preference by the British Government. The feeling, however, what the British people must determine their fixed policy with a single regard to their own interests, and what they conceive to be the common interests of the Empire, was responsible for the comparative reserve with which the announcement was hailed. The general attitude of the Canadian Press is summed up by the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*: “discretion and moderation.”

The *Ottawa Journal* remarks that the list of articles of which preference is granted is surely not so imposing as to cause any Free Trader in Britain to worry, and concludes by saying:—“There are those who assert that Imperial trade means closer Imperial sentiment, which, no doubt, is so; still, Canadian regard for things British does not rest upon a foundation of dollars and cents.” Similarly the *Toronto Globe* says:—

Whatever preferences are ultimately decided upon will not alter the feelings of affection and loyalty that Canadians have for the Motherland, the heart of an Empire kept together by mutual good-will and bonds of sentiment. Canada will not hesitate to take advantage of any arrangements that may help to increase her trade, but she would be just as appreciative of Britain if such were ever given. True loyalty to the Empire cannot be bought by preferences or by any other plan that may make the working people of Britain pay one halfpenny more for the necessities of life.

The *Montreal Star* says that the British Government has “piloted the ship of State most skillfully between the Scylla of a weakened Empire and the Charybdis of the animosity of her Allies,” and declares that:—“He would be a rash man who would attempt to forecast the magnitude of the structure the first foundations of which are to-day being built by the foresight of British statesmen.”

* * *

Empire Day in Hyde Park.

Empire Day has won new significance, not only by the fervour of its peoples overseas in a war in which Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, Newfoundlanders, South Africans, men from the East Indies, West Indies, and every corner where the old flag flies, of various creeds and races, have all played a noble part. In Hyde Park last Saturday, Empire Day seemed to become a greater reality to the inhabitants of the capital city of that Empire. The general opinion of those most competent to speak confirms our own view that the great gathering, in perfect weather, was the most magnificent popular demonstration ever held in the capital of the Empire. All classes of men, women and children made up the great throng, estimated at nearly 300,000.

Certainly never before, from the balcony of Buckingham Palace or elsewhere, have the King and Queen seen such a numerically great and enthusiastic assemblage as those who showed their appreciation of the rendering by the Imperial choir of a happily chosen programme. The well-known hymns, “Jesu, Lover of My Soul,” the old Hundredth (“All People That on Earth Do Dwell”), Kipling's “Recessional,” and the “Hallelujah Chorus,” as rendered by the perfectly trained choir of 10,000 voices and the massed bands of the Guards, seemed to justify those bursts of cheering and applause which in other places and under other circumstances would have been strangely out of place. Then in such secular numbers as the “March of the Men of Harlech,” the “Soldiers' Chorus” from “Faust,” the “Hundred Pipers,” and “Rule Britannia,” there was full scope for the patriotic fervour of the great throng to find vent.

* * *

A Dramatic Moment.

The unforgettable dramatic moment of the scene was when the King, mounting the conductor's raised platform, became visible to those on the remotest edges of the great amphitheatre, a solitary figure, but the personification of

Britain and all that Britain means to her sons and daughters both at Home and Overseas.

Dr. Charles Harris has had previous successes on Empire Day Festivals at the Albert Hall and elsewhere, but for the enthusiastic Ottawa musician and conductor last Saturday was a red letter day, though he promises a still more ambitious programme in the same well-chosen surroundings when the official celebration of Peace Day is fixed. Then we are to hear the national anthems of the great Allied nations, and what for the present at all events is generally regarded as Canada's most appropriate national song. Given such weather as happily prevailed on Empire Day, Hyde Park will evidently be the great centre of London's celebration of the day.

* * *

Ought Canada to be Grateful? "Ought Canada to be Grateful?" is the title of a series of articles in the *Statesman*—the Toronto weekly—from

the pen of Mr. John S. Ewart, K.C., of that city, whose views on Canadian nationality are well known. His object is to meet the objections which, he is only too well aware, many Canadians would raise to the "assertion of Canadian sovereignty—that is, independence." In his own words, that assertion would appear to many to be "base ingratitude," and "any proposal that tended in that direction would be little short of treason."

Mr. Ewart has set out to enlighten these people, from the examination of history, that Canada has no reason to be grateful to Great Britain for any reason whatever. "Canada owes no duty," he declares. "She has been a source of profit and advantage to the United Kingdom. From the earliest period she has been regarded as a place to be made use of for British advantage merely."

* * *

Imperial Patriotism.

Mr. Ewart's articles are, no doubt, highly satisfactory to himself and the readers of the *Statesman*. We are afraid, however, that they will leave most of those to whom they are addressed stone cold. The question is surely much beside the point. To say that Canada's reason for remaining within the Empire is a matter of mere self-interest is to impute to Mr. Ewart's fellow-countrymen a motive which we are sure many of them will resent very keenly indeed.

After all, there is such a sentiment as Imperial patriotism. The splendid way in which the Canadians answered "the call of the blood" during the war was quite independent of any consideration of whether Canada ought to be grateful or not. Sir Robert Borden had full justification when he declared that should the like need arise, the call of duty will be obeyed by Canadians with equal promptness—and *pace* Mr. Ewart, without first delving into history to see whether they have reason to be "grateful" for what happened in long-past years.

* * *

The Royal Colonial Institute.

"As Canada was the pioneer of the self-governing Dominions, so had the Institute been the pioneer of all societies connected with the whole Empire." How true is this claim made by Sir Charles Lucas in his interesting and reminiscent speech at the Jubilee dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute last week, is perhaps only fully realised by those who, like him, recollect the scant public interest which was taken in our Overseas Empire in the year which preceded its birth. Few of its founders have lived to see the full fruition of their faith and confidence as to the far-reaching influence it would exercise, an influence which was never more apparent than during the last four eventful years. The very personnel of the brilliant assemblage, its representative character and the matter of the excellent speeches which were made set a seal upon the work of which the late Sir Frederick Young and a little band of men of clear vision laid the foundation stone in 1867.

The President, the Duke of Connaught, in his excellent speech made two remarks which will, we think, meet with general acceptance: "It has outgrown its name, and it has outgrown its premises." The change from its original name of the Royal Colonial Society to the Royal Colonial

Institute did, indeed, indicate something of its growth, but now that its membership of 14,000 (originally 174) includes a great number of F.R.C.I.'s belonging to the great self-governing Dominions, it is surely time to eliminate that much-abused, hackneyed word "Colonial" from its title. That larger premises of its own are essential has long been evident, and there seems little doubt that after the appeals made by the Duke and other speakers last week, a building worthy of its influence and usefulness will be soon erected—some such meeting place, we hope, as the late Earl Grey, one of its most energetic supporters, had hoped to live to see in being. Though all the speeches were worthy of the occasion, perhaps the one which excited most interest for its direction and matter was that of the Maharajah of Bikaner. His survey of what India has done for the Empire in the war came as a revelation to many of his hearers. No better illustration could have been given of the value of the Institute as a centre where each portion of the Empire can learn more of its other portions to the common good.

—*—*—

A TRIBUTE TO "CANADA"

"Canada is a weekly illustrated paper that now for many years has been preaching the gospel of the Dominion in London and throughout Great Britain generally. By single-minded devotion to the interests which it undertook to represent, this publication had gained for itself an assured position in the ranks of English journalism prior to 1914, but it is safe to say that its real opportunity came with the world war and the management was not slow to realise that fact. When the badge of the maple leaf began to be conspicuous in Belgium, France and Britain, *Canada* stepped forward as the mouthpiece of its wearers, and the chronicler of their every movement, with the result that in four years it has acquired a prestige that otherwise it might never have achieved. Ask any Canadian who has been at all intimately connected with patriotic or military work what he or she thinks of the paper, and it will be seen how deeply its services have been appreciated.

"When *Canada*, therefore, speaks on any phase of the Dominion's war effort overseas, its opinions must be received, if not accepted, with every respect, and accordingly real importance attaches to the editorial in a number just come to hand, that deals with the slander and criticism lately directed against the military administration of this country in London."—*Quebec Chronicle*, April 29, 1919.

—*—*—

A complete wing of the R.A.F., all of whose officers are Canadians, left this week for South Russia, under the command of Lt.-Col. R. Collishaw, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C.

A useful booklet, in which much valuable information is given, has been published by the Canadian Discharge Depot, Buxton (Lt.-Col. P. R. Hanson, O.C.), for the benefit of soldiers returning to Canada with their dependents.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

LYSTER.—On May 19, at Montreal, the wife of H. M. Lyster, of a daughter (By cable)

MARRIAGES.

CORBOULD.—On May 21, at the Parish Church, Brondesbury, Capt. Charles E. B. Corbould, 18th Canadian Battalion, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Corbould, of Westminster, B.C., to Alma Huty, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gee, of 35, Dartmouth Road, Brondesbury.

MCCANN—CHUTTWELL.—On May 2, at Winnipeg, the Rev. Walter Ellard McCann, M.A., of Quebec Province, to Norah Ellen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chuttwell, of Froese, Somerset.

WANSBROUGH—RUSSELL.—On May 19, at Montreal, by the Rev. Canon J. Paterson Smyth, Major Cathbert Cole Wansbrough, D.S.O., of Toronto, third son of the late Rev. Chas. E. and of Mrs. Wansbrough, of London, to Rose, younger daughter of the late John Russell, Esq., and of Mrs. Russell, of Clapham Common, London, S.W.

DEATHS.

WILSON JONES.—On May 20, at a nursing home, Edinburgh, Ninon Louise Wilson Jones, step-daughter of the late Edward Charles Jones, of St. John, New Brunswick

On Service.

BUTTEN. Previously reported missing at Elitzhenke on June 2, 1916, now known, through returned prisoner, to have died of wounds the following morning, Leonard Cecil Lawrence Sutton, Sgt. 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, eldest and dearly-loved son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Sutton, Inglede, Wandeville, Jamaica, and grandson of the late Yemble. Robert Sutton, Archdeacon of Lewis, aged 36.

TYTHERIDGE.—On May 18, the result of a motor accident, near Ramsgate, Annie Burton Titheridge, Sgt.-Maj., Canadian Army Medical Corps, aged 40.

EASTERN CANADA *versus* WESTERN.

I.—THE CLASH.

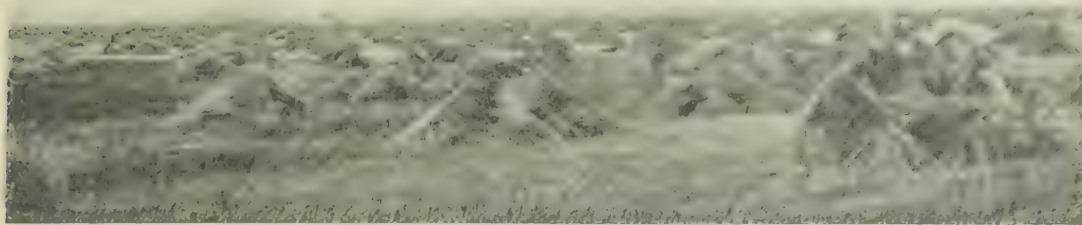
By Charles W. Stokes.

(Special to "Canada.")

All Canada, like all Gaul, is divided into three parts—geographically; but politically, economically, and socially it is divided into but two, East and West, and the doubt might very well be expressed whether Kipling's East and West were much farther apart.

Looking at Canada from an idealistic standpoint, as a Commonwealth, it must be conceded that far from being a united country the Dominion is split by a sectionalism that threatens at times to become bitter. The predominance of one section over another, the exploitation of one at the expense of a co-ordinated plan of national development, a widespread inability to appreciate the mentality of other sections, are phases of Canadianism that no one familiar with political developments

This division, much as it is to be regretted, is explicable to some extent by geographical causes. It might appear that nature intended it, for the Great Lakes divide Canada effectively in half, and round their north shore one must, after leaving the densely populated regions of the east, travel six hundred miles through a heavily-wooded, rocky, and allegedly useless country to reach those of the west. The barrier, again, is commercial. It would be of course ridiculous to say that there is no industrial production west of the Great Lakes, nor agricultural products east of them. On the contrary, Quebec, Ontario, and Nova Scotia are all rich agricultural provinces, and the prairies are even now witnessing a nascent industrialism of a type indigenous to their production, while British



"THE WEST IS PRIMARILY AGRICULTURAL IN CHARACTER."

could find the material, much less the energy, to deny. Much of this unfortunate sectionalism is of course inevitable. Canada is not so much a nation as a congeries of nations, between all of which temperamental and racial differences can be found, and between some of which those differences are radical. So large an expanse of territory necessarily tends to decentralisation and a consequent employment of many counsels, with frequent variations of policy.

The geographical peculiarities of Canada, again, tend to create partial isolation in some parts; and while this isolation is overcome commercially by railroad transportation, it cannot but produce narrowed conceptions bound up, more or less, in the interests of one province or one section only, and not in the interests of the Commonwealth. The wide range of natural resources and commercial production add to this. Halifax

Columbia has a form of industrialism in its mining. But this generalisation is approximately true, that the West is primarily agricultural in character and the East industrial. This condition was created by a series of factors—in the East, by earlier settlement and a greater availability of cheaper power; in the West, by superior agricultural attractions (cheaper and more land) and a higher cost of manufacturing (i.e., lack of many raw materials, the long transportation haul, and a smaller distributing market).

Theoretically, this should strengthen Canada's internal bonds. If A. specialises in making one article and B. another and both articles have mutual benefit, what easier than that they should amicably exchange? But in practice the East and the West do not exchange. The industrial production of the East is consumed almost entirely in Canada; but the agricul-



"—AND THE EAST INDUSTRIAL—"

The Eastern Factory District, Brantford, Ontario, with the Verity Plow Works, Cockshutt Plow Works, and Adams Wagon Works.

and Regina, for example, are as far apart mentally as, say, Penzance and Odessa.

But whatever the subdivisions and rivalries of Canada are—and they are many—the final line-up is into two, East and West. Politically and commercially, they criss-cross; on some things Liberal Quebec is closely allied with Liberal Alberta, on others Conservative Ontario with Conservative British Columbia. But in sentiment, in sympathy, and in defiance of temporary truces, the "Big Five" of Canadianism fall naturally into two. The internal dissensions and rancours of Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces are abandoned to form "the East"; the controversial and social disagreements of British Columbia and the three prairie provinces to form "the West."

tural production of the West is consumed over the entire world. For its manufactured commodities, the West depends upon the East; but only for its wheat—a small fraction of the total production—does the East depend upon the West. The bulk of the Western wheat and livestock production is sold in Europe. In other words, the East, selling and buying in one place only, asks the monopoly of where it sells: the West, selling everywhere, demands to be able to buy everywhere. Hence a very pronounced disagreement, based upon a very substantial ground of personal advantage, upon that grand old Canadian institution, the Tariff.

To that vexed question a return will be made. In the meantime, it should be said that the West has become exceedingly articulate. Redistribution of seats give it in the

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, May 16.

present House of Commons a representation equal to about 24 per cent. of the total, as against about 15 per cent. in the last one, and because of this, and also of the audacity of its demands and vehemence of their presenters, the West is now in the political ascendant. The rapid growth during the last five or six years of what is called the "Grain Growers' Movement"—organisations of Western farmers with a total membership of about 60,000, originally designed for self-protection only, but more and more encroaching upon the field of aggressive politics—has added an entirely new, insistent and by no means modest factor. "The farmers' political platform," says a decided and somewhat vitriolic antagonist, the *Financial Times* of Montreal:—

Embraces everything but grace before meals. As usual, each plank in their platform contains the grilles remains of a section of business enterprise not engaged in agricultural operations. The farmer has put 75 per cent. of the world's war profits into his jeans—pardon, the pockets of his drees trousers; he spends his winters abroad; he enjoys a guaranteed minimum for his wheat; wants Government ownership of railways; wants everything payer will provide lower freight rates for crop moving; wants the last of the world's war profits put on the free list; wants soldiers settled on the land "with the aid," as he specifically states, "of public funds," and a whole lot of other things too numerous to mention. . . . But he is not satisfied. Successful as he undoubtedly has been, and as he undoubtedly will continue to be, he still wants more—he wants the other 25 per cent. of the world's goods which slipped by him.

The answer of the West is supplied by H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta:—

This tirade, of low malevolence, false malediction, and the baring of a soul in which is displayed, in another form, the worst elements of what we have learned to know as "German Kultur," certainly reaches down to the very depths. If any man believes that the war which has just ended is more than the prelude to the real fight for democracy in Canada, let him read carefully this article from the recognised organ of the Canadian plutocracy.

The Social Element.

Lastly, there is the social element. The untravelling Easterner who derives his knowledge of his own country from the moving pictures is rather apt to believe in a "wild and woolly West," populated by "cowpunchers" and Indians. The untravelling Westerner—there are thousands of that kind—sees the East as out to "do" him, as the seat of capitalism— "reeking with scrofulous wealth" was the expression actually employed by a Western farmer at a convention at Regina in 1919. Neither East nor West really understands the other until he travels in it, and not always then. Railways, banks, and industries are concentrated more or less in the East; the West has only branches. The rise of countless cities and towns in the West never made the Westerner feel that he belongs to the East. On the contrary, the most virulent and intensive Westerner is frequently the transplanted Easterner. The seat of politics, the residence of the principal politicians, and the chief political happenings are in the East, which also, because it is the publishing headquarters of Canada, tends to regard itself moreover as the intellectual centre of the Dominion. The Westerner defiantly likes to say that he lives in "God's own country," that the sky is bluer over Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta than over Quebec or Ontario, that the first three Provinces named are inhabited by a superior, brighter, and more hospitable breed of men and women—contentions that the Easterner frankly sneers at.

Let anyone unacquainted with the country should jump to the conclusion that I am trying to write a scare-article, and that the Dominion is torn by bitter feuds similar, say, to that of the Irish versus the English, let it be quickly stated that these divisions are largely internal and domestic. The fact that so few outsiders hear of them is evidence of that. But that these conflicts of ideals do exist, and in much more than merely a "Pickwickian" sense, one has but to pick up any Canadian daily newspaper to find out; and characterised as they are by violent extremists on each side, these rivalries are to be greatly deplored by those who see how they have disrupted national unity.

(To be Continued.)

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons, on May 20, Sir Thomas White read amidst applause a message from the King announcing that the Prince of Wales would visit Canada in August to open the Parliament Buildings (says Reuter). The King's message to the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, reads as follows:—"I am very glad to tell you that, with my entire approval, the Prince of Wales will visit Canada this year in August. He will open Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. The Prince will also open the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto in the same month."

Cable messages received by the Canadian Mission in London show that the coming visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada is hailed with acclamation in all parts of the Dominion. Sir Allen Aylesworth says the presence of his Royal Highness in Ontario will cause universal rejoicing; Sir John Aird, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, declares the visit will further cement the good feeling of comradeship between the Mother Country and Canada; and among other prominent Canadians who have sent cordial messages of welcome is Mr. Kenneth Dunstan, President of the Toronto Board of Trade.

That the returned men are settling down to a sane and constructive policy seems evident from the first day's proceedings of the second annual convention of the Ontario command of the G.W.V.A., which opened at Windsor this week, with nearly two hundred delegates in attendance. At the outset the President, Capt. C. E. Jenkins, declared that the spirit of Bolshevism would not be tolerated, and, if necessary, the veterans would mobilise their strength to stamp it out. On the subject of prohibition, into which the veteran has been introduced by advocates of both sides without much knowledge of what are his real views, it appears that a modified form of prohibition is favoured by a considerable number of the returned men. One thing they are all agreed upon is that the aliens who are carrying on so much propaganda against the best interests of settled government should be deported. The President expressed himself as against the proposal to grant a lump sum gratuity, and, knowing the way in which many men have got through large amounts of accumulated pay in a few days, most people will be inclined to agree with that opinion.

Government and Housing.

The Federal Government's housing scheme, as far as Ontario is concerned, is making good progress. To date 48 municipalities in that Province have availed themselves of the provisions of the housing scheme. About 500 plans have been approved by the Director of the Bureau, and in several municipalities building has been begun. The loans acquired now aggregate nearly \$10,000,000, and about a score of municipalities have plans under consideration for the acquisition of land, on which big housing schemes will be carried out.

In Manitoba it is announced that the Porcupine Indian Reserve on the Prairie River, north of Dauphin, one of the largest and most valuable in the Province, has been made available for soldier settlement.

Criticism of Military Administration.

Commenting on criticisms which have been made on the Canadian Siberian Expedition, the *Montreal Gazette*, after reviewing the conditions which prevailed in August last, when that expedition was decided upon, says editorially:—

The circumstances of the case warranted three Government (Great Britain, the United States, and Japan) in taking action which, while it was deemed necessary at the time, did not eventually have the effect anticipated, partly because of satisfactory events in other theatres. The justification of the expedition was evident at the date it was despatched, and that is the main fact to be considered. All will be glad that conditions have changed, and that the men who were sent away on what might have been a dangerous task are coming back without having sustained serious losses. They accepted an arduous duty, and did all that was required of them.

The recent reply made by Canada to strictures passed by certain returned officers on the Argyll House administration was so appreciated by the *Montreal Gazette* that it was reproduced in full.

Trade Matters

Men coming over from England are expressing appreciation of the work being done by the Canadian Mission, particularly as to the way in which financial difficulties have been overcome. The head of a shoe firm in Montreal, in addressing the Chambre de Commerce—the organisation of the French-speaking commercial world—lauded the work of the Mission, and his only criticism was that, in addition to having specialists in regard to trade, there should also be men who have a knowledge of the countries and languages with which trade relations are being promoted. In this connection he had some comments to offer upon the Canadian exhibition at the Lyons Fair, where he said there was some failure owing to the inability of Canadian representatives to speak the language and to give prices in francs. This speaker mentioned that he had accepted contracts worth \$250,000 at Lyons in a week, and he had, while in Paris, been offered very important contracts for the Roumanian Government.

While referring to the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal, it may be worth while pointing out to commercial men in the United Kingdom that there are two bodies in Montreal representing commerce, the one being for the French-speaking nation, while the English-speaking—which is the more affluent and important of the two—carries the more customary name adopted in Canada of the "Board of Trade." It is within the knowledge of the writer that enquiries are frequently addressed to the former body in regard to which more information would be forthcoming from the latter, and this is owing to the name.

Applications are being invited for the secretaryship of the Empire Press Union, which post was held by the late Mr. W. H. Marston from the inception of the Union 10 years ago. To Mr. Marston's successor will fall the duties appertaining to the Imperial Press Conference in Canada next year.

DOMINIONS AND MOTHERLAND.

General Currie's Speech at the Lord Mayor's Luncheon.

LT. GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE was the guest of the Lord Mayor at a luncheon at the Mansion House on Monday. On the left of the Lord Mayor sat the Duke of Connaught, and others supporting him were Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir George Foster, General Sir Julian Byng, Lt.-General Turner, Major-Generals Watson, Thacker, Seely, and Burstall, Brig.-General Lord Brooke, Sir George Perley, Sir Auckland Geddes, and Sir Hamar Greenwood. Among others present were:

Major-Generals Lindsay and Macdougall, Brig.-Generals H. and E. Pamel, Hayter, Ormond, Odium, King, Hepburn, J. M. Ross and Brutinel, Col. Sir G. McLaren Brown, Col. McLean, M.P., Lt.-Col. Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., Sir Charles Hanson, M.P., Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P., Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., Colo. Dennistoun, Adam, Regan, Almond, Harrington, Snell, Blaylock and Carnegie, Lt.-Cols. Anderson, Rae, Gibson, Brothers, Obed Smith, Ford, Heakes and Count de Bury; Majors O'Connor Miller and Niekke; Dr. G. R. Parkin; the Agents-General for Nova Scotia, Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia; and Messrs. W. L. Griffith, P. C. Salter, J. G. Colmer, G. M. Bosworth, G. C. Cassels, P. W. Ashe, T. R. Whitley, J. W. McConnell, James Redmond, Abner Kingman, P. F. Ridout, W. Lefroy, H. B. Thomson, W. C. Nixon, R. J. Younge, G. J. Hearn and S. Walton.

The Duke of Connaught responded on behalf of members of the Royal Family.

The LORD MAYOR, in proposing the health of General Currie, said his conduct of the pursuit of the enemy in the last phase of the war was a masterpiece of tactics, and no more wonderful achievement ever stood to the credit of any troops in the world than in those last hundred days of the war, when the Canadian Army met and defeated nearly one-fourth of the enemy's entire strength on the Western Front.

The League of Nations.

GENERAL CURRIE, at the outset, paid a warm tribute to the prowess of the Guards and the London troops with whom the Canadians had been associated, and spoke of his pride in being privileged to command the Canadian Corps. Then, turning his attention to some of the lessons the war has taught, and to some of the changes it has brought about, he proceeded:—

"At the very moment when every nation, reconstituted or reborn, is loudly asserting its individuality, they are making a stupendous effort to create a Society of Nations in accordance with a formula which it is hoped will prove adequate protection to the weak against the greed of forces hitherto found unreliable and wanting in international honesty. The formula of the League of Nations avoids the creation of a super-State requiring the relinquishment on the part of associated nations of a parcel of sovereignty. Therefore the covenant, to be living and beneficial, must derive its strength from the collective and articulated desire for peace and international good will to be found in the war-weary masses of the associated nations. We do not know whether the present formula of the League of Nations will be successful or not, but this we do know—that it is a step in the right direction and brings us nearer to that enlightened era when all peoples will be united by the bonds of good will, tolerance, and understanding, when co-operation—logical, harmonious, and fruitful—will supersede competition, that breeder of social misery, international distrust, hatred and wars.

"Much remains yet to be done before we are within even measurable distance of that era, but, to quote the powerful evocation of General Smuts, 'The tents are struck, the camels are loaded, once again the caravan of humanity is on the move'—and I will add, the British Empire is breaking the trail. France, it has often been stated, is the crucible where ideas are evolved and tested. I believe this to be right. History proves it. But I will also say that the British Empire is the workshop where the ideas of practical democracy are forged, welded and made workable. The improvement of the method of governing the British Empire must of necessity re-act upon and influence the League of Nations. It is therefore our plain duty that, having done so much to secure the world against German hegemony, we leave nothing undone that will tend to perfect the International body politic.

"A Constellation of Nations."

"At this time and in this place all we can say now is that the war has brought about many rapid and drastic changes in the view-point of the Dominions concerning their relations with the Motherland. They now believe that it is urgent that a new basis shall be found which will strengthen the British system and which will recognise that certain component parts of the Empire have earned for themselves the status of nations, and they are anxious, among other things, that every suggestion of political inferiority shall be removed. In the many branches of war activities, either in the field or at home, as soldiers or as manufacturers, or in the sweeter realm of mercy, the Dominions have proved themselves second to none, and have earned for themselves a proud place amongst the civilised nations of the world alongside Great Britain.

The national spirit of the Dominions has been matured by the war, but the ties which bind the Empire together have in no way been weakened. On the contrary, I believe there now exists a strong feeling that machinery should be erected that will make out of the British Empire a constellation of nations free, equal, united by good will, common ideals, reciprocal confidence, all under one flag and one king. These nations, although enjoying absolute freedom in the working of their particular destinies, should have a voice commensurate with their singular interests in the Empire as a whole. Under equal rights, equal privileges, they should, through the medium of the machinery provided, share equal duties one toward the other in the broadest spirit of cooperation, and in the councils of the world should speak definitely under the authority accruing to the combination of power, broad wisdom, and high ideals which it would represent. There is no reason why Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand should not be to England in relation to the Empire what Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester are to London in relation to the United Kingdom, and I believe that a political system that would bring about the realisation of this ideal would prove an everlasting benefit, not only to the Empire's constituent parts, but to the world at large.

Oversea Britons' Debt to London.

Of this constellation of nations the great City of London will be the heart. This enormous metropolis appeals very much



"THE WEALTH AND POWER OF A CITY."

to the minds of the Oversea Britons. To them London, with its immense sea-borne trade, its adventurous merchants, its bankers, its shops, its universities, and its playgrounds, synthesises all the qualities of the British people. The wealth and power of the City, both material and spiritual, have made on the appreciative men of the Dominions a deep and lasting impression. All of them, many of whom have been away from their homes for nearly five years, will never forget the kind and big-hearted hospitality enjoyed within its precincts. There never was a time when London was nearer to the heart of the British subject, and in all truth London is in reality the joint capital of the British nation. Throughout the long and weary months of the struggle recently concluded, London realised her duty and did it in a manner worthy of her greatness, and so in our common task of making our Empire a brighter, happier, and more prosperous homeland for our people, in appreciating at their proper value the changes in the relationship of the constituent parts of our Empire, one with the other, brought about by the war, and in directing the minds of all along the right lines we confidently look to London for inspiration and guidance."

The health of the Lord Mayor was proposed by Sir George Foster.

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As a tangible expression of gratitude for her untiring and efficient services in connection with the C.O.C. Club at Ashford, the officers, warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Ordnance Corps Depot recently presented Miss A. M. Thurston with a solid silver inkstand, suitably inscribed. The presentation was made by Major J. D. Pitman, D.S.O., Chief Ordnance Officer, at the last whist drive held in the club room.

The following two members of the London staff of the Union Bank have rejoined after service in the Army:—Pte. C. C. Brewster, who enlisted in the Civil Service Rifles on May 27, 1916, was transferred to the Royal West Kent's, was once wounded, and was taken prisoner on March 24, 1918, being released on December 7 last; and W. H. Robinson, who joined the Navy on February 3, 1916, as officers' steward, and left the service this month as second writer, R.N., having served at Chatham and on the staff of the R.N.T.D., France, for two years.

FOURTH DIVISION OFFICERS' REUNION.

General Currie on the "Last Hundred Days."

THE last occasion upon which officers of the Canadian Corps had an opportunity of foregathering in England took place on the night of May 21 at the Savoy Hotel, when the dinner for officers who had at any time served with the Fourth Division was held.

There was a noteworthy gathering. Major-Gen. Sir David Watson, G.O.C., received the guests, and acted as chairman. He was supported by Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Chief of the General Staff, O.M.F.C.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G.O.C. Corps; and the following officers: Brig.-Gen. Victor Odum, J. H. MacBrien, J. M. Ross (10th Bde.), C. H. Mitchell, D. M. Hogarth (Q.M.G.), E. de B. Panet, Ross Haxter (B.G.G.S., Corps), J. Kirkcaldy (12th Bde.), Col. W. A. Chisholm (C.A.M.C.), Col. Simpson (C.A.S.C.), and Col. H. T. Hughes (G.O.C. 4th Eng. Bde.). Among the large number of officers present was Major F. J. Mulqueen, R.E., of Toronto, who lost a leg at St. Quentin, and was with the Canadians at Vimy, being responsible for the construction of the elaborate system of tunnels at the latter place. During the evening the band of the 46th (Sask.) Bn., under W.O. G. B. McLellan, rendered a selection of appropriate music.

In proposing the first of the two toasts of the evening (following "The King"), GEN. WATSON said it had always been the pride of the Division that when they took a thing in hand it went through well. He was proud, he said, of the spirit of fraternity that had always existed in their ranks. Each of those present had the dream of Home ahead of them. Possibly they would not meet again for years, but he trusted that the spirit would continue to live throughout the years to come in Canada.

The Corps, continued the General, was a wonderful machine, and its efficiency was due in a great measure to the men who remained in England. The latter had made a great sacrifice in giving up their opportunities in France in order to come back. In 1915-16 things were not in a very satisfactory state; it required a strong hand to deal with it. At that time General Turner was selected—and he (the speaker) knew what a tremendous self-sacrifice that meant—and he took a firm hold of the situation. It was largely due to the sympathetic and untiring efforts of General Turner, and to the men who assisted him in the work of providing adequate reinforcements, that the splendid fighting machine of the Corps was evolved.

"A Leader of Men."

GENERAL TURNER paid a warm personal tribute to General Watson, and said he thought he was qualified to speak, not only for the period of the war, but also for the period prior to the war. In his Rugby, hockey and lacrosse days, Gen. Watson had always figured as a leader of men. He had had the great privilege of commanding a battalion in the Field—a privilege not accorded to many of them, and one which enabled a commander to get in personal touch, an element that should never be overlooked or forgotten. When in command of the 2nd Bn. (continued the speaker), Gen. Watson gave great assistance to his (Sir Richard's) brigade in the Second Battle of Ypres in 1915. The career of the Fourth Division had been a uniformly successful one. He (the speaker) had had in his own work in England the hearty co-operation of one of their leaders of the Fourth Division—Lt.-Col. Edwards, of the 38th Bn., and no officer had helped more with the General Staff work at Headquarters. When the work of the organisation of the Canadian Training School at Bexhill was being carried out at Headquarters, it was due to Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald, who had a fine record of service in France and was badly wounded, that the system of training in Great Britain was successfully inaugurated.

In closing, Gen. Turner spoke feelingly of the gaps which had been made in the ranks of their friends during the past six or seven months. They would, he said, be wanting in their duty if they did not see to it that the dependents in Canada of deceased officers received treatment according to their needs.

To BRIG.-GEN. J. H. MACBRIEN fell the task of proposing the toast of "The Canadian Corps." The Canadian soldier, he said, had been eulogised the previous evening by General Currie. He would, therefore, as one who had enjoyed special opportunity of judging the Staff work of the Corps, who had operated on either flank of the Canadians, confine his speech to the Staff work of the Canadian Corps. The success of any Corps depended on good leadership and Staff work; and he thought the work of the Canadian Staff compared favourably with any on the Western Front. The new Engineer organisation in the Corps was being adopted throughout the Empire. No matter how fine a type of soldier was developed (the speaker proceeded), battles could not be won without efficient Staff work in the higher formations. The Corps, as a formation, was fast disappearing now that demobilisation was nearing completion, but he felt it to be their duty to see that the spirit of the Canadian Corps should be preserved for all time. They should use their influence to see that every unit

of the O.M.F.C. was incorporated in the Militia forces of Canada. This could be done without seriously augmenting the Militia forces; and it was a duty they owed to themselves and to Canada.

The Corps Commander's Speech.

GENERAL CURRIE, on rising to respond, was accorded musical honours. He knew it was their wish (he said) to testify to the success of the Canadian Corps, which had been "one big family." The measure of success of any unit was the measure of confidence one could put into it; that and the spirit of co-operation in each unit. No matter how they valued the fine qualities of their British comrades-in-arms, Canadians *did* like to have Canadian troops on their flank. Though the Canadian troops thought it their prerogative to have a slang at the Corps now and then, units which had occasionally been attached to other formations were glad to get back home!

After eulogising the work of Canadian bands in France, and the great help they had been, General Currie went on to refer to some of the actions in which the Corps had taken part. As they got to learn more from German sources, they were better able (he said) to judge the success of the fighting in the closing portions of the war.

Vimy Ridge: A Comparison.

In this connection he compared the Vimy Ridge engagement with the three battles of the last hundred days of the war. At Vimy they attacked on a front of 7,000 yards and made a penetration of 10,000 yards. They captured 67 guns and 7,000 prisoners, and suffered over 20,000 casualties. At Amiens their penetration was 24,000 yards. They fought 16 German divisions, captured 196 guns and about 10,000 prisoners, and their casualties in the effort were 11,000. Amiens was not yet appreciated at its true worth.

The objectives set as the limit of the Battle of Amiens were got by the Canadians on the first day. That achievement raised the moral of the whole Empire. In that battle the Canadians, and those gallant fighters, the Australians, and the Third (British) Corps, were the principal participants.

On August 21 the Third Army attacked, but had to come up against the Hindenburg Line. "And who broke it?" (continued General Currie). Beginning on August 26, by September 3 the Canadians had taken the outlying system of trenches—the Quant-Drocourt Switch—and broken the Hindenburg Line. They made a penetration of 20,000 yards, and took 100 guns and 11,000 prisoners. The Canadians fought 18 German Divisions, and their casualties between August 26 and September 27 were 15,000. It was then that Ludendorff admitted to a member of his Staff that he was going to lose the war in 1918.

The Battle of Cambrai.

Then came the Battle of Cambrai, and he did not think they yet appreciated what they did on that occasion. A well-known General came up to see him at Neuville-Vitasse and told him he was contemplating the most difficult manoeuvre in the war. The speaker considered the Battle of Cambrai was won by October 2, and it was afterwards held successfully against counter-attacks. At Cambrai they fought 13 German divisions and 13 machine-gun battalions, and captured 207 guns and 10,000 prisoners. Arras, Amiens or Cambrai, emphasised the General, on other material or moral grounds were far bigger achievements than Vimy.

The casualties in killed, died of wounds and missing for 1916-17-18 were about 42,000 officers and men. In 1916, about 15,000; 1917, about the same; and last year about 12,000. There was no doubt that in view of the results obtained, there could be no comparison between Vimy and the later battles.

Corps Commander's Word of Warning.

The Fourth Division, proceeded the speaker, was likely to be back in Canada about the middle of June, though it certainly did not look like it last February. This was his last chance to play the school-teacher, and he was going to play it! He thought they would be foolish if they were going to close their eyes to the fact that there was going to be as great a call on their qualities as in any engagement in which they had taken part. There was, he said, a feeling of unrest permeating the country. But they had played the game over here, and he knew they would play the game over there, eliminating all things that retard the progress of a nation.

The "Currie Chorus" followed by the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne," concluded a most successful gathering.

By a change in name to "The ex-R.A.F. Officers' City Luncheon Club," the privilege of membership of that institution is extended to all ex-officers of the Royal Air Force, whether flying or "ground."

TRAINING THE DISABLED SOLDIER.

Canada's Great Effort on Behalf of the Citizen Army

(Special to "Canada.")

CANADA came wholeheartedly into the war at the first sound of the drum, and "stayed with it," to use a Canadianism, literally until the last shot was fired.

But it may be said with perfect truth that with the return to the Dominion of its citizen army the country's obligations take on an added responsibility. Canada's war bill does not stop short at pay and allowances for the fighting man, the redemption of war credits, and the payment of expenditures on munitions and kindred stores. The United States has to-day an outgoing sum totalling many millions of dollars, representing payments to Civil War pensioners of 1861-64.

That is a slight indication of what Canada will face in the next fifty years. And not that alone, because in the intervening years the responsibilities of democratic Governments have increased in direct ratio to democratisation. To-day, any Government worthy the name realises its responsibility to care not only for its pensioners (including dependents), but also for those members of its fighting forces who have been disabled by service. Public opinion, largely influenced by returned soldiers themselves—has done not a little in bringing about the new order of things. As a result, the old system, whereby a nation took everything from a soldier during service, and then, when the war was over, left him to shift for himself, has fortunately become as obsolete as other survivals of the "bad old days."

An Able Administrator.

In this article Canada alone can be dealt with. Out of the need for and as a result of the new order of things sprang the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, of which the

secure employment for every man who has received a course of vocational training under the auspices of the Department. But once a man has graduated and gets a job, and here, probably, is one of the reasons for the success attending the Canadian scheme of civil rehabilitation, the interests of the Department in that man do not cease. He is kept under observation by an inspector appointed by the Department, whose business it is to follow intelligently the man's career at his new job. If the work proves unsuitable, the After-care authorities endeavour to find him another position.

Before a disabled soldier is asked to consider seriously his future career he is interviewed by one of a trained staff of men who are familiar with all the trades and occupations in their particular cities or towns. One of the principles on which is based the work of the Department is to train a man in an occupation similar to or closely allied with that in which he earned his living before the war. If in pre-war days and prior to disablement he was, say, a brakeman or an electrician, he will probably choose to become a station agent; or, again, an electrical worker debarred by disability from his former avocation will doubtless select one of the many other branches of the work.

Every man is interviewed before leaving hospital, and up to the end of last year no fewer than 43,462 men had been interviewed. Of this number 8,000 were accepted for training. So phenomenal is the demand for vocational training in Canada that one of the chief difficulties of the staff is to refuse training to those who do not come within the provisions of the Act.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W. 1.

The phenomenal demand is no doubt partly accounted for by the fact that Canadian soldiers are keen to undergo any training they can obtain, and also to the practical nature of the training offered.

There are, generally speaking, no set courses for an ex-soldier's vocational training. "Industrial tuition for the individual" is claimed to be the only successful way in which to deal with men who aim to become proficient in one of the 300 or more trades and occupations for which the Department provide vocational training.

School (or preparatory) training is in many instances—through the co-operation of employers of labour—immediately followed up by practical courses in the actual shop or factory in which the ex-soldier is to be employed. During this period care is taken by a staff of travelling inspectors to see that the services of the learner are not exploited by his future employer.

Statistics of the After-Care branch show that on December 31 last 8,004 disabled men had undertaken courses of vocational training. More than one-quarter of the total (i.e. 2,285) had graduated, the balance being in training. Disposal of the graduates was made as follows:

	Per Cent
Men following work for which they had been trained by the Department	18.9
Men returned to their pre-war or other occupation	4.8
Unemployed	2.5
Sick or died	8.6
Unable to be traced	8.6

In other words, out of a total of 2,285 disabled men trained by the Department, 92 per cent. were employed; 5.3 were unemployed, and 2.7 were sick or had died. Those finding work (through the agency of the Department) were in remunerative employment, whilst the percentage of unemployment was probably less than existed during the same period among the civilian population.

No training, however, can be deemed to be really satisfactory unless the pre-war standard of the disabled man is re-established. Here, again, we must call in statistics our aid in an attempt to discover if such standard has been reached. In one Province, which may be taken as illustrative of the position throughout the country, the average monthly pre-war rates of pay of 34 men was 42 per cent. average decrease of 24 was 18 per cent.; an average for the whole of 15 per cent. This notwithstanding that all the men were suffering from disablement, and in addition to their employment pay they were in receipt of pensions for disability.



MR. T. A. STEVENSON.



MR. W. E. SEGSWORTH.

Hon. Sir James A. Loughheed, K.C., one of the ablest administrators in the Dominion, holds the portfolio. This Minister has the reputation of possessing a profound dislike for newspaper publicity, allied with a deep-rooted objection to being interviewed, but the work of his Department has already achieved such success that Sir James can no longer hide his great administrative gift under a bushel.

Faithful to the trust reposed in him, and believing also, from his own business experience, that nothing is worth doing unless it is done well, Sir James Loughheed has sent to England two of his lieutenants. These men, both of whom have caught something of the enthusiasm for the work which inspires their chief, are Mr. W. E. Segsworth, of Toronto, Director of Vocational Training under the Department, and Mr. T. A. Stevenson, also of Toronto, representative on the Department of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The appointment to the Department executive of an accredited representative of Labour was much appreciated by the organised workers, and assures the Department of the closest co-operation. Mr. Segsworth and Mr. Stevenson are in England to study the English work of vocational training and civil rehabilitation of ex-service men, and more particularly the attitude of British trade unionism to such training.

Whilst here, and before proceeding to France and Belgium to study Continental methods, the delegates will discuss with the British authorities the possibilities of a reciprocal arrangement. Primarily, however, their mission is to learn things to enable the Canadian Department the better to discharge its functions.

Finding Jobs for Disabled Soldiers.

One of the most important phases of the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is the After-Care Department. It is the business of this branch to endeavour to

Help for Demobilized Soldiers.

So far, I have only made reference to the facilities afforded disabled soldiers. But it must not be forgotten that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment seeks also to watch over and assist the great army of men who, if luckily unwounded, in a large number of cases have lost through active service their pre-war employment.

For their benefit was inaugurated another phase of the work—the Information and Service Branch. Employers of labour and an accredited representative of Labour are identified with the executive of this branch. Major L. L. Anthes, head of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is chairman, and Mr. Stevenson, nominee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, vice-chairman.

Ex-soldiers who are physically fit are assisted by the Information and Service Branch. At the present time there are no fewer than 90 Government employment offices scattered throughout Canada. In each bureau there is a representative of the Department whose duty it is to see that discharged soldiers receive preferential treatment.

Another phase of the work (Professional and Business Men's Branch) deals with the civil re-establishment of technical and business men. For this work the Department is opening up offices in all the large centres of Canada.

The foregoing proves that Canada is shouldering manfully her post-war responsibilities. And there is little doubt, in my mind, that the Dominion will successfully cope with all the problems that may arise, even as it did with difficulties which arose from the throes of a nation at war. R. W. T.

WANTED by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment in Canada a number of men skilled in Orthopedic bootmaking. Wages paid to men skilled in this class of work 50c. per hour or more. Any men desiring employment on this work in Canada should apply immediately to Major W. H. Kippen, Overseas Representative, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1., stating experience and qualifications.

WAR GRATUITIES.

G.W.V.A. Proposal Pronounced Impracticable.

A deputation of the Dominion Command of the Great War Veterans, accompanied by members of the House of Commons who have seen service in the war, interviewed Sir Thomas White and Maj.-Gen. Mewburn last week.

The questions discussed by the deputation were the extension of the post discharge gratuity to classes not at present included; problems relating to the demobilisation of Canadians serving with Imperial units, and pensions. A proposal to establish a further post discharge bonus, estimated at \$850,000,000, was urged by the Veterans (says the *Daily Record*.)

Regarding the proposal for a further gratuity, the Acting Prime Minister observed that according to the estimate submitted it would entail an expenditure of \$850,000,000, which obviously was impossible of favourable consideration. He pointed out that it had probably been overlooked that the expenditure of the Dominion Government this year would be almost as great as in 1918. The Government reconstruction programme, the expenditure on which was designed to provide employment throughout Canada, plus the gratuity to returned soldiers, alone required \$125,000,000, while the cost of demobilisation would make the current expenditure over \$600,000,000 for the year. This was almost twice the net debt of Canada before the war, and almost three times the war's annual expenditure. The proposal to distribute hundreds of millions, therefore, was wholly impracticable from a financial standpoint.

OBITUARY.

At Halifax, Mr. William Robertson (81), formerly director of the Union Bank of Halifax and the Royal Bank, At Montreal, Mr. T. M. Mills (98); Mr. H. B. Myers (57), of Barrie, At Ste. Agathe des Monts, P.Q., Mr. Duncan McDonald (60), formerly general manager of the Montreal Street Railways, At Brampton, Ont., Mr. J. W. Leonard (61), formerly assistant to the vice-president, C.P.R. At Perth, Ont., Hon. Peter McLaren (84), who was appointed to the Senate in 1890 and was prominent in the lumber industry, At Toronto, Mr. William Pearson Gundy (61), vice-president W. J. Gage & Co., Ltd., and a member of the Canadian War Purchasing Commission.

Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President of the Dominion Bank and a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto General Trusts, Steel Co. of Canada and other important companies, died at Toronto on April 29, following a stroke of paralysis, in his 68th year.

The minimum rate of pay for constables of the R.N.-W.M.P., which at present amounts to \$1 50 per day, is to be raised to \$2.

The Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, expresses the opinion that between 75,000 and 100,000 American settlers will enter Canada during the present year.

THE CANADIAN PERMANENT FORCE.

Establishments and Distribution.

The following particulars showing the proposed total personnel of the Permanent Force, together with the number of officers and other ranks in each unit and their allocation to the various Military Districts, will be found extremely interesting to all present and former members of the Force:—

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.—M.D.2, 12 officers and 176 other ranks; M.D.4, 8 officers and 170 other ranks; R.M.C., Kingston, 13 other ranks. Total, 29 officers and 366 other ranks.

LORD STRATHMORE'S HORSE (R.C.).—M.D.10, 8 officers and 160 other ranks. Total, 17, 12 and 13. Total, 35 officers and 356 other ranks.

ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY.—M.D.3, 19 officers and 263 other ranks; M.D.12, 5 and 103; Militia Headquarters, 2 and 4. Total, 26 officers and 370 other ranks.

ROYAL CANADIAN GARRISON ARTILLERY.—M.D.3, 5 officers and 76 o.r.; M.D.5, 9 and 101; M.D.6, 18 and 355; M.D.11, 7 and 88. Total, 39 officers and 629 other ranks.

ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS.—M.D.1, 2 officers and 4 o.r.; M.D.2, 7 and 40; M.D.3, 3 and 3; M.D.4, 3 and 4; M.D.5, 4 and 37; M.D.6, 11 and 148; M.D.7, 2 and 4; M.D.10, 4 and 35; M.D.11, 5 and 38; M.D.12 and 13, 2 and 4 each. Mil. H.Q., 1 and 7; Petawawa, 1 and 3; distribution not given, 19 o.r. Total, 47 officers and 350 other ranks.

ROYAL CANADIAN INFANTRY.—M.D.3 and 4, 6 officers and 194 o.r. each; M.D.5, 23 officers and 645 o.r.; distribution not given, 6 and 73. Total, 41 officers and 1,106 other ranks.

P.C.C.L.I.—M.D.1 and 2, 6 officers and 194 other ranks each; M.D.10, 12 and 254 o.r.; M.D.11, 6 and 194; distribution not given, 5 and 30. Total, 35 officers and 866 other ranks.

C.A.S.C.—M.D.1, 2 officers and 7 o.r.; M.D.2, 5 and 40; M.D.3, 4 and 20; M.D.4, 1 and 33; M.D.5, 1 and 47; M.D.6, 6 and 90; M.D.7, 1 and 3; M.D.10, 2 and 7; M.D.11, 3 and 28; M.D.12 and 13, 1 and 4 o.r. each; Mil. H.Q., 4 and 8. Total, 30 officers and 263 other ranks.

C.A.M.C.—M.D.1, 2 officers and 4 o.r.; M.D.2, 7 and 13; M.D.3, 3 and 8; M.D.4, 4 and 7; M.D.5, 3 and 9; M.D.6, 9 and 20; M.D.7, 1 and 2; M.D.10, 3 and 9; M.D.11, 5 and 25; M.D.12 and 13, 1 and 3 each; Mil. H.Q., 4 and 14. Total, 45 officers and 101 other ranks.

CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.—M.D.1, 2 and 22; M.D.2, 3 and 36; M.D.3 and 4, 2 and 23 each; M.D.5, 3 and 29; M.D.6, 4 and 54; M.D.7 and 10, 2 and 22 each; M.D.11, 3 and 28; M.D.12 and 13, 1 and 3 each; Mil. H.Q., 7 and 87. Total, 34 officers and 391 other ranks.

C.A.V.C.—M.D.2, 3 and 4, 1 and 3 each; M.D.5, 2 other ranks; M.D.6, 10, 12 and 13, 1 and 3 each. Total, 7 officers and 33 other ranks.

C.A.P.C.—Distribution not given. Total, 32 officers and 84 other ranks.

CORPS OF MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.—M.D.5, 6 other ranks; M.D.6, 1 and 8; M.D.7, 1 and 6; M.D.4, 7 other ranks; M.D.5, 8 o.r.; M.D.6, 1 and 8; M.D.7, 5 o.r.; M.D.10, 1 and 4; M.D.11 and 12, 3 o.r. each; M.D.13, 2 o.r.; Mil. H.Q., 2 and 25. Total, 6 officers and 66 other ranks.

SCHOOL OF SIGNALING.—M.D.2 and 6, 1 and 4 each; M.D.10 and 11, 1 and 2 each; Mil. H.Q., 1 and 3. Total, 5 officers and 15 other ranks.

SCHOOL OF MUSETRY.—Total, 5 officers and 12 other ranks.

STAFF ORDERS SERVICE.—Mil. H.Q., 18 other ranks.

Grand total.—Officers, 399; other ranks, 5,600.

All warrant officers and N.C.O.s above the rank of sergeant in the Canadian Permanent Force must henceforward be married men. Of sergeants and bandmen, the proportion of Benedicts allowed by the establishment is 50 per cent., and among the remaining rank and file 15 per cent.

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CANADIANS AT THE INVESTIGATOR.

At the Investiture in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace on Thursday, May 22, the following Canadian officers were decorated:—

VICTORIA CROSS.—Capt. (then Lt.) George Kerr, 3rd Can. (also received the M.C. and Bar); and Capt. Bollenhead Hutchison, C.A.M.C. (also received the M.C.). Capt. Kerr won the award during the Bourlon Wood operations on Sept. 27, 1918; and Capt. Hutchison at the taking of the Quent-Drocourt line.

C.B.E.—Lt.-Col. Kenrick Marshall, 4th Division H.Q. Staff.

M.G.E. (MILITARY DIVISION).—Lt.-Col. Comie Henry de Bury and de Bocarne, Canadian Ordnance Corps.

Two Bars to D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Reginald Davis, 44th Bn.

Bar to D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Colin Harbottle (73th Bn.) and Major Charles Lindsey (19th Bn.).

D.S.O. and Bar.—Lt.-Col. Robert Bickerdike (87th) and Lt.-Col. Malcolm Ross (C.P.A.).

D.S.O. and M.C. and Bar.—Major Richard Gyles, Infantry.

D.S.O. and M.C.—Major George Currie, P.P.C.L.I.

D.S.O.—Col. Percy Bell (C.A.M.C.), Lt.-Col. Herbert Keegan (47th), Harold Trotter (Engin.), and Ralph Webb (47th); Majors Reginald Bradford (7th), Archer Duguid (C.P.A.), James Parry (50th), and Edison Purvis (77th).

Rev. William Baynes-Reid, and Lt. John MacLeod (46th).

O.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION).—Major Samuel Richards and Capt. William Robertson (C.A.V.C.), Capt. and Q.M. William Lettice (47th).

Bar to M.C.—Rev. Robert Ridgway.

M.C. and Bar.—Capts. George Baldwin, Adolf Berner, and Solomon Ogden, and Lt. George Lash (47th); Capts. John Leighton, Walter MacDonald and Robert Rowland (48th); Capt. Alfred Cooke (57th), Capt. William Kennedy (46th), Capt. George Smith (C.A.M.C.), and Capt. W. O. Bell (4th).

M.C. Majors George Dunlop (67th), Charles Handcock (Engin.), Richard Leach (Heavy Art.), and John Pauline (R.C.R.); Capt. Reginald Holmes-Award (C. Ont.), Wm. Anglin (C.A.C.), Cyril Ambler (47th), Philip Barris and James Brack (46th), James Butler (47th), Kyran Brimcombe (32nd), Peter Brown (50th), Robt. Cade Lorne Eiler, and Albert Ross (44th); Alex. Gray, Richard Hicks-Lane, Ole Olsen, Oswald Pense and Dawson Strain (7th); Wm. Hepburn Thomas (48th), Edward Johnston (46th), and Martin de la, Alfred Hodges (1st), Wm. Or. Bell (4th), David Paton and Frank Prouse (C. Ont.), John Graham, Thomas Prescott, Wm. Roberts, James Taylor, and Q.M. Gordon Pierce (50th), Walter Scott and Gilbert Stone (87th), John Strong (2nd), Francis Williams (Engin.), Q.M. Thomas Barry (C.A.C.), Capt. and Q.M. John A. Allen, Ernest Atkinson, Ernest Etherton, and John MacDonald (48th); George Cayes James Thompson, Arthur Kite, and Alfred Nicholson (48th); Robert Crowe, George Gaudet, Reginald Holmes, John John, Percy Plumptre, and Harry Van Neumann (46th); Robert Goodman, John James, James McInnes, and Wm. O'Neil (4th); Harry Petrie and Lorne Whitaker (44th), Peter Price (48th), and John Wakefield (1st Bn.).

INFORMATION WANTED.

WOUNDED near Dury and missing September 22nd, 1918. Pte. R. G. Hassall, 255488, 46th Battalion, Canadian Infantry. Carried from trenches and placed in ambulance. Pay book and discs found in ruined house close to Ecole des Jeunes Filles, St. Sauveur, near Arras. Any information gratefully received by Mrs. HASSALL, Rensbury Rectory, Leicester, England.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA. A Bill has been introduced into the Dominion Parliament to distribute among the various Provinces \$10,000,000 to promote technical education.

The Government housing scheme is being very generally taken up.

TORONTO. The higher price of silver is causing increased activity in Northern Ontario mining districts.

Matigami Pulp and Paper Co., one of the largest Canadian producers of easy bleaching sulphite pulp, is proposing extensions to its mill at Smooth Rock Falls. Present capacity of 30,000 tons is being increased to 45,000 tons.

—After having given full consideration to a report upon forest ranging by aeroplane received from Brigadier-General Sims, Agent-General in London, the Government has decided not to depart from the present system of forest protection. It is believed that even if the use of aeroplanes was practicable in a country like the north, the cost would be almost prohibitive.

—The race for the King's Plate here last Saturday resulted as follows:—Ladder of Light, 1; Doleful (Seagram), 2; Hong Kong (Seagram), 3. The owner of the winner is Mr. G. W. Beardsmore, Master of the Toronto Hunt.

HAMILTON.—The Women's Canadian Club here has elected Miss Carrie Crerar, president; Mrs. F. H. Whitton, Miss Isabel MacDonald, and Mrs. Wm. Hendrie, jun., vice-presidents; Mrs. Thomas Ramsay, secretary; Mrs. F. B. Hudson, treasurer.

Haircuts now cost 40c instead of 35c, and shaves 20c instead of 15c. The barbers receive an increase from \$15 to \$20 a week and 50 per cent. of their earnings over \$28 a week, instead of 50 per cent. of earnings over \$21 a week.

HAMILTON.—Since the Armistice was signed about 75 war birds have come to this city.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Mayhew Hat Co. has received an order to manufacture 10,000 Stetson hats for Dominion Government postmen.

COBALT.—The Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, is on a visit to the Temiskaming country in connection with the Government programme of work for the ensuing year. He inspected the Campbell & Deyell sampling plant, recently acquired by the Government, and known as the Temiskaming Laboratory. The Minister said that macadam roads would be constructed from Elk Lake to Gowganda, and from Swastika to Kirkland Lake, at a cost of approximately \$265,000. The Government will also contribute up to \$90,000 for the construction of a motor road to connect Cobalt and the Dome Mines.

PRINCE
EDWARD

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The Bruce Stewart Co., Ltd., the greatest manufacturing industry in the Province, is extending its plant. This company manufactures gasoline motors, also millers' and dairy supplies, canmakers' equipment, etc., etc.

—The Premier, in his Budget Speech, said at the end of December 31, 1918, the debt was \$985,000, plus unpaid liabilities \$77,000, making a total of \$1,062,000, deduct \$55,000 assets, and the net debt is \$1,007,000. The difference between the net debt at the end of 1911 and the end of 1918 is therefore \$13,000 in round numbers, or, to be exact, \$12,251. He estimated the expenditure next year as over \$527,000, and the revenue at \$528,000.

—The 120 Prince Edward Islanders who fought in France with the First Canadian Division were met at the station by a great throng of people and welcomed by Premier Arsenault and Major Fullerton, and given a reception at the Prince of Wales College Hall. Addresses of welcome were then delivered by the Premier, Major Fullerton, Mr. J. H. Bell, leader of the Opposition; Rev. J. A. McDonald, Grand River; Rev. A. C. Field and Capt. U. G. Dawson for the Great War Veterans. Lt. Doiron, who came in charge of the unit, and Lt. Ernest Weeks, who returned earlier, replied.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. During April, in this city only, building permit amounted to \$270,125, as compared with \$109,041 during April 1918.

The Provincial Legislature has been dissolved, and a general election will take place on June 23.

A bridge is to be built immediately across the Montreal-Quebec highway at Batiscan, according to an announcement by the Provincial Government. The bridge will alleviate the motorists' troubles on the Montreal-Quebec highway.

MONTREAL. Mr. Clinton Sibley has been appointed editor of the *Herald*.

The main construction work, likely to be undertaken in this district this year, will be that of the Place Viger Terminal Cold Storage Warehouse. The structure will extend 180 feet on Notre Dame Street East and 83 feet on Berri Street, and will cost about \$700,000.

Major George C. McDonald, M.C., was elected president of the Canadian Club; vice-presidents, Mr. E. Cholette and Lt.-Col. Alan Magee, D.S.O.; secretary, Mr. T. Kelly Dickinson.

LACHUTE.—By a vote of 6 to 3, the Town Council defeated the first reading of the new by-law to repeal the prohibition by-law which has been effective here since May 1, 1916.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Werner Horne, who was known in the early stages of the war as a German plotter, is to be tried here for attempting to destroy the International Bridge on the C.P.R. between Vanceboro, Maine, and McAdam on February 2, 1915. Horne has been in custody in America for four years.

MONCTON.—More building permits have already been issued here this year than for the entire Province of New Brunswick outside of this city. The total estimated value is already about \$1,250,000.

CHATHAM.—Mr. T. M. Gaynor has been elected Mayor over Mr. R. A. Murdock, the vote standing 320 to 140.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—After a three months' session, the Provincial Legislature was prorogued last week.

—Nova Scotia's apple crop last year totalled 827,665 barrels, of which 218,855 barrels were exported to England, and 211,202 barrels were shipped to other parts of Canada. 86,337 barrels were used for making cider and vinegar and for canning.

—According to a Dominion Supreme Court decision, the *Mont Blanc* and *Imo* are both held responsible for the Halifax explosion disaster. The former decision was that the *Imo* was to blame, and an appeal was entered by the Compagnie General Trans-Atlantique.

—The total revenue to be received for this year is estimated at \$3,229,896, which is \$897,264 increase over the actual revenue of last year, and is accounted for by the amount estimated to be received from the municipalities and the additional revenue from other sources to the amount of \$441,664. The total expenditure is estimated at \$3,233,327, showing an estimated surplus of \$6,569.

—Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell and Lady Baden-Powell on arrival by the s.s. *Baltic* were greeted by Col. Oxley and 150 scouts. They were guests at Government House and at lunch at the Overseas Club and the Commercial Club.

—At the special municipal election relative to continuing a Board of Control the people voted in favour of a return to the old system of 18 aldermen, which was abolished several months ago.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(Continued from page 231.)

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—A party of Iowa bankers visited Western Canada last fall and made quite an extensive tour of the country, and as a result of this visit they have secured a tract of 8,000 acres of land in the Swan River Valley, on the Canadian National Railway, which they intend to break up and get under cultivation as quickly as possible. A manager has been engaged, and it is planned to break up 3,000 acres this summer. Five tractor outfits were purchased in Winnipeg and shipped to Swan River.

—The Merchants Bank of Canada has purchased a building site in Rowsman.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—A new Winter Fair building is to be erected here at a cost of about \$120,000.

Buildings and improvements costing \$140,000 have been provided for in the programme of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League this year in connection with the sanatorium at Fort Qu'Appelle.

—According to reports from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, there is no decrease in the seeded wheat acreage in Saskatchewan. It is expected that 9,250,000 acres of wheat will be reaped this year.

—The Department of Public Works has purchased a site for a Mental Disease Hospital at Weyburn.

SASKATOON.—Queen's Hotel, at the corner of First Avenue and Twentieth Street, has been sold to the Empire Hotel Co. for \$110,000.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. One of the best-known hostelrys, the old Strathcona Hotel, has been leased by the management of the Alberta Ladies' College of Red Deer.

The block of about four acres, originally bought by the city for a hospital site, near the corner of Whyte Avenue and 109th Street, is to be taken over by the College Board for a permanent building, at a price of \$5,000.

—The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association elected as hon. president, Mr. Duncan Marshall; president, Mr. S. C. Mare, High River; vice-presidents, Mr. F. Collicutt, Calgary, and Mr. J. L. Walters, Clive.

LETHBRIDGE.—The Western Dominion Railway from Coult's through Cardston and Pincher Creek to Calgary will start construction from Calgary south and Pincher Creek south this year, and will have 35 miles of the road in operation by 1921. Officials indicated that connections will be made with the Great Northern at Coult's, a port of entry.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA. Mr. J. A. Taylor, for eight years manager of the local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been transferred to the managership of the Portage Avenue branch of the institution in Winnipeg.

The Dominion Government has appropriated a sum of \$50,000 in connection with the work of transforming the experimental farm at Agassiz into a centre where returned soldiers may be given intensive training under the scheme of fitting men for land settlement. Huts for the men to live in and various outbuildings are to be erected.

VANCOUVER. The Hon. William Sloan, on his return from Ottawa, stated that the Federal Government will provide \$100,000 for the erection of an experimental plant for the treatment of complex ores within a few months.

Lt. A. F. Walker, of the Provincial Land Settlement Board, has conducted 32 returned soldiers to the new agricultural settlement at Comox Valley.

On May 3 the *War Column*, ninth of the 8,800-ton steel ships being built by the Coughlin shipyards, was successfully launched, and the keel of an 8,100-ton Dominion Government steamer was laid.

—A recapitulation of local building activity for the first four months of 1919 shows an increase of \$131,000 over the first four months of 1918 and 884 permits, value \$475,860, have so far been issued at the City Hall this year.

THE GREAT WINNIPEG STRIKE.

Trouble Spreads East and West.

The efforts to bring about a reconciliation at a meeting of Winnipeg citizens and Trade Unionists has failed. The meeting was closed with a pledge to maintain law and order. Mr. Russell, one of the leaders of the Central Strike Committee, declared that the Trade Unions of 25 Canadian cities were ready to declare a general "walk out" rather than see Winnipeg Labour lose the strike.

Cablegrams, received from Reuter's correspondent as we go to press show a spread of the trouble, both eastwards and westwards.

As a result of the vote of the local Unions, it was arranged that a general strike would be called in Toronto on Wednesday.

The Alberta miners struck last Saturday, and strikes are also announced from Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

The following sailings have taken place since we last went to press:

May 19.—*Cedric*, Liverpool to Halifax, with 3,300 Second Division troops from Witely, the units including the 28th and 31st Bns., the 5th Artillery Brigade, and 2nd and 3rd Sections D.A.C. Brig.-Gen. A. Ross, G.O.C. 6th Infantry Brigade, was among the passengers.

May 20.—*Regina*, Liverpool to Halifax, carrying 41 officers and 1,681 other ranks from Kimmel Park; 8th and 10th Stationary Hospitals, under Lt.-Col. H. E. Munroe and E. Seaborn; and details from London and Buxton.

May 21.—*Araguaya*, Liverpool to Portland, with C.A.M.C. details; and *Carnaria*, Liverpool to Halifax, with troops from London, Kimmel and Bramshot. The Bramshot contingent included the Canadian Cavalry Brigade under Brig.-Gen. E. W. Paterson, D.S.O.

May 23.—*Megantic*, Liverpool to Quebec, with 1,000 convalescents from Kirkdale and Epsom, together with 70 nursing sisters. Capt. G. F. Kerr, V.C., 3rd Bn., was on board.

May 24.—*Metagama*, a "family" ship, left Liverpool for Quebec. The passengers included 23 officers from the London Area, 334 warrant officers and men from Buxton, with 451 women, 151 children and 39 babies, and 100 officers and nursing sisters who had served in the Imperial Forces. Cpl. McEalfe, V.C., M.M., 16th Bn., returned with his wife on the ship.

During the present month the Canadian troops repatriated have numbered about 52,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND TROOPS FOR HOME.

The C.P.O.S. liner *Corrican* made her second trip from Liverpool on Thursday of last week with 1,000 Newfoundland troops, 715 of whom belong to the 1st Bn.

Before the vessel sailed, Capt. W. M. Davidson was presented by Sir Edgar Bowring, on behalf of the Newfoundland Government, with an inscribed silver salver for fine seamanship.

With 1,000 Newfoundland troops and their dependents in his care, he brought his ship safely through ice-strewn seas in February, and landed the men at St. John's. He took a direct route in order to get the men home without delay, and he said that "it was a sight to make the angels smile to see the faces of the men when they saw the blue waters of their native coast."

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW CABINET.

Following upon the resignation of Sir M. P. Cashin, Minister of Finance, the resignation of the National Government was tendered by Sir William Lloyd to the Governor of Newfoundland on May 20.

The following new Ministry is announced:—Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Sir M. P. Cashin; Minister of Justice, Hon. A. B. Morine; Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. R. Bennett; Minister of Public Works, Hon. William Woodford; Minister of Shipping, Hon. J. C. Crosbie; Minister of Fisheries, Hon. J. C. Stone; Minister of Militia, Hon. A. E. Hickman; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. Walsh; Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. W. J. Ellis, John Currie, and A. W. Piccott.

"CANADA" VICTORY SOUVENIR.

The publishers of *Canada* have now in the press a portfolio of selected photographs taken at the Front, which will be the most attractive permanent record of its kind yet produced. A large number of these pictures, taken during the last 100 days of fighting, have not previously been published. This album contains 135 photographs of the most striking incidents and scenes in which the Canadian Corps was concerned.

The following battles are specially dealt with:—Courcellette, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Lens, Passchendaele, Cambrai, Amiens, Bourlon, Arras, Denain, Valenciennes, Mons, Namur, Ypres.

The work of the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. also finds a place; in fact, the aim of the publishers has been to depict every phase of Canadian life at the Front.

This album will be treasured not only by soldiers themselves, but by all their relatives and friends, who will in its striking pictures have a constant reminder of the efforts of those men who, putting self aside, donned khaki and joined the Great Crusade; indeed, it is to these men that the *Souvenir* is dedicated.

The price of the album is 3s. 2d., post free, from the Publishers, *Canada* Office, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2. Orders should be placed at once, as the edition is likely to be quickly sold out.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Prince of Wales paid an informal visit to the Beaver Hut on Wednesday afternoon.

The Duke of Devonshire and the Ladies Rachel and Anne Cavendish, accompanied by Lt. Fortescue and Viscount Molyneux, have been spending a week in Niagara.

Sir Robert Borden and Major-General Morrison were given a brilliant civic welcome on arrival at Montreal on Monday. Sir Robert attended a Cabinet Council at Ottawa in the afternoon.

Sir George Foster left London for Paris on Tuesday morning.

Sir Robert and Lady Baden Powell arrived at Ottawa on Wednesday of last week as guests of the Duke of Devonshire.

Sir Frederick Stupart, director of the Meteorological Services of Canada, has been appointed to represent the Dominion at the coming international conference of the Allied nations at Paris, called to discuss meteorological questions of common interest.

Among the departures by the C.P.O.S. *Corsican* have been Lady and Miss Harris for St. John's, N.F., and Lady Outerbridge and Miss de Salaberry for Canada.



THE LATE SEC. LT. EDMUND DE WIND, V.C.,
ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

Formerly in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Edmonton. (See last week's *Canada*.)



THE HON. SIR M. P. CASHIN,
The new Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

Dr. Charles Harriss, of Ottawa, whose successful organisation and conductorship of the Imperial Choir in Hyde Park on Empire Day is alluded to elsewhere, is staying at the Berners Hotel.

Among those present at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, on Tuesday evening, were Major-General Seely, Sir George Perley, and Lt.-Col. Sir Campbell Stuart.

Lady Perley, Lady Drummond, and other Oversea ladies acted as patronesses of the "Sweet Pea" dance, organised by the Over-Seas Club in aid of the Babies of the Empire Society, and held on Monday at Kensington Town Hall.

Lt.-Col. T. A. Hiam, R.E., recently appointed Military Director of the Anatolian Baghdad Railway at Constantinople, is a Canadian, and was a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force before being seconded to the Imperial Forces for duty early in 1918. Prior to the war he was in the service of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Among those present at the Royal Colonial Institute public dinner in addition to the speakers, were: The Dowager Countess Grey and Lady Sybil Grey, Sir G. McLaren and Lady Brown, Lady Currie, Mrs. Howard, Lt. Col. A. de L. Kingsmill, Dr. G. R. Purkin, Lady Perley, Dr. Percival Robart, Professor and Mrs. Vander Smisson, Mrs. Chrimes, the Agents-General for Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, Lord Morris, Sir Edgar Bowring and Commissioner D. C. Lamb.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

A marriage is to take place at the Oratory, Brompton, on Saturday, June 14, between Isabel, daughter of Mrs. Allan Ronald Macdonell, formerly of Montreal, and Lt.-Com. Kenneth Dalglish, I.

At Toronto the wedding took place at



DR. CHARLES HARRISS.

Organiser and Conductor of the Imperial Choir.

St. Simon's Church, of Mrs. Richard Macdonnell, daughter of Mrs. James Lockhart, of Powell Avenue, to Mr. Beverley MacInnes, of Toronto, son of the late Hon. D. MacInnes, of Hamilton.

The engagement is announced of Miss Caroline Guthrie, daughter of the late Dr. John D. Guthrie and Mrs. F. C. House, formerly of Evanston, Ill., to Major Eric Irwin, son of Colonel and Mrs. D. J. Irwin, of Ottawa.

At the Church of St. James the Apostles, Montreal, the marriage took place of Miss Cicely Allan Jones, daughter of the late Col. G. Allan Jones, of Quebec, and of Mrs. Jones, to Mr. William G. Gibbs, of Montreal, son of the late W. T. Gibbs and of Mrs. Gibbs, of Buckingham, Que. The Bishop of Montreal officiated.

The marriage took place in St. George's Church, Guelph, Ont., on April 27, of Grace Alice, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gummer, to Lt. Stanley Barrett Cayford, M.C., of Three Rivers, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cayford, of Montreal.

Sir Auckland Geddes, who has this week been appointed President of the Board of Trade, will remain in this country for over a year before taking up his duties as Principal of McGill University.

Sir William Peterson, retiring Principal of McGill University, has been voted an annual allowance of \$4,000.

Among the departures by the C.P.O.S. *Metagama* last Saturday were Mr and Mrs. Hugh A. and Miss Allan, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Allan, Lt.-Col. Amyot, Mr. W. Beverley Robinson, Lt.-Col. Brown, Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, Major-General and Mrs. Pennington, Lt.-Col. Tait, and Lt.-Col. Wilson.

THE CAPITAL CITIES OF CANADA



OTTAWA, THE CAPITAL OF THE DOMINION, ON THE OTTAWA RIVER, ONTARIO: POPULATION 100,500.

This photograph was taken from the top of the Dominion Parliament Buildings now nearing completion after rebuilding necessitated by the fire of February, 1916.



VICTORIA, THE CAPITAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, IS BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON VANCOUVER ISLAND, LOOKING ACROSS THE

This view is taken from the grounds of the Provincial Legislative Buildings: on the left is the entrance

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL.—I



WINNIPEG, THE CAPITAL OF MANITOBA, IS SITUATED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE RED AND ASSINIBOINE RIVERS, AND HAS A POPULATION OF 183,600.

Main Street, shown in the photograph, contains many of the leading business offices and bank buildings.



VIEW TO THE MAINLAND AND THE STRAITS OF JUAN DE FUCA TOWARDS THE SOUTH. THE FLAGSTAFF IN THE FOREGROUND IS THE C.P.R. EMPRESS HOTEL; AND ON THE EXTREME RIGHT IS SEEN CHRIST THE KING CATHEDRAL.

EMPIRE DAY.

Sir Robert Borden's Message.

Empire Day was celebrated as a public holiday in Canada. The weather was beautiful, and large crowds attended the games and military parades which were held in all the cities.

Sir Robert Borden has sent the following special Empire Day message:—"During nearly five years of desperate struggle the Britannie nations have fought in a cause which transcended even the destiny of their Empire. With the dawn of peace and in the task of reconstruction it behooves them to make the Britannie Commonwealth worthy of that wider and higher ideal. The stern fight which their stubborn valour won was but the prelude to this greater and nobler task."

In London.

The King and Queen, Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family attended the memorial service for Overseas sailors and soldiers fallen in the war at Westminster Abbey. Among others present were Sir George and Lady Perley, Gen. Sir Julian and Lady Byng, Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie, and Sir Edgar Bowring.

In his address the Archbishop of Canterbury said: "This solemn service had no parallel or close precedent in the history of the world, for they were commemorating something which never happened till now among the sons of men. A Commonwealth, vast beyond the dreams of any seer of other days, had felt itself suddenly athrob with one big impulse, one eager, powerful purpose, one unshakable resolve—to prevent a great wrong, to stand for what was just and true. Dauntlessly, tirelessly, they accomplished their purpose, and the world, strengthened and equipped for worthier deeds and a nobler life than any yet known, was hallowed above all by the sacrifice now commemorated in thankfulness and prayer. Thousands of stalwart men from Canada and the vast lands under the Southern Cross had unflinchingly laid down their lives, and they reverently paid them tribute of thanksgiving.

A service of thanksgiving and remembrance for soldiers from overseas was held, at the desire of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League and West Indian Contingent Committee, in the church of St. Clement Danes.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, was present at the Empire Day Service of the League of Empire at St. Paul's Cathedral. Among those present were General Currie, Sir George Foster, and Sir Edgar and Lady Bowring.

Some 250,000 persons were in Hyde Park for the concert given by the Imperial Choir, under the direction of Dr. Charles Harris, of Ottawa. The King and Queen and a number of other members of the Royal Family were present. The concert was most impressive and successful in every way.

—* * *

TITLES AND HONOURS.

General Griesbach's Protest Against Resolutions.

The Dominion House of Commons voted last week in favour of sending an address to the King requesting him to refrain hereafter from conferring any title, honour, or titular distinction upon Canadians, save appellations of a professional or vocational character. The resolution also asks for the extinction of hereditary titles heretofore conferred on subjects ordinarily resident in Canada on the death of the present holder.

Accepting the report of the Special Committee on the titles question, the House did not recommend the discontinuance of the awards of military or naval decorations, such as the Victoria Cross or the Military Cross. It did, however, call for legislation to prohibit the acceptance or the use of titles or titular distinction conferred by foreign rulers or governments.

The members rejected by a vote of 96 to 43 an amendment which would have confined the address to a request that the conferring of hereditary titles be discontinued, and that existing titles be extinguished upon the death of the present holders.

Brig-Gen. Griesbach said the report would prevent the granting to Canadian officers above the rank of major of the only decorations they were in a position to win, such as the D.S.O., the C.B., and the C.M.G. It would also prevent the wearing of the French or Belgian decorations which many Canadian soldiers had won in the war. These decorations finished off the soldier's career, and told where he had been and what he had done. The General concluded (says the *Daily Record*): "Many gallant soldiers who cannot speak for themselves will feel the affront and insult which this report will put upon them."

—* * *

The death is officially reported of M2,200133 W. Quayle, R.A.S.C., of Vancouver.

CANADIANS IN R.A.F. interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Social purposes, are invited to write for details to CANFLY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Duke of Connaught at Jubilee Dinner.

The Royal Colonial Institute jubilee dinner, held in the Connaught Rooms on the eve of Empire Day, was a splendidly successful function. The Duke of Connaught, as president, received the guests, who numbered over 300.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, in proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute," reviewed its work since its formation in 1868. The original number of members, he said, was 174, but to-day the number was nearly 14,000. In 1868 the first of the great Dominions—Canada—was only one year old, and in South Africa responsible government was unknown. Among the present shortcomings of the Institute, ladies were still excluded from full membership, the number of members in the United Kingdom was still comparatively small, and the Labour Democracy was hardly represented at all. The one great remedy was the possession by the Institute of a large central building. They must have a hall of their own, with adequate library space. They aimed at a comprehensive scheme justified by their fifty years' work, worthy as a war memorial and wholly in consonance with the views of Lord Grey, whose mind was set upon some building which would be worthy of and stand for United Empire.

"I would also like to say," added his Royal Highness, "that I think we have outgrown the name of the Royal Colonial Institute. It is rather a moot point as to what the most suitable name should be; but I hope we shall soon arrive at some decision. Whatever it is, I trust it will be something that will express the idea that it is an Institute that embraces the whole of the Empire."

SIR HARRY WILSON (secretary of the Institute) announced that the receipts and promises to the New Premises Fund already amounted to £10,206.

SIR CHARLES LUCAS, responding to the toast, said from the very first the Institute had tried to keep open house for their brethren from beyond the seas, and they had done this with great success. They claimed now that it was the duty of the British Empire to justify the faith and the works of the Royal Colonial Institute. He contrasted the number and nature of the representation at their inaugural dinner with the remarkable gathering of men from every part of the Empire who had rendered service to the State present that night.

Lord Bryce on the Empire.

VISCOUNT BRUCE, in proposing the toast of "United Empire," said the Empire was strong because it was elastic, and it had been drawn closer together by the events of the past five years. Every part of the Empire had shared in the war and borne its part most worthily. All came willingly, and before any request was made to them. They might ask, could anything be done to render the union of the Empire more complete? He said he had travelled in all the Dominions except Newfoundland, and his belief was that there did not yet exist any great desire for the creation of a supreme legislative authority, although there did exist a desire for a complete interchange of views, and a method of expressing the wishes and mind of all parts of the Empire. Subject to that he thought it would be better for us rather to await the overtures of the Dominions than endeavour to address anything to them before we knew they were willing to receive it. There was, however, one thing we might do in order to consolidate the Empire. He believed that not a sufficient number of men of mark in politics, literature, science, and other walks of public life went to the Dominions from this country. It had been our great fortune that our present Sovereign had travelled through the Empire, and they were all delighted to know that the Prince of Wales was going to Canada. They trusted that in time his Royal Highness would visit the other great Dominions.

SIR GEORGE PERLEY, who responded, in the absence of Sir George Foster, said that the greatest lesson of the war was that the different parts of the Empire must keep together in the years to come, whether for peace or war. If they worked together for the Empire, as they fought together for the Empire, it was practically unassailable from any quarter.

THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANER created enthusiasm by his detailed account of what India and its princes had contributed towards the war. "The outstanding fact," he declared, "is that India, having rallied to the cause of the Empire in August, 1914, and having been staunch in both faith and work in the darkest days of the long-drawn agony of war, is loyal to her King-Empress to the core, and faithful to the British connection."

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD's speech, in support, was a further revelation of what the parts of the Empire, other than the great Overseas Dominions, have contributed in men, material, and food towards winning the war.

The toast of "The Armed Forces of the Empire" was proposed by the Marquis of Crewe, and responded to by Admiral Sir Rosendy Wemyss and Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, who was accorded a magnificent reception. Sir Arthur declared that the war would never have been begun if the Empire at its outset had been in a position to exercise its whole military and industrial power.

May 31, 1919

"AFTER THE WAR."

By SAPPER

[CYRIL McNEILL.]

Author of "Sergeant Michael Cassidy," "Men, Women, and Guns," etc.

"After the War!" Dimly these oft-repeated words come back to one's mind; more dimly still the hopes implied by them rise up and confront one. It was to be a time of peace and comfort, spent in a land flowing with milk and honey, or, to be more accurate, whisky and marmalade. All the worries and troubles of Active Service would be over; all the dirt and mud of Flanders would be forgotten. No more would the ubiquitous rum jar burst outside the dug-out door and precipitate the soup, the mess waiter, and the remnant of the port on to the floor at the same moment; no more would one's sleep be disturbed by the activities of things—both great and small—which cling ever closer than a brother.

"After the War!" It would all be over then; the Boche would be beaten; one's most cherished enemy, who, quite wrongly, had been absorbed into the Staff, would be a thing of no account. Sometimes, perhaps, from the vantage point of an easy-chair a chord of memory would be stirred, and Jones would be regaled with the story of what really *did* happen at Hell Fire Corner. And the part one had taken in the matter oneself. Of course, it was nothing; but when the C.O. trod on a duck board that wasn't there and sprained his ankle, and the guide confessed that he was the wrong man and should have been on ration fatigue, things had looked a bit awkward. Merely very fortunate that someone was there don't you know?—to take charge. And would Jones have a nightcap?

"After the War!" It was going to be so wonderful. Of course, prices would be up a bit, but it would be the same for everybody; and once one could get into harness and settle down again, things would soon come right. Because the soldiering business, though in many ways it wasn't bad, seemed to have a deadening effect on a man's intellect. The Powers that lived in Great Chateaux probably had to think some and then again; the average man in the trenches was not so afflicted. In fact, for months on end he was part of the furniture. And it is not good for a man whose future lies in his brain to be trundled about like an armchair from place to place, and with as little say in the matter. Mental stagnation is a state of affairs which is apt to become chronic.

There was a cure, but the large majority of men regarded it rather as a patent pill. Pelmanism, so the advertisements claimed, cured every mental ill, from intense fright at the advent of a five-nine, to annoyance at the C.O.'s complete failure to grasp why the working party went to the wrong place. Were there not certain pills that cured every bodily ill, from a tennis elbow to housemaid's knee? And only those who took up Pelmanism realised that there was no quackery about it; that it was not a Patent Brain Food, but a straightforward, common-sense system which claimed only that it would help those who helped themselves.

With men who took up the Course over the water the present writer is not concerned. They know as well as he does the enormous benefits which accrued to the man who went in for it wholeheartedly. But it is to those who did not, and now find themselves once again the proud wearers of the bowler hat, that this article is principally addressed.

It is not as easy as it used to be to settle down to a job of work, is it? Attention is apt to wander; brain feels rather like a lump of unresponsive dough. Decisions which used to come easily and automatically, now emerge protestingly and frequently wrong, into the bargain. And over the whole outlook there broods a sense of restlessness.

The land is *not* flowing with whisky, though marmalade has emerged from seclusion once more; Jones refuses to listen to what you did at Hell Fire Corner, but insists on boring you with what he did in Crucifix Alley. In fact, "After the War" is not quite such an idyllic reality as imagination had drawn it, when the candle guttered in the empty bottle beside one, and the big crump droned lazily on its way overhead.

And what is wrong? Is it the individual, or is it the sur-

roundings? Or is it both? As well proposing the society conundrum as to which came first—the hen or the egg.

For, if the war has taught us anything, it is that the only surroundings which count in the scheme of things are the direct result of the individuals themselves. No matter what the material discomfort, man makes his own mental environment. And if any would dispute it, let them take the dug-out whose occupants wondered audibly and ceaselessly when the war would be over, and the dug-out whose owners didn't care whether it snowed.

It would see that the wave of madness which started in '14 is not yet passed. It was started by individuals; it is being carried on by individuals, and it will have to be stopped by individuals. No longer do we slaughter complete strangers with feelings of pleasure; the manifestations of insanity have become more refined, even if somewhat more foolish. In France attention was confined to doing in the Boche; to-day it seems to have become fashionable to do in ourselves. And the individual will go down with the community if the crash comes.

Undoubtedly More Pay and Less Work is one of the most beautiful sentences yet coined by man. Undoubtedly in these five words is contained the germ of a new Earth; equally undoubtedly the germ of rampant Bolshevism lies in them also. Everything depends on how they are applied; on the education and powers of clear thinking belonging to the applicants. In short, everything depends on the individual.

And it is to those who find themselves worried and perplexed by the whirlpool of changing values around, that the Pelman Course holds out an offer of assistance. By the very nature of things, it is the men who have been fighting who feel it most. For years their brains have been almost stagnant; the rapid jump into a shell hole when the Vérey light fell behind one, was a muscular spasm, not a mental problem. The man who stopped to work it out has been known to regret it.

Now, things are not settled quite so simply. Ways and means, the problems of living for a year on an income which just ran to three leaves from the front, every question concerned with the competition essential in a business world—all these things have got to be settled by every individual for himself. And suddenly throwing oneself flat in the tulip bed—though advisable in France—gives rise to false impressions at home. The settlement lies not that way.

Drifting along, wondering what is going to happen next, hoping that if the country goes to the dogs the crush at the Kennels will be so enormous that one will be left outside the doors—the settlement lies not that way, either.

For the country is only a collection of individuals; its fate, the fate of those individuals. Which is where the clear head comes in: the necessity for logical thinking becomes so essential. If a man hasn't got it Pelmanism will give it him; if a man has got it Pelmanism will improve it—provided always he understands that there is no miracle about it. The system only shows him how to climb; he must do the climbing himself.

And even when the climb has only just commenced he will feel the advantage of it. The whirlpool won't seem quite so muddled—the true values will seem a little clearer and steadier—he will begin to feel the bottom with his feet. His own position will be firmer—so will the Country's. After all, he is part of the Country.

Full particulars of the Pelman Course are given in "Mind and Memory," which contains a complete descriptive Synopsis of the 12 lessons. A copy of this interesting booklet, together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous Report on the work of the Pelman Institute, and particulars showing how you can secure the complete Course at a reduced fee, may be obtained gratis and post free by any reader of *CANADA* who applies to The Pelman Institute, 21, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.



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CANADA LODGE

The regular meetings of the Canada Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday evening. The election of the W.M. for the ensuing year was held, the S.W., Bro. Wm. Kerr, being unanimously elected.

At the dinner which followed there were a number of prominent guests—among others, Major-General Sir David Watson, Brig.-General King, Brig.-General Odium, and W. B. James Oliver, ex-Mayor of Toronto. Unfortunately General Turner and General Currie, who had been expected to be present, were at the last moment prevented. Among the chief speakers were General Sir David Watson, Lt.-Col. Amery, Bishop Stringer, Sir John Norton Griffiths, and Col. Dennistoun. Several of the speeches were of high quality, dwelling on the wider outlook before the Empire, as the result of the broader sympathies and closer understanding of the component parts, and on the important part played by Masonry in increasing this sympathy and understanding.

At the next meeting, to be held on the fourth Tuesday in June, at which the new Master will be installed, a very large gathering is expected, and brethren are asked to send in the

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names of their guests as early as possible to the Hon. Secretary, W. Bro. A. E. Carlyle, 54-55, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

COMMISSIONS FOR INFANTRY CADETS?

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I am an infantry cadet in the Canadian Army, and was sent from France for my commission a month before the Armistice. Canadian Air Force cadets are receiving their commissions, and we hear rumours to the effect that we will get ours, too. Many of us would like to know if there is any truth in these rumours. The infantry cadets are all long-service men, and are, we think, worthy of consideration.—I am, etc.,

INFANTRY CADET

Ripon

THE WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—“Original 2nd Div. Cpl.” makes a mistake in saying that men transferring to Imperial Forces from the O.M.F.C. have to waive all claim on the latter. I transferred in April, 1917, and the only form I signed was one waiving claim to transportation to Canada.

I wish to add a word of protest against the treatment of such transfers. Hundreds of men joined the R.A.F. in Canada at the same period as I transferred from my battalion in France, and who now, on discharge, are receiving the same gratuity as I will receive. My two years and a half with the Canadian Infantry and two years in the trenches count for nothing, so far as gratuity goes. Is this the fair and generous treatment for which the Canadian Government is known? Cannot something be done to bring the authorities to see how unfairly they are treating those men who were the first in the fight, and only transferred in order to carry the fight further?

ORIGINAL BUCK PRIVATE, 2nd Division.

Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario in London, has received advices that soldiers' land settlement in Ontario is being carried out with encouraging success. The operation of the Board in Ontario was begun only two months ago, and already hundreds of applications by returned soldiers have been dealt with.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette."

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS. Temp. Lt.-Col. W. C. V. Chadwick, 1st C. Ont., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl. (April 19); temp. Major G. B. Corbould, B.C. (March 11), and G. G. Moncrieff, W. Ont. (March 14), cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be paid on vacating their P.B. appts. Temp. Capt. W. G. Bennett, Alta., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be paid for duty on L. of C. (March 10).

ATTACHED TO HAWKQUETER UNITS. Brig. Maj.: Temp. Capt. F. J. O'Leary, M.C., Engrs. (March 4); Staff Capt.: Temp. Capt. J. L. Melville, M.C., Engrs. (Feb. 3); temp. Maj. G. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., Engrs. (March 4).

HEADQUARTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND DEPARTMENTS. A.D.M.S. Temp. Lt.-Col. R. H. Macdonald, M.C., C.A.M.C., and to be act. Col. whilst so emp'd. (Feb. 22). D.A.D.M.S.: Temp. Capt. J. E. Moesman, M.C., C.A.M.C. (Jan. 18). D.A.D.O.S.: Temp. Lt. M. Downie, Ord. Corps. (Dec. 25). A.D. of S.: Q.M. and Hon. Capt. G. H. Hollier, W. Ont., attd. C.A.S.C., and to be act. Maj. whilst emp'd. as Chief Insp. of Army Catering (April 1).

MEMORANDUM. Temp. Maj.-Gen. G. B. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., B.A.C., retires in the British Isles (April 24).

CAVALRY. Temp. Capt. H. A. Crane to be temp. Maj. (Nov. 29, 1918); temp. Lt. F. M. Harvey, V.C., M.C., to be temp. Capt., and to be act. as Adj. (Nov. 29, 1918); temp. Lt. J. P. C. Atwood, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (Nov. 29, 1918).

ARTILLERY. Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.:—Lt. St. G. Kelly, M.C. (Nov. 19, 1918); K. H. Bovill, M.C. (Nov. 25, 1918); temp. Capt. M. H. Scott, M.C., to be act. Maj. while comdg. a Bty. (Dec. 20, 1918); temp. Lt. R. O. G. Morton to be Adj. (Feb. 22). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while emp'd. with a Bty.:—G. A. Downey, M.C. (Oct. 14, 1918); J. R. O'Grady, M.C.



PHOTOGRAPHED AT BRAMSHOTT.

Left to right: Brig.-General R. W. Paterson, G.O.C. Canadian Cavalry; Major-General J. E. B. Seely; Major C. E. Connolly, Brigade Major.

Photograph: John Lough.

(Oct. 24, 1918); R. Adams, M.C. (Nov. 17, 1918); L. MacGillivray, M.C.

(Dec. 20, 1918); W. W. Holmes, while comdg. a Section (Jan. 22).

ENGINEERS.—Temp. Lt. A. J. McLaren to be act. Capt. (Sept. 30, 1918).

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. R. D. Graham, M.C., to be act. Maj. (Feb. 2).

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. F. H. Dusham, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (April 1).

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Temp. Maj. I. M. R. Sinclair, D.S.O., M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col., and to comd. a Bn. (March 1); temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—J. Baird (Oct. 3, 1918); (act. Capt.) L. T. Atkinson (Jan. 3); (act. Capt.) E. Appleby, M.C., M.M. (Feb. 12).

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. H. C. Crowell to be act. Capt. (March 5).

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. K. Morton to be temp. Capt. (Jan. 7); temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) P. R. M. Wallis, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (March 28).

MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—T. Dudley, M.C. (Jan. 18); C. G. Frost (March 6); H. M. Sibbald (March 11). Temp. Lt. D. H. Ross to be act. Capt. (Feb. 28).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. J. R. Paterson to be act. Maj. while comdg. Can. Army Aux. (Horse) Co. (Dec. 29, 1918).

ORDNANCE CORPS.—Temp. Maj. R. L. M. Donaldson, D.S.O., to be act. Lt.-Col. while emp'd. as A.D.O.S. (Dec. 26, 1918).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Majs. to be act. Lt.-Cols.:—T. H. Bell, M.C., and to comd. a Field Amb. (March 9); L. H. McKim, while emp'd. at No. 3 Can. Gen. Hosp. (March 14). Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs.:—A. M. Yeates, while emp'd. at No. 3 Can. Gen. Hosp. (Feb. 4); D. G. K. Turnbull, M.C., while emp'd. at No. 13 Can. Pld. Amb. (Feb. 25).

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—The following temp. officers relinquish their appts., and cease to be paid, while spec. emp'd.:—Maj. H. C. Gibbins, Maj. G. Durrand, Capt. (act. Maj.) T. Cooper, Lt. J. R. S. Black, Lt. M. Cook, M.C., M.M. (Jan. 7).

MACHINE GUN CORPS.—The following temp. Lts. relinquish their appts. and cease to be paid, while spec. emp'd.:—W. D. Darling, M.C. (Jan. 7); J. C. McDowell, M.M., (act. Capt.) J. E. Ritchie (Jan. 20).

ENGINEERS.—Temp. Lt. A. J. Reid relinquishes the appt., and ceased to be paid as Record Officer (Jan. 7).

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. L. Philips relinquishes the appt., and ceased to be paid as Asst. Instr., Corps. Can. Inf. School (Jan. 7).

1ST CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Maj. W. O. Morris relinquishes the appt., and ceased to be paid as Musketry Instr. (Jan. 7); temp. Lt. C. H. L. Coulson relinquishes the appt., and ceased to be paid as Spec. Instr. (Jan. 7).

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. H. K. Clemens relinquishes the appt. and ceased to be paid as Spec. Instr. (Jan. 7).

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. A. R. Gibson relinquishes the appt., and ceased to be paid as Asst. Instr. (Jan. 7); temp. Lt. P. Coombes relinquishes the appt., and ceased to be paid as Spec. Instr. (Jan. 7).

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) G. C. St. P. de Bonville ceases to be paid for duty with the R.A.F. (April 18). Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) G. C. St. P. de Bonville ceases to be paid with the R.A.F. (April 19).

ARTILLERY.—Temp. Lt. J. G. Chatter to be Adj. (Oct. 20, 1918). Temp. Capt. to be act. Maj.:—Temp. Capt. W. Swift (June 10, 1918); to be act. Capt. (act. Capt.) R. G. Bennett, M.C., to be temp. Capt., and to remain adj. (Jan. 20). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—V. M. Knowson (June 10, 1918); to be act. Capt. (act. Capt.) G. R. Knowson, M.C. (Feb. 2 to April 2), (act. Capt.) A. M. Knowson, M.C. (Feb. 2 to April 2).

ENGINEERS.—Temp. Capt. to be act. Maj.:—R. J. Gosselin, D.C.M. (Jan. 11). Temp. Lt. A. G. Smith, D.S., to be act. Capt. (act. Capt.) S. C. Dixon (Nov. 22, 1918). P. W. Laidlaw, M.C., to be act. Capt. (act. Capt.) S. C. Dixon (Nov. 22, 1918).

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. J. B. Gould to be temp. Capt. (June 20, 1918).

1ST CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Maj. C. H. McLean, a subordinate into the establishment of the 4th C.M.R. Bn. (Jan. 1), temp. Capt. G. D. Fleming to be act. Maj. (Oct. 16, 1918). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—(act. Capt.) J. M. McDonald, M.C. (Dec. 16, 1918). H. M. Camp, M.C. (Feb. 2).

2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. A. Orr, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (Jan. 22).

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. F. Richardson to be temp. Maj. (May 22). Temp. Lt. A. G. Smith, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (Jan. 3).

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. Blair to be temp. Capt. (Sept. 21, 1918).

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. A. Gray to be temp. Capt. (Sept. 3, 1918).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) R. St. J. Macdonald to be act. Gen. (Feb. 9); temp. Maj. S. L. Walker to be act. Lt.-Col. (Feb. 9). Temp. Capt. to be act. Maj.:—D. S. Lewis, while emp'd. with No. 3 Can. Gen. Hosp. (Dec. 2, 1918); H. G. Murray, A. Sterling, S. Sprague, R. F. Slater, J. R. McKee, G. S. Gordon (Feb. 9).

CHAPLAIN SERVICES.—Hon. Majs. to be Hon. Lt.-Cols.:—A. McL. Gordon, D.S.O., M.C., J. A. Fortier, M.C., G. A. Wells, C.M.G. (April 9), Hon. Capt. I. S. Porter to be Hon. Maj. (Jan. 5).

ARTILLERY.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. H. Mills ceases to be paid for duty with the War Office (April 25); temp. Lt. A. G. Oliver retires in the British Isles (May 10).

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. S. D. Morrison ceases to be paid for duty with the R.A.F. (April 29).

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—The following retire in the British Isles:—Temp. Capt. E. Appleby, M.C., M.M. (April 27); temp. Lt. T. A. Dalton (April 29).

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—The following cease to be paid for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. G. F. Armstrong, M.C. (April 24); temp. Lt. L. R. McKenna (April 25).

1ST CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. L. E. Porter ceases to be paid for duty with the R.A.F. (April 14); temp. Lt. H. Davies retires in the British Isles (May 6).

2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lts. cease to be paid for duty with the R.A.F.:—G. W. Butchart (April 30); R. J. Weatherill (May 4).

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—The following cease to be paid for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. A. E. Pickering, M.C. (April 29); temp. Lt. G. E. Lucas (May 4).

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. G. H. Griffin, M.C., ceases to be paid for duty with the War Office (March 15).

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. E. James, M.C., ceases to be paid for duty with the R.A.F. (March 10); temp. Lt. S. Guillon retires in the British Isles (May 6).

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) F. B. Wilson, O.B.E., ceases to be paid for duty with the War Office (April 30); temp. Lt. F. B. J. Stephenson ceases to be paid for duty with the War Office, and relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (April 30); temp. Lt. L. R. James retires in the British Isles (May 15).

CORPS CANADIAN RAILWAY TROOPS.—The following temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) relinquish their act. rank:—C. B. Garland, A. E. Nash, M.C. (Feb. 1). The following temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish their act. rank:—T. E. Simpson, M.M., W. W. Keland, G. P. Croasbie, E. F. Roberts, M.C. (Feb. 1). The following cease to be paid for duty with the War Office:—Temp. Maj. S. C. Young (April 13); temp. Capt. A. C. Murray (April 30). The following retire in the British Isles:—Temp. Lt. G. W. Gatacre, temp. Lt. A. G. Bonn, M.C. (April 30); temp. Capt. W. C. Paterson (May 5); temp. Capt. J. E. Treacy (May 6); temp. Lt. J. C. Catter (May 6).

FORESTRY CORPS.—Temp. Lt.-Col. J. Wilson to comd. No. 4 Diet. C.F.C. (Feb. 1, 1918); temp. Lt. J. B. Holland to be temp. Capt. (Jan. 17).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. J. Tees, M.C., to be act. Lt.-Col. while emp'd. at Granville Can. Spec. Hospital, Buxton (Jan. 10); temp. Capt. W. E. Gaillie to be act. Maj. while emp'd. at Granville Can. Spec. Hospital Buxton (Feb. 2).

ARMY PAY CORPS.—Temp. Lt. R. M. Grant ceases to be paid for duty with the R.A.F. (June 11, 1917).

GENERAL LIST.—Hon. Capt. H. A. McTaggart ceases to be paid for duty with the War Office (April 25); Hon. Lt. T. Twist retires in the British Isles (May 6).

Imperial Forces.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY.—Lt. D. St. G. Lindsay is apptd. to *Empress* Commands and Staff—General Staff—G.S.O., 3rd Grade—Capt. W. O. White, M.C., E. Ont. Regt., from a Staff Capt., vice Maj. H. Fawcett, R. Mar. Lt. (dec'd). Temp. appt.—Chief Engr. (act. temp. Maj.-Gen.) A. C. de L. Joly de Lotbiniere, O.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., relinquishes his appt. and temp. rank.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Lt. W. R. May, D.F.C., relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and is permitted to retain his rank. Sec. Lts. to be Lts.:—R. F. A. Crisp, T. J. J. Griffiths, J. E. Rose.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capts. relinquish their commns., and retain the rank of Capt.:—W. N. Gilmour, M.C., M.D., H. B. Moyle, M.B.

R.E.—Temp. Lt. A. P. Augustine to be act. Capt. Temp. Lt. R. L. Wheeler (Lt. B.C. Regt.) to be act. Capt.

R.H. and R.F.A.—A. R. Graydon, late Lt. R.F.A., to be Lt. Gen. Res. of Off. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. Burn-Catland, M.C., R.F.A., is placed on the retired list on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and is granted the rank of Capt.

NORFOLK REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. E. A. Ketteringham, M.C., relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and is granted the rank of Capt.

HAWKESBURY REGIMENT, 7TH BATTALION (T.F.).—Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. H. Gribben, D.S.O., Hamp. R., to be Lt.-Col.

ROYAL FISHERIES.—Temp. Capt. J. S. Leitch to be temp. Maj. Lt. A. D. Hume, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

TANK CORPS.—Lt.-Col. W. H. Bell (R. Can. Div.) relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to be emp'd. with the Corps.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.—Capt. and Bt.-Maj. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, D.S.O., M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col.

WEST RIDING REGIMENT.—The dismissal by sentence.

Marital of temp. Capt. H. C. Snydam, notified in *Gazette* of Jan. 1919.

LONDON REGIMENT (14th Bn. T.F.).—Sec. Lt. (now Lt.) F. J. Easton, 6th Bn., to be act. Capt. whilst comdg. a Coy.

MEMORANDUM. Col. G. S. Duffus, hon. list, retires on retired pay and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Died.

Rev. Lt. C. L. M., Que. Regt.
 Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr. J. P., C.A.M.C.

N.C.O.s and MEN.

List of Monday, May 26.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, now Reported Killed.

QUAKAM REGIMENT.—Mealing, 440950 A. E.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Crouch, 105577 G. W.; Rattray, 466690 A. V.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Died of Wounds.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Jackson, 877118 L. Cpl. C.

CANADIAN AIRMAN KILLED.

MAJOR ALBERT DENBRISAY CARTER, D.S.O. (Bar), N.B. Regt., att'd. R.A.F. (killed while flying near Shoreham on May 22), belonged to Baie Verte, N.B., and came overseas with the 26th Bn. Having been wounded, he was invalided home, and later transferred to the 140th Bn., being given his majority. In August 1917, he was seconded to the R.A.F., and served with that unit till the following May, when he was taken prisoner. He was released and returned to England at the beginning of this year. Besides the D.S.O. and Bar, Major Carter had won the Belgian Croix de Guerre and been twice mentioned in despatches.

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Many Discharged from Hospital.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, SIDCUP.—Lt. R. B. Viets, 38th (face).
 GRAYVILLE SPECIAL, BEXTON.—Lt. J. A. Huggins, 2nd C.O.R.D. (left forearm; old).

3RD LONDON GENERAL, WANDSWORTH.—Capt. A. F. Menzies, E. Ont. (face; old).

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, 17, NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W.—Lt. T. A. James, R.C.D. (right arm, left thigh, abdomen); Lt. E. J. Ford, 2nd (neck); Lt. A. A. Crewe, S.R.D., att'd. R.A.F. (forearm; old); Lt. (Capt.) H. A. Craig, N.B.R.D. (face, frac. jaw); Lt. A. De Vienne, 22nd (right arm; old).

Dangerously Ill.

Lt. R. C. Ardagh, C.R.T.D. (gangrene lungs), Yorkhill War Hospital, Glasgow.

Removed from Seriously Ill List.

Lt. B. C. Simmons, W. Ont., att'd. Bramshott H.Q. (fract. left femur, right humerus), 12th C.G.H., Bramshott; Lt. T. Stephens, 3rd Bn. (gun-shot wound, back, paralysis), Officers' Hospital, 17, North Audley Street, W.

Discharged.

Lt. A. Brownlee, 5th; Lt. C. H. Biddell, 2nd M.G. Bn.; Lt. J. M. Boswell, 8th; Major E. B. P. Armour, 14th Bde., C.F.A.; Capt. D. S. Bankier, 1st M.G. Bn.; Lt. B. C. Binks, 4th; Lt. C. A. House, B.C., sec. R.A.F.; Lt. T. S. Fraser, 3rd Div. T.M.B.; Lt. J. A. Grant, 22nd; Lt. G. W. Abbott-Smith, 9th Bde., C.F.A.; Capt. (A/Maj.) W. H. Kippen, 3rd; Lt. D. Calder, 20th; H/Lt.-Col. (Rev.) F. G. Scott, 1st Div. H.Q.; Lt. C. T. Caney, 4th; Lt. G. B. Wootton, N.B., sec. R.A.F.; Lt. C. P. R. Charlton, 14th; Lt. J. Roland, 87th; Lt. A. E. Holmes, 75th; Lt. (Adj. Capt.) N. G. Charlton, 1st; Lt. W. W. Davidson, 13th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. J. O'N. Fitzgerald, 25th; Lt. H. F. Fogg, 87th; Lt. H. E. George, 8th; Lt. C. S. Avery, 47th; Lt. F. M. Bastin, 3rd; Capt. C. A. Breckenridge, 1st C.O.R.D.; Lt. J. Davidson, 10th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. R. G. Gaisford, 35th; Capt. T. E. Greenan, 4th; Lt. J. S. P. Goss, 31st; Lt. A. D. Archibald, 85th; Lt. V. A. Hoare, 20th; Major J. I. Burgess, 5th Fd. Amb.; Lt. H. R. Day, 44th; Lt. R. Penchev, 1st C.M.R.; Lt. M. H. Robinson, 1st C.M.R.; Capt. F. G. A. Smart, 47th; Lt. J. W. Stewart, 20th; Capt. J. J. Stork, 2nd Eng. Bn.; Lt. S. F. Ferguson, 18th Lt. G. Cavendish, 78th; Lt. W. Wal. 20th, 1st C.O.R.D.; Lt. E. J. Tucker, M.G. Bn.; Lt. W. I. Oliver, 30th; Major A. V. Meade, 1st; Lt. M. McLaren, 32nd; Lt. V. W. Logie, 5th; Lt. H. T. Jackson, 20th; Lt. H. H. H. 1st Div. T.M.B.; Lt. C. H. Byrne, 1st Bn. Capt. J. P. S. Calvert, 2nd Fd. Amb.; Lt. J. W. H. Goss, 47th; Lt. A. C. Dixon, 78th; Lt. C. McE. Kennedy, 20th; Lt. A. Kopeck, 1st C.M.R.; Capt. E. MacG. MacBrayne, P.C.L.I.; Lt. W. C. McDonald, 18th; Lt. E. J. Mackenzie, 4th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. G. G. MacLaren, 20th; Lt. R. A. Cluff, 32nd; Lt. W. H. Fisher, 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. J. E. MacKnight, 22nd; Lt. Fleming, 42nd; Lt. H. C. Flood, 50th; Lt. W. F. Gardiner, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. W. McC. Gilbert, 31st; Lt. N. A. L. Gilchrist, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. H. G. Scott, 1st C.O.R.D., sec. War Office; Lt. J. M. Langfer, Man.; Lt. G. Beattie, 14th; Lt. G. Beveridge, 20th Res.; Lt. J. L. Bishop, 87th.

IN NORTH RUSSIA.

Canadian Dental Officer Kept Busy and on the Move.

Army dental work in Russia is proving no sinecure, judging from a letter received this week by Col. J. A. Armstrong, D.D.S., from one of his officers with the Forces in North Russia.

This officer speaks of his monthly report having been somewhat delayed. "In the past three months," he says, "I have travelled nearly 400 verst, and at times have been in the most severe fighting."

"The Canadian Artillery has saved the situation on more than one occasion. Every man has been performing a vital part, hence I have to travel considerable distances to keep in touch with them all and keep the men dentally fit. . . . Everybody is in good health, but we have had a strenuous time. Six weeks ago I was with one of our sections which was shelled for three days. Then we were attacked by from five to six thousand of the enemy, but the Canadian artillery wrought severe havoc."

MILITARY HONOURS. As there are still many decorations to be announced, Canadian officers, N.C.O.s and men, both in England and in Canada, who are interested should continue to look out for them in "Canada," the only journal to publish the complete official lists, as issued, during the war. To prevent disappointment, "Canada" should be ordered either direct from the offices in London or Toronto, or through a newsagent.



**Cotton Voile
Rest Gowns
For Warm Days.**

THESE delightful little frocks are made from fine French Cotton Voile, printed in dainty designs, mostly in light colours, also in red and black and white.

TEA FROCK as sketch, with new crossover bodice, with long rever of white embroidery, in a large range of dainty colourings.

**SPECIAL PRICE,
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**FUR RENOVATIONS AND
REMODELLING**
should be put in hand now. Orders placed for renovations early in the Season will prevent disappointment which will be unavoidable during the Winter months.

**Debenham
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Wigmore Street.
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The Imperial Choir

10,000—CHORUS—10,000

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PEACE THANKSGIVING

AND

THE MASSES BANDS

OF THE

BRIGADE OF GUARDS

consisting of the

1ST LIFE GUARDS, 2ND LIFE GUARDS, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS,
 GRENADIER GUARDS, COLDESTREAM GUARDS, SCOTS GUARDS,
 IRISH GUARDS, WELSH GUARDS.

(By permission of General G. P. T. FRIDING, C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.)

GREAT CHORAL CELEBRATION

TOOK PLACE ON

EMPIRE DAY

MAY 24, 1919, in HYDE PARK

AND

THE PEACE DAY

will be celebrated when officially declared by

The War Cabinet Committee on Peace Celebrations.

Conductor : Dr. CHARLES HARRIS.

FREE TO ALL

GOD SAVE THE KING.

OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

Notes for Officers and Men.

No. 1 Canadian General Hospital at Basinstoke will be closed for the reception of patients on Friday next.

The office of the Deputy Judge Advocate General, O.M.E.C. (Col. R. M. Dennistoun, C.B.E.), is now at 34 Grosvenor Street, W.1. The telephone number is 4222 Central.

On the recommendation of the Director General of Medical Services, O.M.E.C., parties of Nursing Sisters, before returning to Canada, are proceeding to France and Belgium to visit the graves of relatives.

All Depot Battalions and the General Depot have moved from Seaford to Witley. The Seaford Area will, it is expected, close about the middle of June. The reserve units now at Seaford are expected to sail in the following order: 1st Reserve, 18th Reserve, and 6th Reserve.

Lt.-Col. O. F. Brothers, O.B.E., B.C., has been appointed to London Headquarters for the purpose of assisting Canadians who have any claims to be placed before the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors. Full particulars of claims should be sent in to Lt.-Col. Brothers without delay, as consideration of claims will cease after June 15. The Commission deals with all claims for awards for inventions adopted by the Crown during the war.

Appointments and Secondings.

Major H. R. Alley, O.B.E., 1st Ont., to be D.A.A.G., Ripon Headquarters, vice Lt.-Col. T. F. Homer-Dixon, D.S.O. Capt. (A. Lt.-Col.) G. G. Blackstock, M.C., C.F.A., to be A.A. and O.M.G., Ripon Headquarters, vice Lt.-Col. A. G. Cameron, D.S.O., Quebec. Lt.-Col. C. H. Rogers, O.B.E., has ceased to



THE KHAKI COLLEGE AT SEAFORD

Photograph by E. H. Bunn

command "R" Wing, Canadian Corps Camp, Witley Section, Major (A. Lt.-Col.) J. S. M. A. H. Lyne-Evans, M.C., N.S., has relinquished the command of "C" Wing, Bramshott, on assuming command of "J" Wing, Witley, vice Lt.-Col. W. S. Buell, 1st C. Ont. The following appointments as officers in Area Record Clearing Houses at the places named have been made:—Lt. G. Andrews, M.S.M., Res. Cyclists (Seaford); Lt. D. Costley, 1st C. Ont. (Witley); Lt. C. R. Gilpin, M.C., Sask (Kimmel Park); Lt. W. T. G. Henderson, B.C. (Ripon); Lt. G. V. Irwin, W. Ont. (Sunningdale); Lt. G. F. Skelton, Que. (Bramshott); Lt. L. A. Wildman, Alta. (Bramshott).

Hon. Capt. A. E. Ottewell, Y.M.C.A., has ceased to be seconded to the Khaki University. Lt. R. W. Munro, M.M., C.M.G.C., has been seconded to the Area Record Clearing House, Seaford.

CANADA'S 1919 BISLEY TEAM

Lt.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O., 14th Bn. (of Montreal), who was charged by the military authorities with the selection of Canada's 1919 Bisley team, has been appointed Commandant of the team. In all probability the position of Adjutant will be given to Major W. O. Morris, 75th Bn. (of Winnipeg), who was a member of the 1911 team, of which Col. Burland was Adjutant. Major Morris is now carrying out the duties of Adjutant.

Over one hundred Canadian marksmen who passed the qualifying tests have arrived at Bisley, and on Monday last started a series of practices, to be followed by a series of elimination test matches, which will decide the composition of the team. Among these marksmen there are nearly a score of old Bisley

SCOTLAND AND CANADA

Troops' Warm Welcome in Edinburgh.

The 500 representatives of the 14th and 12th Canadian Infantry Brigades, who marched through Edinburgh on Empire Day, were given a warm welcome.

Lt. Col. J. L. Ralston was in command of the contingent, Major H. Barrie being second in command, Lt. H. McCrossan, adjutant, and Capt. B. S. Hutchison, V.C., medical officer. Major-General Sir David Watson and Brig-General J. Kirkcaldy were, with Col. Ralston, distinguished guests at the reception functions held in connection with the march.

At the luncheon, the Lord Provost (Sir John Lorne MacLeod) said: "We pay our tribute to the men of Canada, rejoicing that we in the Scottish capital are able to demonstrate our friendship and kinship and our complete and enduring affection founded upon blood, common aims, aspirations and ideals."

Major-General Watson said that they had tried to emulate the Scottish battalions, and in a eulogistic reference to General Kirkcaldy said that not a live German had entered the trenches held by the Brigadier's men.

At the dinner the Lord Provost said that it would have been a grave disappointment to the people of Scotland if the great Canadian Army, which they respected for its courage and endurance and success, had gone back to Canada without receiving from the people of Scotland in the capital city the expression of Scotland's homage and recognition of their unsurpassed services. General Watson was typical of many Canadians in that he was of Scottish blood and descent; General Kirkcaldy was a product of the Kingdom of Fife; and Colonel Ralston was also of Scottish descent. The mention of these names indicated the association in the closest way between the people of Scotland and the people of Canada. They in Scotland were proud of the part played by Scotsmen in running the great Canadian State. With the closing of the war and the period of reconstruction, they looked forward to greater connections in these respects between Scotland and Canada, mutual honesty and high business integrity.

General Watson expressed his compatriots' indebtedness for the warmth and the heartiness of the Scottish welcome accorded to them, and said they realised to the full the associations between Scotland and Canada in finance, commerce, railways, engineering and mining, and in no less measure in military matters. He mentioned that among the five Commanders of the Canadian Corps, including General Currie, four were of Scottish descent.

— * * —

FAREWELL BALL FOR CANADIAN OFFICERS

The Overseas Club and Patriotic League, in co-operation with Mr. Herman Darewski, was last (Friday) night to hold a farewell ball for Canadian officers about to return to the Dominion, at the Piccadilly Hotel.

Among those who consented to act as patrons were the Duke of Connaught, Lady Patricia Ramsay, the Earl of Meath, Lord Blyth, Lord Plunket, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Sir George and Lady Perley, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, Lady Muir-Mackenzie, the Agents-General for Ontario, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia, and Viscount and Viscountess Bryce.

The Comptroller of the Prince of Wales's household has intimated that "the Prince of Wales regrets very much that engagements will prevent him from attending the ball to Canadian officers, but his Royal Highness sends all good wishes to them on their return to Canada."

— * * —

Canadian Headquarters, Ripon, denies the statement in our issue of May 17 that a small fracas between Canadian soldiers and military police had taken place at Ripon.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS,
BATTERY HISTORIES, ETC.

The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records, etc., on hearing your requirements.

The following already produced or in preparation:—

O PIP (Rhine Number).

4th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

13th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

60th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

61st BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

THE LISTENING POST, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

The second contingent of returning Canadian troops reached Vancouver from Siberia on May 21.

BRITISH RAILWAY BUYING.

Post-War Developments.

In normal circumstances the buying activities of the British railway authorities for maintenance and repair are very heavy, and result in huge orders for goods of various descriptions. Apart from these, however, a programme of new work is to be carried out after the War which involves the purchase of additional material. Many of these goods can and should be supplied to Canadian manufacturers, as a very large proportion will have to be obtained outside the United Kingdom; hence there is an exceptionally good opening for the Dominion.

Iron and Steel Goods.

An official estimate of the requirements for these new works shows that for the first six months after the war 112,700 lbs. of nails will be necessary, 221,000 lbs. in the second six months, and 563,500 lbs. in the second twelve months, making a total of 897,200 lbs. for the two years. The rivets required during the same periods are 96,800 lbs., 197,500 lbs., and 393,000 lbs. respectively, or 687,300 lbs. within the next two years. Bolts and nuts required for the two years will total 48,000 cwt., screws 148,000 dozen, constructional steel for buildings, girders, joists, stanchions, roof principals, plates, angles, channels, tees, etc., 23,000 tons; cast iron columns, gullies, pipes, etc., 49,000 tons; corrugated iron sheets, 1,000 tons, and wire, 2,000 cwt. Kitchen ranges to the number of about 850 are required, also over 300 stoves and 2,100 fire-grates.

Paint, Glass etc.

Purchases of glass for new works during the next two years will total 334,000 square feet of sheet glass, 30,000 square feet of polished plate, and 717,000 square feet of rough plate. Paints being so extensively used, the demands are heavy, and the estimated requirements for the two years mentioned total 23,000 of mixed dry colours, and ground with oil. The requirements of red lead are estimated at 1,250 cwt.; white lead, 4,600 cwt.; driers, 3,000 gallons; turpentine, 7,000 gallons, linseed oil, 10,000 gallons; boiled linseed oil, 7,100 gallons; varnish, 3,500 gallons; and distemper, 21,100 gallons.

These are but a few examples of the extent to which stores are required, apart from rolling stock, permanent way materials, tools, clothing, harness, etc. Canadian manufacturers will find the British railways a profitable field for enterprise, and the varied and additional requirements should make it possible for the Dominion to supply a fair share of the goods in which she specialises.

THE NEXT LYONS FAIR.

Arrangements are well advanced in connection with British representation at the next Lyons Fair, at which it is expected Canadian exhibits will again take a prominent place. A *plebiscite* is being taken as to whether the exhibits shall be grouped nationally or in sections. Canadian exhibitors are strongly in favour of the first-mentioned system, but at the same time they may show a certain portion of their exhibits in different trade sections as well.

D.S.C. FOR BOMBING THE "GOEBEN."

The distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to Flt.-Lt. Cecil G. Bronson, R.N.A.S. (now Capt., R.A.F.), for carrying out a determined bombing attack on the *Goeben* on January 24-25, 1918, flying low down under heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Capt. Bronson, who comes from Ottawa, was taken prisoner about the time of his exploit, and was repatriated last December. He was awarded the French Croix de Guerre a year ago.

By a unanimous vote the Great War Veterans have requested the Government to appoint Col. Charles Hodggets, formerly Red Cross Commissioner in England, as deputy head of the Dominion Health Department (says the *Daily Record*).

Describing the taking of Poviencien, from the Bolsheviks, Mr. Arthur E. Copping, the special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, speaks of the "accomplished Canadian scouts" going ahead of the attacking force.

In a reference last week to the Canada Club we remarked that it was founded 60 years ago. The meeting which we had in mind was that held at the London Tavern on March 2, 1850, when the rules and regulations of the club were adopted. As a matter of fact, the club's records are extant as far back as 1810, and it is known to have been in existence in an informal way for a few years prior to that date.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buyers community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

CONDITIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Interview with Mr. G. S. Campbell.

Mr. George S. Campbell, Vice-President of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who is now on a visit to this country, in conversation with a representative of *Canada*, said:

"The best evidence, I think, of the general prosperity in Nova Scotia during the war years lies in the fact that in 1917 the people of the Province subscribed some \$23,000,000 to the first Victory Loan, and to the second loan issued last year over \$36,000,000. Apart from these great sums, it must be remembered that the Province gave generously, in supplies as well as in money, to Belgian relief, Red Cross, and other patriotic work, besides contributing its full quota to the Dominion Patriotic Fund. The ability of our people to do this has, of course, been mainly due to the good prices obtained for the products of the Province from the farm and the orchard, our fisheries and our mines.

"As to the future," continued Mr. Campbell, "our prospects are excellent, though for the time being we, too, are in many respects handicapped by the change to peace conditions, involving labour troubles and other checks to immediate development. The output of our mines and steel works, for instance, has shown a recent falling-off, which will certainly be only temporary. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., of which I am a director, has been thoroughly overhauling its plant at New Glasgow, but it will soon be in full blast again. Shipbuilding has come to stay. Just before I left I saw the keels of two 10,000-ton steel steamships laid by the Nova Scotia Steamship Co., with which Mr. Norcross and other directors of the Canada Steamships, Ltd., are connected; orders for similar steamers are in hand. The completion of the plate mill being constructed by the Dominion Steel Co. will greatly add to our ability to turn out steel steamships in Nova Scotia rapidly



MR. G. S. CAMPBELL.

and at less cost. The extensive development of our harbour and railway terminal facilities, which was in progress when war broke out, has, of course, been held up to a large extent, but will now go ahead speedily and add immensely to our transportation facilities. The Imperial Oil Company is establishing a very big plant at Halifax, which will be another considerable permanent source of industry."

Asked as to the reconstruction work necessitated by the great Halifax explosion in December, 1917, Mr. Campbell said:—"Though it was necessary to erect a number of wooden structures to house those whose homes or factories were destroyed, we are rebuilding on a well-thought-out plan, which will mean more buildings of stone and concrete than Halifax ever had before, and better and more attractive houses for our industrial classes. At present there is naturally a great dearth of houses, as our city population, estimated at about 55,000 in 1914, is now about 70,000. Much building is going on in the North End of the city, in the Bedford Basin area, and at the growing town of Dartmouth, while the North-West Arm district, across the harbour, promises to become the most attractive location for the larger and more expensive class of residence."

As was mentioned in last week's *Canada*, Mr. Campbell has come over partly in connection with the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in London, and he spoke of the growing business of the bank, which is now, he said, the only Canadian leading bank which continues to have its headquarters in Halifax, though its interests are rapidly extending westward, and it has branches in the British West Indies, with which the trade of Halifax is showing marked developments. He is also over here in connection with the replacement of two steamships of the Red Cross Line, plying between Halifax and St. John's, N.F., which were lost by enemy action.

Soon after his arrival Mr. Campbell visited France, where his only son made the supreme sacrifice. In Paris he met Sir Robert Borden, of whom he spoke as "a Nova Scotian of whose work for Canada and the Empire his native Province is proud."

Mr. Campbell is a native of Edinburgh and a son of the late Mr. Duncan Campbell, author of "A History of Nova Scotia." He was educated at Glasgow, and in June, 1887, married a daughter of Mr. David Kennedy, of Edinburgh. During the war he took an active part in patriotic war work, and was chairman of the Provincial branch of the Victory Loan Committee.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK HAS 418 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

It has Branches also in

St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

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London Office - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

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Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as \$210,204,970

To this total Ontario contributed \$94,084,420

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of \$8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was expected to reach the enormous sum of between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000.

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

ONTARIO

For particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.

W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3

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THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. EVERY DESCRIPTION of Banking business transacted.

LONDON BANKERS: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland, Ltd. NEW YORK AGENCY: 51, Broadway.

BUSINESS PERSONALIA.

Mr. W. C. Noxon, of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, was in Belgium last week on business connected with the Mission, and returned to London on Monday.

Mr. H. Robinson and Mr. J. N. Livingstone, representing the group of Canadian manufacturers engaged in the production of ladies' garments, left London for the Continent last week.

Mr. E. Victor Donaldson, who is in this country representing a group of Canadian chocolate and confectionery manufacturers, has secured as many orders as his group can handle for some time to come. In the meantime he has appointed agents, pending a decision as to whether the group will start their own selling organisation in London.

Col. J. Boyle is proceeding to Roumania on behalf of the Canadian Mission in London to supervise the arrangements for the distribution of Canadian goods which are being despatched to that country as essential materials for reconstruction. He is taking with him an expert staff, and he will open an office in Bucharest for the information and guidance of Canadian manufacturers.

— * * —

The Silver Medal for Zealous Service has been awarded by the King of Serbia to Seaman H. G. Ridout, R.N.R., of Newfoundland.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00

Reserve Fund.. .. . 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

152 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

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BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$20,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,901,613.

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GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.

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Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

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THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

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SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,

General Manager.

CAPITAL:

FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenue, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$15,600,000. Aggregate Assets, \$427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad. BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Rose-Hall (Corentyne).
Branch in Spain—BARCELONA.

LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.

T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; Jas. Mackie, Joint Manager.

NEW YORK AGENCY:

Corner of William and Cedar Streets.

F. T. WALKER, C. E. MACKENZIE, & J. A. BRATSON, Agents

Established 1869.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973.

Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

Sir H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

307 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Letters of Credit and drafts issued available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fjords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest, in fin, fur, and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. Sir EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation

Saw Mills outting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest Paper Mills recently established.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Recent bond issues by Canadian towns indicate how greatly conditions governing such borrowings have improved as compared with those which obtained a year or two ago. The absorption of such Canadian bonds, owing to the strong investment demand, has led to the towns being able to dispose of their bonds at comparatively high prices. Thus small issues of 6 per cent. bonds by the Ontario towns of Walkerville and Thorold were sold recently at prices at which the towns procured their money at the rate of under 5 per cent. At its last session the Legislature of Alberta passed an Act to ameliorate the financial affairs of municipalities. Under this Act the Provincial Government, at the request of any municipality or of the holders of one quarter in value of a municipality's bonded indebtedness, may appoint a commission to investigate the financial affairs of the municipality, and to help in making terms between municipalities which are in financial difficulties and the holders of their bonds. Such commissions may recommend the extension of the period for the payment of liabilities, or that the accumulation of a sinking fund be postponed or reduced for a limited time, or that debentures may be renewed or converted, or liabilities consolidated and new debentures issued therefor. The recommendations made by such a commission are to become binding upon the municipality and its bondholders, if they secure the approval of holders of three-fifths in value of the amount of the bonded indebtedness, and the approval also of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council.

* * *

Among other Acts relating to municipal affairs, passed by the Alberta Legislature during the recent session, one gives some relief to owners of land who might be likely to lose their property through inability to pay the arrears of taxes in accumulation at the end of 1918. Under this Act such arrears may be consolidated and, if the title to the land has not been transferred, the owner may pay the arrears in eight equal annual instalments of blended principal and interest. Another Act provides new procedure for the tax sales by which municipalities may recover unpaid taxes, and yet another, which similarly may be of considerable interest to people who still hold blocks of lots which they acquired during the sub-division craze of 1911-13, gives a commission power to investigate, at the request of any owner of sub-division lots, such points as the basis of assessment and taxation of the sub-division, the value of the land and whether it was taken into the municipality with or against the desire of the then owner, and if necessary to recommend measures for the reduction or adjustment of arrears, or for revising the method of taxation.

* * *

The recently issued annual report of Canadian Cottons, Ltd., shows that that company shared fully in the general prosperity enjoyed by Canadian industries during 1918. Both gross business and net profits were the largest ever reported by this company. Total profits for the year were \$1,563,103, or well over \$400,000 more than in 1917-18, and, after paying bond interest and preferred and common dividends the balance remaining was \$970,783. Reserves mainly for replacement and depreciation were augmented by \$600,000, and the surplus was increased by \$355,783, and the company now shows a total surplus of \$2,228,893. During the year the company's working capital, as represented by the difference between current assets and current liabilities, increased by nearly \$700,000, to over \$2,000,000. In his report, the president regards the outlook for the coming year as hopeful, and looks forward to a steady demand from the home trade and generous orders from Allies overseas.

* * *

In view of the recent strong increase in market value of the shares of National Breweries, Ltd., whose common stock has just been placed upon a 6 per cent. per annum dividend basis by the declaration of an initial quarterly dividend payment of 1½ per cent., the annual report of the company, which has just been issued, is invested with more than ordinary interest. The company's gross profits for the year to October 31 last were \$616,265, or nearly 50 per cent. greater than for the previous year, and after paying bond interest and preferred dividends, the balance equalled 10½ per cent. on the common stock. After placing \$82,226 to depreciation reserve the surplus of \$236,509 was added to that brought forward, bringing the total surplus up to \$900,592, which represents about 18 per cent. on the combined preference and common stocks of the company. During the year, also, \$92,000 of bonds were retired. The balance sheet shows cash in hand to the amount of \$1,212,403, and total working capital of well over \$2,000,000. This strong showing will be all the more satisfactory to the shareholders in view of the very uncertain future which faced the company at the time of the recent prohibition movement, and before the result of the provincial referendum proclaimed the desire of the people for the continued manufacture and sale of beer and light wines.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Changing Conditions in the Canadian Market.

Students of our Canadian securities table will have noticed the increasing business reported recently in every section of the Canadian market. This is, of course, symptomatic of the all-round broadening of business in the stock markets, and as it has been accompanied by a fairly general advance in quotations, it must be commencing gratifying to those who have held on to their securities through the war period. Not the least welcome feature of the recovery is its general incidence. Practically the only exception to the movement is the continued heaviness of the railway section for obvious reasons, but even here investors who believe that the final settlement of the railway problem will be upon equitable lines have been quietly picking up prior charge issues. There has been a good deal of buying of Government and municipal issues, notably the short-dated maturities, and those which are subjective to exchange considerations. The past week has witnessed quite lively happenings in the Canadian-American group, one of the features being the attention paid to B.C. Electric Railway issues. Brazilian Traction are now near their pre-war level, and support has been forthcoming for other members of the group. Canadian Car issues are sustained for the reasons mentioned under "Investment Notes" last week, and Cocksfoot Plow pref. at 94 are just about double their lowest war quotation, and should see for this year. Hudson's Bays, which we strongly advised when they were knocking about friendless at about a five pound note, are over 9, and the lower-priced shares are well held. A comparison of existing quotations with those current at the end of July, 1914, shows some remarkable recoveries, notably in Cements, General Electric, the Steel and Iron group. Anglo-Canadian Finance have been a recent feature, and are talked higher, whilst a good deal of attention is being paid to paper and pulp issues. In the mining division the shares of the silver companies have reflected the strength of the white metal. Canada has not figured much so far in the oil boom, but the recent developments suggest that it may yet prove a useful recruit to this section of the Empire's industries.

OVERSEAS CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, held at the Mansion House last week, Major Evelyn Wrench, chairman of the Central Council, stated that last year their 162,000 members and associates sent £331,000 to headquarters for various war funds apart from large sums subscribed to local charities. From the outbreak of war up to December, 1918, the total over-seas war funds collected amounted to £900,000. Then they had sent millions of cigarettes, millions of ounces of tobacco, and a vast number of pipes to the troops. Some 18,000 members had joined the forces. Towards the war memorial, which would cost £150,000, £15,000 has been received.

Sir George McLaren Brown seconded the adoption of the report, and Sir Harry Brittain moved a resolution expressing appreciation of the work of the British Delegation in Paris.

* * *

DOMINION OFFICERS' HOSTESSE

At 19, Grosvenor Place, last week, Lady Harrowby and Lady Frances Ryder, with their assistants, received presentations from General Sir William Birdwood on behalf of the overseas officers who had been made welcome in many hundreds of English homes through their instrumentality.

The gifts consisted of jewel caskets mounted with the military badges of the five Dominions, and copies of an illuminated address signed by the five Generals Commanding. The address mentioned that more than 10,000 officers had been entertained and cared for while on leave or convalescent at Lady Harrowby's and at many other ladies' houses in London and the country, and that special thanks were due to Lady Frances Ryder as Lady Harrowby's "Chief of Staff."

At the gathering General Currie voiced the thanks of the Canadian officers.

* * *

KINNEL'S MYSTERIOUS "YMAN"

The search for the mysterious "Yman" caused great excitement and entertainment at Kinnel Park Camp last week. He had to be recognised from a picture of his back, and challenged in a certain formula: and the challenger had to exhibit while doing so a copy of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. "Citizenship" pamphlet, Canada, the Canadian Daily Record, The Beaver, or The Veteran. The "Yman" (Pte. "Red" Newman, of the "Y Emmas" Concert Party) had many adventures, and was finally discovered (quite accidentally) by 409 Spr. Pipin, of M.D.4, who thus won £5.

* * *

Fifty Canadian soldiers, all of whom are fishermen, were conducted over Hull Fish Docks last week under the auspices of the Imperial Education Committee of the War Office and the Khaki University of Canada.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

W. L. P. (Ripon).—We have not seen anything more about the matter than the announcement you refer to.

ANXIOUS PARENT (Sittingbourne).—At our suggestion the military authorities have promised to take action on the matter.

E. M. (Ripon).—Afraid we cannot define your position if the Routine Order does not make it clear to you.

W. D. (Branshott).—Technically speaking you are not entitled to working pay. You must have been in receipt of it prior to January 1, 1916. The need for fixing a period has proved unfortunate in your case.

W. G. MACA. (Lymington).—So far as we know, you are liable for the engagement you entered into. We suggest you write to the Agent-General of your Province in London, but cannot hold out any hope of relief.

EX-SERGEANT (Buxton).—The R.O. in question had reference only to the confirmation of acting ranks held at the date of the Armistice. In any case, you have no appeal, the matter being one of discipline, which comes within the jurisdiction of your C.O.

SCOTTY (Glasgow).—The men discharged in Great Britain can, on application to the Officer i/c Records, Green Harbour House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, receive the Service Buttons to which they are entitled. The badges are designed to be worn with civilian clothing.

CAPTAIN, C.A.S.C. (Seaford).—The daily rates of pay and allowances for captains and Lieutenants in the Permanent Force will be as follows:—Captain.—Pay, \$3; field allowance, \$1; subsistence allowance, \$1.70; total, \$5.70. Lieutenant.—Pay, \$2; field allowance, \$1; subsistence, \$1.70; total, \$4.70. In both cases the yearly separation allowance amounts to \$480.

CONCERTS.

At the Central Hall, Westminster, next Tuesday, at 3 p.m., the Otcharoff Symphony Orchestra of 65 performers will give an attractive orchestral concert, with Miss Marjorie Hayward as solo violinist.

THE ZOO.

At the monthly meeting of the Zoological Society it was stated that 147 additions to the menagerie had been received during the month. The total number of visitors to the Gardens during the year was 295,926, an increase of 143,786.

The rat exhibition in the Gardens is now open to the public.

The annual report of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners discusses the matter of Canada's inland waterways, and urges canalisation throughout the St. Lawrence system.

Major-General A. C. Joly de Lotbinière, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E. (a native of Quebec), who has held the post of Chief Engineer in the Eastern Command, and Brig.-General E. H. Hills, C.M.G., D.S.C., F.R.S., have straggled to return to civil employment in partnership as consulting engineers, specialising hydro-electric power, water supply and drainage.

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SOME Photographers for the
Canadian Forces.

WE Specialise for Officers'
Portraits at Moderate Prices.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended May 21.
Canadian Northern, \$1,038,900; inc., \$172,600.
Canadian Pacific, \$2,957,000; inc., \$110,000.
Grand Trunk, \$249,548; inc., \$29,098.

—*—*—

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, May 30—Tunisian.
Tuesday, June 3—Melita.
Friday, June 6—Scotian.
Wednesday, June 11—Minidosa.
Friday, June 13—Scandinavian.
Tuesday, June 17—Grampian.
Friday, June 20—Corsican.
Tuesday, June 24—Metagama.

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, May 31—Adriatic.
Monday, June 3—Lanark.
Wednesday, June 18—Celtic.
Saturday, June 21—Celtic.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, May 29—Rimouski.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, May 31—Royal George.
Saturday, June 7—Cunard.
Saturday, June 14—Caronia.

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 5—Manchester Division.
Thursday, June 12—Manchester Brigade.

—*—*—

C.P.O.S. APPOINTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Benjamin, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., announces that Mr. E. T. Stobbing is appointed Passenger Manager for Great Britain and the Continent, with effect June 2, succeeding Mr. H. S. Carmichael, resigned. The office of the Passenger Department will be in the Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.

—*—*—

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST ROUTE.

The Railway Committee of the Dominion House of Commons has reported favourably on the Bill to incorporate the Great North-West Route, Ltd., the proprietors of which include Viscount Templeton, Sir John Keltie, and Messrs. Thomas B. Gilmour, Bernard Springs-Rice, Ernest Somers, and Harry Craufurd.

The scheme (says *Reuter*) comprises the construction of a railway from the westerly end of Baker Lake to old Fort Reliance, on the Great Slave Lake, which will tap the oilfields and convey fish to Hudson Bay. The House Committee, in view of the special conditions prevailing, has reduced the compulsory construction provision from 25 miles to 10 miles per annum.

—*—*—

"MAURETANIA'S" NEW RECORD.

The Cunarder *Mauretania*, on her last westward voyage, after disembarking Canadian troops at Halifax, N.S., proceeded to New York, and broke all steamship records for running time between these two ports, covering the distance in just twenty-four hours—twelve hours better than the fastest trains. The previous record was thirty hours.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 699 May 31, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The report for 1918 states that during the year ordinary land sales were 11,556.33 acres; the amount realised being \$119,595, and average price per acre \$10.35; land reserved for townships, but not sub-divided, 533.83 acres for \$24,515, average price per acre being \$45.92; townships, 27 lots for \$2,425, average price per lot being \$89.81. During the year one mineral agreement, representing a sale of 40 acres, was cancelled, payments made on account amounting to \$200 being forfeited to the company. The total quantity of land sold to the end of 1918 was 796,848.31 acres, leaving a balance then still unsold of 62,631.16 acres. There were also then unsold 558 townsite lots and approximately 720 acres of land reserved for townships but not yet sub-divided. Profit and loss shows a profit on the year's operations of \$12,244, as compared with \$11,970.

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CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

Sunningdale and Epsom Head Anglo-American Ball League—Canadian Headquarters' Angles on Sun

NOW that the League has been fairly launched, we are able to form some idea of the merits of the six teams in the competition. Whilst the American nines—the Army and Navy—have up to the time of writing not done anything sensational, neither team can be held too cheaply. The Yankees appear to be shy of good pitchers, for "Chief" Ferris, a naval man, has been in the box for both American teams. Sunningdale and Epsom have both won two games, but the Lumbermen had no easy task last Saturday in disposing of Canadian Headquarters, who put up a splendid fight, and only succumbed in the extra innings. Their League debut must therefore be considered an auspicious one, for defeat in such circumstances is no discredit.

From present indications, the series of games will have to be "called" about the end of July, by which time most of the Canadian troops will have been repatriated. It therefore behoves all Canadians and Americans in London and vicinity to make the most of their present opportunities of seeing the League games, as this is probably the last season in which it will be possible to stage an organised schedule.

Epsom's Upward Progress.

Those who anticipated a good game on Sunday between Epsom and U.S. Navy were not wholly disappointed, for until the American pitcher "cracked" in the sixth innings the game was by no means so one-sided as the score of 6-0 in favour of Epsom would suggest. Until the sixth, Ferris held Epsom to one lone hit, and although three were debited to him in that session, he had meanwhile struck out six men.

"Red" Chalmers, whose control is a much more uncertain quality than his smile (the latter, by the way, is disconcerting to the majority of his opponents), had eight victims from his deliveries, and kept the naval men down to two hits, but allowed four men to get to first via the base on balls route.

The Convalescents got into their stride at once. Larry Carmel walked, following four consecutive balls, and he, Dick and Robinson crossed the home plate ere the innings closed with a double play which killed the chances of Croft and Greene. Croft's hit to centre field had previously brought two of his companions home. The Yanks had a man on third when Ferris fanned. Epsom had a man on third in their fourth time at bat.

An Exciting Session.

It was in the second of the fourth that interest in the game became intense. Following errors by "Nig" Thorsteinson and Carmel, the Yankees had men on second and third, and when Regan was given a walk, the bases were full and one down. Chalmers came out of the ordeal well, thanks to the fine support he received. Bleich pop flied to McCarroll, and Buck's grounder to Chalmers, though muffed by the latter, gave Moody a chance to retire the side. Moody again shone in the sixth venture, when on his 2-base drive to the fence Croft and Greene (who had registered a single) came home. "Nig" Thorsteinson also improved his average when he drove in a run. The Yanks' next outfield at bat was short-lived, Greene (2) and Robinson, in the outfield, safely controlling the long flies coming their way.

Yankee Skippers Good Sportsmanship.

In the first of the seventh after Noonwood had tied the tie in pitching and proved a failure, Capt. Martin, the well-kept skipper of the Yanks, went into the box himself. One had to be amazed at the sportsmanship of his action, for although he played basketball, basketball, and football for Washington Varsity, he does not profess to be a mound artist. Yet he did vary well once he warmed up, and the two tallies Epsom obtained in the seventh could not be debited to him. In this venture the Americans also recorded a double play.

Carmel made a fine running catch off Martin in the last of the eighth, in which the Yanks saved a white-washing by getting two runs. Catcher Griffin's single to left field brought in the last of the two. Bleich (right field) made a fine catch off Carmel in Epsom's last venture, and Greene duplicated the performance for his side just before the game ended.

Donovan and Regan, who figured on the American team, both claim Cornell University as their Alma Mater. The first-named was captain of the Varsity ball team in 1910, and Regan was the catcher. Line-up:—

Epsom. Carmel, 11; Dick, ss.; Robinson, cf.; Croft, c.; Greene, 11; Moody, 2b.; McCarroll, 1b.; Thorsteinson, 3b.; Chalmers, p.
U.S. Navy.—Donovan, ss.; Jarman, 2b.; Stried, 11; Griffin, c.; Regan, cf.; Bleich, rf.; Buck, 3b.; Martin 1b. (p.); Ferris, p. (2b.).

Sunningdale's 5-4 victory over Canadian Headquarters on Saturday was really made possible by their home run, but it was clinched when in the tenth innings the Lumbermen ran out winners by the narrow margin of one run.

For the information of "fans," I would mention that today (Saturday) Epsom test the quality of the Headquarters' nine, and to-morrow (Sunday) Sunningdale stack up against the U.S. Navy. On Thursday next the Pay Office and Epsom try conclusions.

A Canadian ball team will do battle for the honour of the Maple Leaf in Paris on June 17, at the big Inter-Services Meet to be held at the Pershing Stadium. The selection of the team will be made on the conclusion of the O.M.F.C. Championships on June 13, 14 and 15.

R. W. T.

BASEBALL IN SIBERIA.

Mail advices received via Canada show that the Canadians in Siberia have kept fit largely through indoor baseball. Writing late in March, a correspondent says:—"Games are played almost every day between officers' and sergeants' messes all over the area. The game is played out of doors, and everybody is doing it, from the general down to the full private."

A recent game between the Siberian Force Headquarters and the 16th Infantry Brigade resulted in a win for the infantrymen by 34 to 22. The game lasted three hours, and General Emsley (2), and General Bickford, who were on opposite sides, were amongst the nine players who scored home runs. The G.O.C. got six hits in seven times at bat, and also figured in a double play. The teams were:—

HEADQUARTERS.—Col. Baclay, 11; Major McHaffie, cf.; General Emsley, 1b; Col. Stayner, 2b; Major Ilchic, p. 3b; Col. McDonnell, 11; Major Adams, ss; Capt. Wilkes, 3b; p; Major Lewis, c.
16TH BRIGADE.—Capt. Clarke, p; Lt. Bishop, 3b; Lt. Hughes, 1b; General Bickford, ss; Capt. Dougall, 11; Major Sifton, rf; Capt. McIlreath, cf; Capt. Scholes, 2b; Lt. Thom, cf, 2b; Major Howland, rf.

CANADIAN SUCCESSES AT EMPIRE DAY SPORTS.

The Canadian Tank Bn. team won the 1½ miles' relay handicap at Stamford Bridge last Saturday, the runners being Sgt. F. C. Byrne (mile), Capt. Groves (quarter-mile), Major J. S. Thain and Pte. F. J. Zoellin (220 yards). Pte. P. Clark won the one-lap obstacle race, and Pte. W. E. Beggs, 27th Bn., was within half an inch of the winner (at 5 ft. 7 in.) in the high jump. In the international mile relay the Canadian team (J. Murray, L. Blades, S. Davidson and P. Haliburton) was placed third. The C.G.A. tug-of-war team was beaten, two pulls to one, by the R.M.A. Portsmouth, in the Services competition.

BRAMSHOTT DEFEAT WITLEY AT CRICKET.

In an all-day cricket match at Liphook, on Empire Day, Bramshott defeated Witley by an innings and 21 runs. Witley, on their first venture, got 74 (Lt. Hill, 20; Sgt. Grant, 19; and Sgt. Perkins, 18), but their second attempt proved disastrous, Lts. Ray and Milard, with 16 each, being the only batsmen able to withstand the bowling combination of Lt. Cochrane and Pte. Coppinger. The former bowler had for the two innings an average of slightly over 5 runs for each of his ten wickets. Bramshott ran up a total of 135, of which 52 were contributed by Sgt. Bainbridge and 34 by Pte. Coppinger. Pte. Hogg scored 15 not out and Pte. Carstairs 13. Lt. Hill and Pte. West were the most successful of the five bowlers tried by Witley.

After a promising opening, London Headquarters lost to Beedington by 40 runs last Saturday. Lt. Orbinski (39) was chief scorer for the Maple Leafs, and Buckland knocked up a nice 55 for the home team. The Canadians play at Surbiton today (Saturday).

★ ★

The impression was conveyed in our report of "The Last O.M.F.C. Championships" that the 3rd Brigade C.G.A. team holds the tug-of-war championship of the Canadian Corps in France. This honour belongs, of course, to the 29th (Vancouver) Bn., whose teams won both the heavy and light-heavy weight competitions in France last year.

Anglo-American Baseball League.

WEEK-END GAMES.

Stamford Bridge, Chelsea.

Friday, May 30,

U.S. ARMY v. U.S. NAVY.

Saturday, May 31,

EPSOM v. CANADIAN H.Q.

Sunday, June 1,

SUNNINGDALE

v. U.S. NAVY.

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Bishop, R., Toronto—7, Clifford Gardens, Kensal Green.

Blitz, Lt. A. M., Kitchener—Catterick, Yorks.

Blacklock, Gilbert, Toronto—55, Cleveland Square, Lancaster Gate.

Briggs, Capt. T. A., Victoria—Canadian Officers' Club, 8, Chesterfield Gardens.

Brundage, E. K., University of Alberta, Edmonton—24, St. John Street, Oxford.

Burrows, F. F., Sackville, N.B.—Lake Shipyard, Poole, Dorset.

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Street, Oxford Street, W., have been Capt. J. K.
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Lt. E. Bouck, Lt. N. A. Christie, Lt. L. H.
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Lt. H. S. Short, Lt. W. T. Armstrong, Lt. F. L.
Chapin, Lt. L. G. Cunningham, Lt. C. S.
Dickinson.

The Government of Newfoundland has
placed \$5,000,000 worth of bonds for sale in
Toronto.

Mr. J. C. Davis, joint managing director of
Baldwin's, Ltd., has returned to Swansea
after a three weeks' business visit to Canada.
The visit (says the *Daily Telegraph's*
Swansea correspondent) has been connected
with proposals to acquire British Forgings,
the large Imperial Munitions Board plant in
Toronto.

The Compagnie Canadienne Transatlan-
tique, which is jointly controlled by the
Canada Steamship Lines in conjunction
with the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique,
has this week inaugurated a service of six
freight steamers, of which three will be sup-
plied by French interests and the remainder
by the Canadians. It is understood that a
passenger service will be inaugurated in 1927.

Sir James Ball, the British Timber Con-
troller, has announced the plans under way
for a practical test of shipping lumber across
the Atlantic by means of "demountable"
rafts, and great interest and discussion have
been aroused in lumber and shipping circles.
Provincial lumbermen (says the Vancouver
correspondent of the *Daily Record*) consider
the plan highly feasible.

Stocks and funds of German and Austrian
ownership amounting to approximately
\$1,000,000 have been transferred to the cus-
tody of the Minister of Finance and the Cana-
dian Receiver-General (says the Montreal
correspondent of the *Daily Record*), in accord-
ance with a judgment handed down by Mr.
Justice Duffin, the result of a petition pre-
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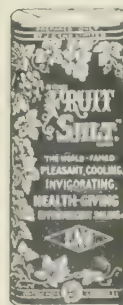
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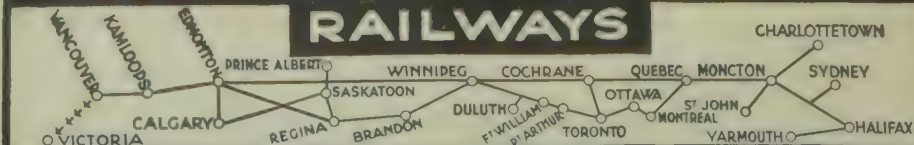
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Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
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Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
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No. 700

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919.

Vol. LIV.

9th WEEKLY

CANADIAN COLOURS AT WINDSOR. — (See page 10)



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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
122ND BATTALION'S COLOURS AT WINDSOR	271, 276
CANADA AND TITLES	274
EASTERN VERSUS WESTERN CANADA.—II.: THE TARIFF	275
O.M.F.C. NOTES	276
ROYAL VISIT TO ORPINGTON	276, 277, 279
BIRTHDAY HONOURS FOR CANADIANS	277
FROM EAST TO WEST	281, 282
PURELY PERSONAL	285
CAPITAL CITIES OF CANADA'S PROVINCES (Photographs)	284, 285
DEVELOPING CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE	287
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	289
CANADIAN CASUALTIES	291
BARREBALL AND OTHER MILITARY SPORTS	291
CANADIAN FINANCE	292, 295, 294, 297, 299

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

THE strike situation in Canada continues to change day by day, but the broad characteristics which have developed since we wrote last week are sufficiently distinct to be noted. The general strike at Winnipeg has been going on since May 15, and although on several occasions it has looked like breaking down, it still persists at the time of writing. Winnipeg has become the storm centre for the rest of Canada. Strikes of varying extent have broken out in practically all the cities of any size in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, but in few cases have these been serious enough to cause any misgivings.

After Winnipeg, the real danger point has been Toronto. So far the situation has been kept well in hand, and the outbreak of a general strike has been prevented, but there, as in the West, there is a strong ferment going on in many of the individual trades, which may at any time come to a head if not carefully controlled. The extremists unfortunately seem to have obtained the upper hand in the Labour Council, and it is these more or less professional leaders who are the real source of trouble. The next danger is lest the strike fever should spread to Montreal. A general tying up of business and civic life in the commercial capital of Canada would be serious indeed.

The ugliest symptom at Winnipeg has been the repeated attempts on the part of strikers and their sympathisers, together with a certain number of returned soldiers, to

coerce the Provincial Government into passing legislation giving effect to the strikers' claims. The resignation of the Government has been demanded in the Legislature itself by these men, but Mr. Norris has rightly refused to have his hand forced, and they had to be content with the statement that he would use every effort to obtain legislation tending to improve the industrial conditions in Manitoba. Another similar symptom has been an attempt on the part of some policemen on strike to break up the Winnipeg City Council. These irregular proceedings can only result in alienating still further the sympathies of all loyal citizens, and it is satisfactory to learn that practically everywhere the returned soldiers have placed themselves on the side of law and order, and have to this extent exercised a restraining influence. In Winnipeg a citizen army of 15,000 men is prepared for eventualities, and the Mounted Police are also being held in readiness to support the troops, should the necessity arise. A further sign of the Government's determination to maintain the peace is seen in the enrolment of a large number of volunteers from the Canadian Corps Cavalry immediately on their return home.

The movement for "one big union," which it was unsuccessfully attempted to set on foot at the Labour Conference at Calgary last March, is to a large extent at the root of these strikes, but the Dominion Minister of Labour is convinced that there is a strong element of Bolshevism at work, and that the strike movement is a mere cloak to hide a dangerous and widespread scheme to upset the established Government. The fact that the "one big union" movement is inimical to International Trades Unionism may act as a wholesome preventive. In both Winnipeg and Toronto the principle of "collective bargaining" is being made the test by the strikers. The unsatisfactoriness of dealing with such an issue was well pointed out by Sir Robert Borden in a statement which he made in the House of Commons at Ottawa last week, soon after his return home. As he said, "collective bargaining" has not any final meaning which is recognised in all parts of the Dominion; in some cities even "it may be understood by some persons in one sense, and by other persons in another sense." If what is called the right of "collective bargaining" were to be conceded without a proper understanding of what it implies, it could only lead to fresh trouble. The Prime Minister rightly insists that they should have an exact definition as to precisely what is intended by it, and precisely what the results might be if that principle so defined should be adopted.

The whole subject of the relations between employers and employees is at present under the investigation and consideration of a Royal Commission, and the Government expect to have its suggestions or recommendations by June 15. Isolated industrial legislation at this stage would be premature. In the meantime it is to be hoped that the Dominion as well as the Provincial Governments will keep the situation firmly in hand. Senator Robertson continues to be hopeful. He declares that the promoters of the strike in Winnipeg "now sit on the ashes of their folly," and is convinced that sympathetic strikes must always fail.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Birthday Honours.

Three outstanding features distinguish the Birthday Honours this year. The first is the postponement of the Prime Minister's list, which usually provides rewards for political and personal services. The second is the unusual length of the lists of military honours. This is explained by the fact that there seems to have been a holding up of *Gazettes*, which would otherwise have been issued separately at short intervals—this being something in the nature of a final War Honours list, though there are still some of the higher military distinctions to come.

The third feature is the absence of any recognition of the war services of any Canadians outside the Army. The contrast is all the greater in the presence of long lists of appointments to the British Empire Order, for these services, to citizens of the other Overseas Dominions, including Newfoundland. The reason for this, of course, is to be found in the recent resolution of the Dominion House of Commons, who in their wisdom decided that

patriotic services, apart from those of a military description, should be their own reward. Whether this view of the matter is satisfactory to those who are undoubtedly as much entitled to recognition as their fellow-citizens in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, is for them to say; but on the face of it, it does not seem equitable.

Canada and the Prince of Wales.

The announcement of the impending visit of the Prince of Wales has been received with warm satisfaction in Canada. It has been felt that it was particularly appropriate that his Royal Highness should open the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, the predecessors of which have had close association with both his father and his grandfather.

The fear has been expressed by Western newspapers that the Prince may confine his visit to the Eastern Provinces, and it has been felt that this would be good neither from the point of view of the Dominion generally, nor from that of the Prince himself. So far no definite announcement has been made on this point, but it is hardly likely that his Royal Highness would set foot on Canadian soil without seeing the prairies and the Rockies. And certainly the "old friends" whom the Prince says he is looking forward to seeing again do not all live east of the Great Lakes.

A Day of Commemoration.

Many suggestions are under consideration for the celebration of the signing of Peace, and it is generally felt that the day must take its place on the roll of national festivals in years to come. One idea which is sure to command wide approval is that the day should be called "In Memoriam Day," and should be set apart by the Allies in commemoration of those who have fallen in the war.

The sponsor of this suggestion is a Canadian lady, Mrs. Allen Stoneham, at whose instigation an In Memoriam Day was inaugurated at Le Touquet, and she succeeded in forming committees of representative women of each of the Allied countries, under the patronage of their respective Ministers of War. It is suggested that this season of the year would be particularly suitable for such a day of commemoration, owing to the profusion of flowers which could be used for the decoration of the graves of the heroic dead. Canadians have already adopted this pleasing Continental fashion, and the readers of *Canada* who remember Captain Renison's description of "The Bivouac of the Dead"—the decoration of the Canadian graves at Etaples—will have a good idea of the effectiveness of such a commemoration.

An Imperial Church.

In the series of addresses which he has been delivering during his visit to Scotland, Sir Douglas Haig has shown himself to be, like Sir Arthur Currie, a true soldier-statesman—a man of high ideals as well as a man of action. Not the least striking note which he has sounded—both at St. Andrews and Edinburgh—has been his belief in the power of Christianity as the only means of preventing another great war—the danger of which he sees particularly in the teeming population of China. And in one of his last speeches he issued a stirring call to a crusade having for its object "not the redemption of a single city, however holy, but the freeing of the whole world from the devastating scourge of war."

Looking to the great lesson of comradeship and co-operation learned by the chaplains of all denominations, the Commander-in-Chief appeals to the Churches to combine and act together so as to take advantage of a great and unequalled opportunity. The one means, he holds, by which peace can be made secure and permanent is to develop, throughout the whole Empire and the whole world, the spirit of brotherhood born of war. Sir Douglas desires to see the formation of a United (or Federated) Church, first of all in Great Britain and then throughout the whole Empire. And he suggests the establishment, without delay, of a general staff for the Christian Churches—without interference in the internal economy of the Churches, whether on their spiritual or their temporal side—analogueous to the position held by the Imperial General Staff in the military organisation of the Empire.

Last Year's Export Trade.

The export trade of Canada for the year ending March 31 last was conducted under such abnormal conditions that it would be misleading to draw any definite conclusions from the aggregate results. Until November last the Dominion was sending large quantities of war material, but the Armistice resulted in a slowing down of these shipments and the manufacture of munitions automatically ceased. It was therefore anticipated that exports would show a considerable decrease compared with the previous year. The returns, which have just become available, reveal that the exports from Canada for the year totalled £241,000,000, a fall of about £67,000,000 compared with 1917-18. No less than £60,000,000 of this shortfall was in agricultural products—principally wheat—due no doubt to the fact that large quantities of grain were held up owing to the blockade upon shipments. This will right itself in subsequent returns, as huge supplies were awaiting shipment at the end of the fiscal year. Manufactured goods showed a decrease of £18,000,000, and the reason is, we believe, to be found in the stoppage of munition orders. Future recovery under this head will be the measure of successful enterprise in the development of new markets.

In other directions Canada made advances with her shipments during this period—in products from the mines, fisheries and forests, and in animals and their produce. The imports were down by £9,000,000 only, the total being £83,000,000, so that there was a balance in favour of Canada of £58,000,000. In short, while there is a considerable reduction in exports, as was expected, no anxiety is felt, as new markets are being sought and found to replace war demands, but it will take some time to show the result in official statistics.

Emigration of Women.

One of the points in regard to which the Imperial Government's emigration policy is being criticised is that its soldier settlement scheme gives no opportunity for the ex-Service man who has made up his mind to do so, to proceed Overseas until after December 31. It is also pointed out that there is danger of very many highly desirable settlers being lost to the Empire owing to its restrictions to this class. Such critics are apt to overlook the fact that the requirements of the labour markets in the Dominions must be kept in view, as well as those of the Mother Country.

Others interested in the subject are pressing for immediate steps being taken to organise the emigration of women, especially in view of the shortage of the female population Overseas. Bishop Frodsham, we notice, has been writing in a Sunday contemporary on the subject, and he, like others, seems to have been somewhat led away by his enthusiasm. Canada, he declares, is welcoming men eagerly, and is discouraging the arrival of women. This, however, is by no means the case. Domestic servants and other women desirous of taking up service on farms are among the first class for whom Canada is making provision. A few weeks ago a conference was held at Ottawa of women at the head of the immigration departments of the leading women's societies in Canada with this very object in view. Nor is the position of other classes of women being overlooked. All concerned with the problem of immigration, indeed, are fully conscious of the importance of this side of the work. We are afraid that Bishop Frodsham's idea of keeping up the balance of the sexes by sending out an equal number of men and women is hardly practicable in these days, when the settlement of the Empire is carried out by freedom of choice, and not by compulsion.

The Strikers and the Press.

One of the objectionable features about the Winnipeg strike was the embargo placed by the strikers on the publication of the local newspapers, the only journal allowed to be issued for some days at any rate being the official Labour organ. The reason given by the strikers for such action was that the ordinary papers did not give the public fair information regarding the situation. Independent observers, however, are more likely to conclude that the truth was unpalatable to them. Those who know that

truly great journal, the *Manitoba Free Press*, will certainly be of that opinion.

If one of the statements of the pastor of the Labour Church, who edits the strikers' organ, is to be taken as a specimen of the "facts" it publishes, the citizens of Winnipeg assuredly cannot be said to have had much chance of learning the truth about what was happening round about them. Giving evidence before the Industrial Commission, this clerical journalist, the Rev. William Ivans, stated that there was a newspaper combine in Canada, and added that this had been admitted by the editor of the *Free Press* in an address to the Winnipeg Ministerial Association last year. These statements have both been categorically denied by Mr. Dafeo, who points out that the Canadian Press, Ltd., which supplies news to those daily newspapers which care to take its services, is a co-operative news-gathering association, which is controlled on a democratic basis, and affords no justification for Mr. Ivans' charges.

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THE CANADIAN STRIKES.

This week opened with a brighter outlook for the Labour situation. The Winnipeg strike seems to have failed before the determined stand of the civic and Provincial authorities, backed by public opinion. Having but little hope of success, the strikers are showing less restraint. Sympathisers who marched in a body to the Parliament Buildings and the City Hall demanding a settlement obtained no encouragement.

In Toronto the strike is not general. The tram employees refused to go out. Mr. Robertson, the Minister of Labour, has declared that the sympathetic strike, by causing inconvenience and loss to innocent people, has aroused public indignation and must always fail. A later Reuter's message from Toronto says the strike is collapsing.

A general strike in sympathy with the Winnipeg strike began at Vancouver on Tuesday morning. Exemptions from the strike were made in the case of the public services and food providers.

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WORK OF THE CANADIAN NAVY.

In making a statement in the House of Commons regarding the work of the Canadian Navy during the war, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne said the officers and men of the Canadian Naval Service had done splendid work, and their services had been recognised by the King.

Prior to the entry of the United States into the war, the *Rainbow* cruised 150,000 miles in the Pacific, before being transferred to the Atlantic. From September 1, 1914, to September, 1915, the *Niobe* steamed 30,000 miles in the Atlantic.

The Atlantic patrol consisted of 10 auxiliary patrol vessels, 12 Canadian trawlers, seven Canadian sweepers, six United States submarine-chasers, one United States torpedo boat, and almost 100 vessels of other types. The entire patrol (says the *Daily Record*), excepting the United States vessels, was manned by Canadians and took care of 1,800 miles of coast, being kept at sea two-thirds of the time.

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OBITUARY.

The death is announced at Toronto of Mr. Thomas Edward Moberley, once the editor of the *Week*, the journal established by Dr. Goldwin Smith.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

LADY WORKERS FOR THE BEAVER HUT. To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—I am writing to ask you to kindly allow me to appeal through the columns of *Canada* for voluntary lady workers needed on the various day shifts in the canteen of the Beaver Hut (Canadian Y.M.C.A., 66, Strand).

The shifts for which help is asked are the 7.30 a.m. to 10 a.m., the 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and the 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. If friends who will help will kindly come to see us any day between 10 and 5 (Saturdays 10 to 1), or write to Miss FitzRandolph or myself, we will be most grateful.

We feel that there must still be many Canadians in London who would gladly serve the soldiers if they knew our need of their help.

The Hut will close on June 30, and we are appealing for workers for the next few weeks in order to run the shifts efficiently to the end.

Your kind co-operation in inserting this letter will be immensely appreciated by all of the Ladies' Committee.—Yours faithfully,

Beaver Hut, 66, Strand, W.C.2.

June 3, 1919

VIOLET DOMERGUE.

CANADA AND TITLES.

"A Rift in the Sentiment of Empire."

A correspondent asks if Canada would not go beyond any other country in decreeing that her citizens should neither "accept nor use" titular distinctions from the King or from any foreign Government, also whether it would be incumbent on the Canadian Government, should it so decide, to inform all foreign powers and potentates separately that their honours were not wanted, or whether this would only have to be said—politely, of course—to our King. Our correspondent has been led to reflect on this by reading of honours recently bestowed by the King on distinguished Americans, which have certainly been accepted. In making the enquiry our correspondent gives an extract from a letter received from Major Oliver Asselin, 87th Canadian Infantry Battalion, as follows:—

"Having read very little of the Canadian Press since my enlistment, I am not familiar with the provisions of the recent vote of the Canadian House of Commons concerning British titles. If, however, I am right in assuming that the purport of that vote is to put a ban on the conferring of British titles to Canadians in future, I do not hesitate to say that I consider it as absurd. Whatever the value of titles, whether viewed intrinsically or in relation to their influence on Colonial politics, the British Government should at least have as much right to confer them in any part of the Empire as the Mikado has to bestow the Order of the Rising Sun upon Canadian, Australian, and South African citizens. Since a lordship or a baronetcy carry with them no political rights or privileges in the Dominion, it is for the British Government to complain if those honours occasionally fall to unworthy subjects, and the limit of our Parliament's interference in the matter should be to see that the Cabinet or the individual Ministers as such do not meddle with it. Our Parliament's present stand might be understood if it had not been so loud in its expressions of loyalty in the past; but that such fits of demagoguery should be indulged in by men who pride themselves on thinking Imperially would lead one to expect that the majority would be on the other side were there enough lordships and baronetcies to go round."

Our correspondent adds:—"Without expressing an opinion as to the correctness or justice of this view, one cannot but regret that the attitude of Canada (or the Canadian House of Commons) in this matter should even seem to imply a rift in the sentiment of Empire."

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DOMINION DAY DINNER IN LONDON.

A Dominion Day Dinner Committee has been formed, and has arranged that a dinner shall be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, on Tuesday, July 1. Owing to the increased costs, the price of the tickets has been fixed at £2 (all included). Application for tickets should be made to Mr. W. L. Griffith, Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS.

The Battle Exploit Memorials Committee, a representative committee of senior officers appointed to consider claims made by units to erect on battlefields permanent memorials of their exploits, announces that owing to the difficulty found by some units in submitting by June 1 the required particulars of their claims, it has been decided that the appointed date by which claims must reach the Secretary of the Committee, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1, is now for all units September 1, 1919.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1, for 36 words or under. Every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS.—On May 8, at 1280, Newport Avenue, Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C., to Major and Mrs. Frank B. Edwards—a son.
TOMLINSON.—At 23, Chiddingstone Street, Hurlingham, S.W.6, on May 31, the wife of L. D. H. Tomlinson, 1st Battalion Canadian, of a son.
RIPPOUR.—On May 23, in London, the wife of Major H. B. Rippour, Canadian Forces—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

OAKES SEAWORTH.—On May 30 at St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. George Oakes, King's African Rifles, son of Col. Oakes, of Newton Court, Bury St. Edmunds, to Elizabeth May, second daughter of the late Col. F. W. Seadmore, of Castle Carey, Guernsey.

DEATHS.

CUNNINGHAM.—On May 14, at Maidenhead, Alfred Cunningham, Journalist, in his 47th year.
PORTEROS.—On May 23, at Vancouver, B.C., after an operation, Hercules Scott Porteross, of Hawkshaw Ranch, Courtenay, B.C., fourth son of the late Alexander Porteross, of Lauriston, Kincardineshire, in his 60th year.

On Service.

CHARNAL.—On May 29, at Ripon, Charles Alan Charnal, Lt. R.A.F., 21st Canadian Reserve, the dearly-loved youngest and only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Charnal, Frilling Abbey, Colchester.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, 5s. for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

EASTERN CANADA *versus* WESTERN.

II. THE TARIFF.

By Charles W. Stokes.

(Special to "Canada.")

COMING down to rock bottom, the great Canadian rivalry of East versus West hinges upon one special item in Canadian political economy. To wit, the tariff. Probably somewhat strangely in this day of upward tariffs over the whole world, and the imposition of tariffs where they never existed, the bone of contention in Canada is the downward tariff.

Canada is traditionally a tariff country. All its industries are heavily protected, with a slight preferential tariff to British importations. The famous "National Policy" of Sir John Macdonald in 1879 was a duty averaging about 30 per cent. on all imported goods. When the Liberals came back to power under the leadership of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896, the country was treated for several years to the spectacle of that party, which, like the English party of the same name, was committed to an almost hereditary anti—or at least lower—tariff policy, continuing through a period of extraordinary prosperity and development the policy of their opponents. But during the latter years of his Premiership, as will be readily recalled, Laurier ventured upon a line of conduct that

recent intrusion of this subject into the political field. A moderate and well-balanced stand is taken by the *Toronto Saturday Night*:

Canadian statesmen, if we have such, must find common ground upon which the high tariff men of the East and the free traders of the West can meet and adjust their differences. It is exceedingly unfortunate that the tariff should become an issue before we had adjusted our internal affairs and settled down on a peace basis. What this country wants, and must have if she is to prosper as a whole, is a revenue tariff, and with it just sufficient to keep our industries in a prosperous condition, but not sufficient to allow the consumers of the country to be tied, nor the manufacturers to grow rich overnight. That our present tariff is in many respects absurdly high even the manufacturers themselves admit. Extreme tariffs in this country are undesirable, indeed they are exceedingly harmful, but, on the other hand, the contentions of the Western extremists are even more harmful. If we desire to make an industrial slambore of the provinces east of the Great Lakes, all we have to do is to tear up our tariff schedules and enter upon a free trade era.

Violent Partisanship on Both Sides.

That the violence of partisanship is not all on one side may be evidenced by such an utterance as that of Mr. J. A. Maharg in the House of Commons on March 17. Mr. Maharg, member for Maple Creek, Sask., and a prominent leader in the "Grain Growers' movement," said: "The West is now at the end of its rope, and would take no further promises." He declared that a substantial reduction of the tariff was demanded at the current session—"Unless the Government granted to the West some measure of relief, many Western members would resign their seats, and Western farmers would boycott the Canadian manufacturer and buy exclusively from the United States." The Hon. Charles Stewart, Premier of Alberta, again, speaking in Calgary on December 19 last, intimated that "there was a danger of the West, at a time when it was in its power to retaliate for present wrongs, taking judgment into its own hands and punishing the East for the injustice now being perpetrated against the West." He advised the East to "stop and consider before it was too late."

The "show down" came on March 25, when an amendment was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. A. R. McMaster, member for Brome, Quebec, in favour of a low tariff and a certain measure of Free Trade. What lent it double importance was that it was really a try-out on post-bellum Union Government. It may be recalled that when in 1917 Sir Robert Borden dissolved his Government (133 Conservatives to 86 Liberals), he came back to power as leader of a Union Government that comprised both Conservatives and Liberals. The historic Liberal party split into those who opposed conscription ("Laurier Liberals") and those who saw conscription as a means to the speedier ending of the war and were willing to sink their party allegiance in that one aim. These were "Unionist Liberals." The actual line-up was 115 Conservatives, 82 Laurier Liberals, and 38 Unionist Liberals.

Unionist Liberals' Dilemma.

In other words, while the former Conservative Government had a majority of 47 against a question of historic Liberalism, such as the Tariff, and while the Union Government had a majority of 71 upon a straight war issue, a coalition of Laurier Liberals and Unionist Liberals upon a question of Liberal principles would have a majority of five over the Conservatives. This latter reunion Sir Wilfrid Laurier endeavoured to secure just before his death; his successor as Liberal chief, Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, repeated the invitation to be "friends again." But what would the Unionist Liberals do? To vote for the amendment would be to desert Union Government at what they all realised was a critical juncture; to veto it would be to jeopardise their standing with their constituents—for most of these Unionist Liberals came from the West (for which let eternal credit be due their constituencies) and represented those who violently demanded Free Trade. Almost as much uncertainty prevailed as to the possible action of the Quebec members. Out of a total representation of 65, Liberals (i.e., Laurier Liberals) numbered 61—three-quarters of the total Opposition. The amendment had truly been sponsored by a Quebec member; but might not Quebec feel the call of the East rather than the call of party, especially in view of the clashes that had occurred between the Laurier Liberals and the Western Unionist Liberals?

The result of Mr. McMaster's amendment was the endorsement of the principle of the tariff and, incidentally, the ratification of belief in Union Government. It was defeated by 115 to 61. Amongst those who voted against it were such notorious low-tariff Unionist Liberals as the fiery Free Trader Dr. Michael Clark and the Hon. T. A. Crerar, one of the most prominent men in the Grain Growers' Associations, who are thereby considerably embarrassed with their constituencies. Whether or not this represents the real feeling of the country towards the tariff, or whether any such amendment introduced at a more opportune moment would meet with greater success, is not for a humble observer at the side lines of politics to say.



SIR ROBERT BORDEN ADDRESSING A MEETING OF WESTERN FARMERS AGAINST RECIPROCITY.

finally brought catastrophe to his party and the overwhelming victory of the Conservatives.

That ill-fated affair of Reciprocity with the United States need not now be revived, except to indicate that it was that which split the East and West more than anything else. The only section that really wanted Reciprocity was the West. Whilst in the other Provinces there was a landslide to the Conservative party, the three Prairie Provinces alone stood firm, returning, in fact, a slightly increased Liberal representation. But for a time the West was dazed; it was not until a year or two later that it dared as much as mention Tariff. But gradually it recovered courage and voice, and, the latter unchecked, it has been growing more and more vociferous every month, until now it is clamouring for the abolition of the tariff—of all the tariff if the country wants to go so far, but at any rate of that section that bears upon goods used by the West.

Agricultural Machinery.

The Western farmer uses large quantities of agricultural machinery, which is manufactured in both Eastern Canada and the United States. In the latter country it is, because of much larger output, manufactured to sell at a much lower price than the Canadian article, but American machinery entering Canada has to pay a tariff, ranging from 12½ to 32½ per cent. ad valorem, which brings it approximately to the same selling price as the Canadian-made article. To the Western farmer this is not a square deal, for, as has already been pointed out, he considers that marketing his product over the entire world entitles him to purchase his necessities in the entire world. The *Montreal Star* said in a recent editorial:—

He competes in the world market with the Dakota farmers, for example, and sees them securing their essential machinery at a cost impossible to him because of his long haul from the factory, and his tariff. He resents that combination of obstacles to an extent that genuinely threatens his loyalty to a United Canada. He talks openly of secession, and even, though with more restraint, of annexation to the United States. Probably this talk is the language of thoughtless irritation, and some of it is plain bluff, but there is enough underlying genuine sense of injustice to compel a hearing from a Government that has any concern for the national welfare.

This agitation for the removal of the tariff upon one class of commodity has spread, in the same constituency, to all classes of goods. It is hardly to be expected that the Eastern manufacturer would view the situation with equanimity, and he has replied to the fullest power of his lungs by predicting the ruin and disaster that is in store for industrial Canada. Hence the

One thing, however, is certain—a reduced tariff, with all its involved consequences and reactions upon the relationship of East and West, has been postponed *sine die*. Nothing has so far been heard from the West challenging this decision, but one feels that there is bound to be a startling challenge sooner or later. Meantime, there is a growing movement, which one devoutly prays to be consummated, to take the tariff out of politics altogether and administer it by, from, and with a Commission.

(Concluded.)

122ND BATTALION'S COLOURS.

Ceremony at Windsor.

At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Thursday of last week, representatives of the 122nd Bn. received from the Dean the colours which were deposited there in July, 1917, when the battalion was broken up to form drafts.

Lt.-Col. D. McKenzie Grant, the commanding officer of the 122nd Bn., and Major T. M. Walker, of the Canadian Forestry Corps, representing the Commandant of the Base Camp, were present. The colour-bearers were Lts. J. N. P. Lascelles and N. W. Gwatkin.

An escort of 100 men was furnished by the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, under the command of Capt. Lord Marsham.

The Canadian troops were formally admitted into the Chapel after the usual ceremonial, and received at the door by the choir and clergy and the Military Knights of Windsor. After a hymn had been sung Colonel McKenzie Grant addressed to the Dean his request for the return of the colours, and thanked him for his care of them while in his custody.

The Dean (Dr. A. Baillie), in handing them over, said he did so with the earnest hope that the glory which the regiment had won on the path of duty in France might be the beginning of a great history which would associate the colours with splendid traditions that would be woven into the whole life of Canada.

The colours were presented to the battalion by the ladies of Muskoka, Ont., and will be deposited there on returning.

O.M.F.C. NOTES.

Lt. (A/Capt.) R. B. Law has been appointed assistant private secretary to the Minister, O.M.F.C.

Col. S. J. R. Sircom and Major A. B. Snow have been struck off the strength on proceeding to Canada.

Nursing Sisters A. G. Luke, Lloyd Quinn, and C. R. Jones have retired in the British Isles.

Capt. C. L. Turnbull having returned to Canada, his place as officer-in-charge, War Service Gratuities Department, at the Canadian Pay Office (Romney Street Branch), has been taken by Lt. H. D. Hunter.

Major C. M. Montserrat, Man., has ceased to be seconded to the 2nd C.C.D., and is seconded to Ripon Headquarters. Major (A/Lt.-Col.) H. M. Cherry, C.A.P.C., has relinquished the appointment of Assistant General Auditor. Lt. (A/Major) H. Blake, Cav., has been transferred to the General List. Capt. B. R. Gale, 1st C.O.R., has been appointed O.C. "C" Wing, Bramshott, vice Major (A/Lt.-Col.) J. S. Lyne-Evans, M.C.

Exception is being taken by Canadians discharged in Great Britain to the fact that in demobilisation orders the clothing allowance is put down at \$35, the natural inference being that that amount (which is paid in Canada) is also applicable to this country, where only \$4 is being paid. Strong representations have been made to Canada on this subject.

MACHINE GUN MILITIA BATTALION.

The 4th Machine Gun Battalion is to be perpetuated by the establishment of a 4th Machine Gun Brigade of the Canadian Militia, with headquarters at Kingston, Ont.

The Brigade will consist (says the *Daily Record*) of three companies, one of which will be stationed at Ottawa, another at Peterboro, and the third at Kingston. The strength of each company will be 24 machine-guns, and the personnel will consist of one lieutenant-colonel (commanding) and a headquarters staff of five officers and eight non-commissioned officers. The Brigade strength will be 40 officers, 63 non-commissioned officers, and 860 other ranks.

The Cuidich n Righ, Duke of Albany's Club annual dinner will take place on Thursday, June 12, at the Savoy Hotel, when it is intended to welcome representatives of the Territorial and Service battalions and allied Canadians who served in the war. The secretary is Mr. H. W. Wheeler, 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

Revised figures of the U.S. War Department show that the total casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces during the war were 286,044. Battle deaths numbered 48,000, and the total of wounded is placed at 237,135, with the explanation that this represented a duplication of about 7,000 by reason of the fact that many men were wounded more than once.

ROYAL VISIT TO ORPINGTON.

King and Queen at Ontario Military Hospital.

On Wednesday afternoon, May 29, the King and Queen paid a visit to No. 16 Canadian (Ontario) Hospital.

On their arrival at the hospital their Majesties, who were attended by the Countess Fortescue and Capt. Sir Charles Cust, were met by Col. D. W. McPherson, the Officer Commanding; Lt.-Col. Bowie, Chief of Surgery; and Lt.-Col. Strathly, Chief of Medicine; Assistant Matrons Stronach and Hogarth; Major Aitken, Registrar; and Mrs. D. W. McPherson.

After visiting the admitting room, and examining the arrangements made for the reception of patients, their Majesties proceeded to make an inspection of the hospital wards. The King and Queen evinced a most kindly and sympathetic interest in the patients, stopping to chat with many of the more serious cases, talking to them about their war service, and shaking hands with several.

From the wards the Royal visitors passed to the Chaplains' Service recreation room and the men's dining hall. The King and Queen appeared to be much pleased with the size and appointments of these rooms, and expressed their satisfaction at the efforts that are being made to keep the patients and staff comfortable and happy. Their Majesties next proceeded to the hospital kitchen, where they chatted with the staff, making many enquiries about the food and its preparation, and showing a great interest in all they saw and heard. On leaving the kitchen, their Majesties visited the Y.M.C.A. recreation hall and canteen, where they again expressed their appreciation of the recreation conveniences provided for the staff and patients.

Their Majesties passed on to the operating theatre, the X-ray room, the dispensary, and the dental clinic. They spent some time in each of these departments, asking questions about the work done in them and praising the thoroughness and up-to-dateness of the equipment. Their Majesties were particularly interested in the museum of records and the department of oral and facial surgery. They examined the collection of paintings, photographs, masks and plastic moulds, showing the wounds and deformities of face, limbs, and body as they were received, and various stages during the process of treatment, and expressed their wonder and admiration at the spectacular results which have in many cases been achieved.

Afterwards the King and Queen proceeded to the nursing sisters' mess room, where they partook of afternoon tea with the members of the hospital staff.

On leaving the hospital their Majesties were loudly cheered by the patients and staff, who had gathered at the hospital gates, and one of the patients presented the Queen with a bouquet of flowers, which she happily acknowledged.

Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario (who was prevented from reaching the hospital before their Majesties left, owing to a motor mishap), has since received the following communication from the King's secretary, Lord Stamfordham:—

The King desires me to say how sorry his Majesty and the Queen were not to have the pleasure of seeing you on the occasion of their visit to the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington; they, of course, understand the unfortunate reason which prevented your arriving there in time.

I am to tell you that the King and Queen were delighted with everything they saw. The hospital was thoroughly well found and up to date in all details; indeed, in their Majesties' judgment it seemed to be as good as any hospital they have seen, and the citizens of Ontario may well feel proud of having made so valuable a gift for the benefit of the sick and wounded, not only of the Canadian soldiers, but of those of the Imperial Forces.

EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

The following are the service officers of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment at various centres throughout Canada, to whom returned soldiers should apply for assistance in finding employment on discharge:—

W. O. Wright, Charlottetown; R. W. Dill, 349, Barrington Street, Halifax; C. H. McLean, New Post Office Building, Fredericton; A. Del Macdonald, 185 Windsor Street, Montreal; J. D. Sharman, 408, Mercer Building, Quebec; I. B. Robertson, 132, Queen Street, Ottawa; W. G. Bailey, Bank of Toronto Building, Kingston; H. S. Cleverley, 287, Queen Street West, Toronto; F. S. Fisher, 115, Royal Bank Building, London, Ont.; H. R. Varton, North Bay; B. A. Commins, 515, Whelan Building, Port Arthur; Major C. D. Crombie, Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg; J. T. Hepburn, 901, McCallum Hill Building, Regina; J. B. Bell, Lancaster Building, Calgary; D. A. Livingstone, Board of Trade Building, Vancouver.

The Imperial Education Committee (War Office) arranged for 300 agricultural representatives of the Canadian and other Overseas Forces to visit the Agricultural Show at Ipswich on June 5.

Sir Robert Borden, in conveying to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh the thanks of the Government of Canada for the splendid hospitality accorded to the soldiers of Canada on Empire Day, said:—"We deeply appreciate the honour from the people of Scotland, with whom we have so many ties of relationship and esteem, and beside whose gallant soldiers the Canadian divisions have been so proud to fight."

("London Gazette" Supplement, June 3.)

Matron Evelyn G. Brooke, R.R.C.

[illegible]

NEWFOUNDLAND CIVIL HONOURS.

For Services in Connection with the War.

K.B.E.—Hon. John Chalker Crosbie (Minister of Shipping, Chairman of the Tonnage Committee).

C.B.E.—Thomas Andrew Hall (Secretary to the Tonnage Committee and Ministry of Shipping and the Board of Coal Control). Edward Robert Morris (member of the Newfoundland War Contingent Association in London). Mrs. Mary Pitts (a Vice-President of the War Contingent Association). Hon. Robert Dandridge, O.B.E. (Chairman of the Military Service Committee). Hon. Marmaduke George Winter (services in connection with the Patriotic Association and as Chairman of the Committee dealing with Waterford Hall Convalescent Home).

O.B.E.—Charles Henry Hutchings, K.C. (Inspector-General of Constabulary). Francis Joseph Morris, K.C. (Chairman of the Recruiting Committee). Mrs. Rachael Fannie Parsons (Women's Patriotic Association). Mrs. Ann Roper (Women's Patriotic Association). Robert Thomas Squary (recruiting and the care of returning patients of soldiers). Patrick Joseph Summers, K.C. (Deputy Minister of Justice; Secretary of the Military Service Board).

M.B.E.—Charles George Ayre (Women's Patriotic Association). Alfred Charles Blackburn (patriotic work). Mrs. Agnes Clift (Women's Patriotic Association). Miss Mildred Clift (do.). Mrs. Lillian Maud Pacey (do.). Mrs. Janet Aiken Fisher (do.). Henry Frederic FitzGerald (recruiting). Mrs. Ethel Harvey (Red Cross). Mrs. Emily Hannah Hollands (Women's Patriotic Association). Mrs. Henrietta Palfrey Holloway (collecting and preparing Spaghnum Moss). Renow Howard (patriotic services). Mrs. Helen Kennedy (Patriotic Association). Miss Elizabeth Shaw Lauder (do.). Mrs. Flora Emma MacDonald (do.). Richard MacDonnell (Magistrate of Bay St. George. For services in connection with pensions and other matters). Mrs. Margaret MacPherson (President of the Daughters of the Empire and one of the Reception Committee for soldiers). George Frederick Moore (Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund at Hart's Content). Mrs. Eliza Pettit (Women's Patriotic Association). John Alexander Robinson, Esq., LL.D. (Postmaster-General for patriotic services; Organizer of the Patriotic Fund for the Newfoundland Regiment). Mrs. Sarah Ann Thompson (Women's Patriotic Association). Mrs. Eric Morris Tulk (do.). I.S.O.—George E. Turner (Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Mines).

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CANADIANS AT THE INVESTIGATIONS.

At the open-air Investiture at Buckingham Palace on May 29:—

G.C.M.G.—Lt. Gen. Sir Arthur Currie.
C.M.G. and D.S.O.—Brig.-Gen. Edouard Panet.
C.M.G.—Lt. Col. Wm. Anderson, Engrs.; Lt. Col. Spurgeon Campbell, C.A.M.C.C.B.E.—Col. Wm. Smythe, C.F.C.
Two Bars to D.S.O.—Brig.-Gen. James Kirkcaldy.
Bar to D.S.O.—Lt. Col. James Ralston (85th), Major Terence Jones (4th).
D.S.O. and Bar.—Lt. Col. John Prover (85th).
D.S.O. and Bar.—Capt. J. H. Cough (72nd).
D.S.O.—Lt. Col. Guy Kirkpatrick (72nd), Edward Ryan (102nd), and John Semmens (78th); Majors Elliot Greene and Charles Martin (C.F.A.), Edward Oliver (38th), and Leslie Pearce (C.M.G.C.).
C.B.E.—Lt. Col. James Campbell (C.F.C.), Samuel Heakes (16th), and John Swinburne (C.F.C.).M.B.E.—Capt. Allan McLachlan, Inf.
Bar to M.C.—Capt. John Knight (102nd) and Wm. Merston (7th).
M.C. and Bar.—Hartley A. Campbell, Wm. Decker (72nd), Wm. Dunlop (102nd), Wm. Ernst (85th), and Joseph Shaw (C.A.M.C.).
M.C.—Majors Duncan Dower (Engrs.), Lewis Duncan and James Eastlake (C.M.A.), Harold Fowler (C.M.G.C.), Roderick Graham (85th), James McMillan, James Ratnay, and the Marcoms (C.A.M.C.).
C.M.G.C. and (Rev.) John Hunter (C.A.D.), Alex. Alex. Alex. (C.M.G.C.), Fred. Alport (Engrs.), James Anderson (85th), Wynn Bagnall (C.F.A.), Andrew Bask (54th), James Blair and Milos Brown (C.A.M.C.), George Burland (38th), Herman Cameron (C.M.C.), John Carey and Leonard Chalmers (Engrs.), George Coe (38th), Ainley Crier (85th), Wm. Findlay (Inf.), James Fogo (78th), Ralph Geddes (38th), Stanley Hawkins (Engrs.), Reginald Hinch (78th), Charles Hiscocks (Inf.), Henry Johnston (Engrs.), Eric Keefer (E. Ont.), Louis Kilinger, Harold Mackenzie, and Robert Kinmond (Engrs.), Alex. Macdonald (C.A.C.), Capt. Alex. MacKenzie (78th), James Mann (102nd), Hector McNeil (85th), Henry Miller (Engrs.), Samuel Nunn (72nd), James Nicholson (38th), Graham Parsons (C.M.G.C.), London Reid (C.A.M.C.), Robert Rogers, Harold Tett, and Stanley Smith (Engrs.), Alex. McDonald (C.A.C.), Capt. Alex. Alter Witte (C.F.A.), Wm. Warren (Engrs.), Marvin Williams (34th), Wm. Williams (C.M.G.C.), Herbert Wright (72nd), and (Rev.) Charles Fallon (A.C.H.D.).
Lt. Charles Brook (72nd), Charles Dixon (78th), Henry Gwynne (Engrs.), Brooks Gosage (C.F.A.), Stephen Hall (78th), Douglas Holman, Herbert Johnson, and Fred Jones (Engrs.), Arthur Livingstone (102nd), Gladstone Macdonald and James MacNeill (85th), Ian MacLaren and Arthur Montgomery (C.F.A.), John Morran (W. Ont.), Randall Nickerson (Inf.), Fred North (78th), James Oxilve, Richard Perry and Caleb Packman (102nd), Arthur Orley and Ronald Parker (Engrs.), Reginald Prenter and Alex. Turnbull (72nd), Willard Price (C.F.A.), Wm. Riddell, Charles Ryley and Percy Sweatman (C.M.G.C.), James Roy (85th), Wm. Stanley (102nd), John Stevenson (Engrs.), James Tod (78th), and Guy Tooker (78th).

R.R.C., 2ND CLASS.—Nursing Sisters Elizabeth Best and Dolores Massey, C.A.M.C.

At the Investiture on May 31:—

D.S.O.—Major Norman Macaulay (C.F.A.), and Major Henry Willis-O'Connor (E. Ont.).
M.C. and Bar.—Major James Hamilton, 72nd.
M.C. Capt. William Thompson (10th) and Lt. Robert Spreckley (19th).
R.R.C., 2ND CLASS.—Nursing Sister Silla Carr-Harris.

—*—

The Hon. C. C. Ballyntyne, Minister of Marine, announces that the Dominion Government will next Session introduce a new naval policy.

In addition to the lists of rewards published this week, a further list of military promotions and knightships in the Order of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and the Order of the British Empire, conferred on military officers for services in the field and in connection with the war, will be published at an early date.

MILITARY HONOURS.—As there are still many decorations to be announced, Canadian officers, W.O.s, and men, both in England and in Canada, who are interested should continue to look out for them in "Canada," the only journal to publish the complete official list, as issued during the war, to prevent disappointment. "Canada" should be ordered either direct from the offices in London or Toronto, or through a newsgat.

GALLANTRY IN NORTH RUSSIA.

Members of Canadian Units Honoured.

("London Gazette" Supplement, May 27.)

BAR TO D.S.O.

Major Frank F. Arnold, D.S.O., C.F.A. (Toronto).

He has handled his battery on all occasions with marked determination and skill. His work in connection with the retirement from Seltyo, the Baltic, on Feb. 13, 1918, was of a very high order. He has many times made difficult reconnaissances, and to him is largely due the splendid technical fitness and offensive spirit of the battery. (D.B.O., gazzetted Jan. 1 1917.)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Capt. Alfred Eastham, M.C., C.M.G.C., att'd. Malmoot Coy. (Calgary). For conspicuous gallantry in command of the attacking party at Naivonta, Feb. 13, 1918. He was severely wounded, and that none of the enemy escaped, all being killed or captured. He displayed great courage in the hand-to-hand fighting in the village. He later with his force captured about 22 and the whole of the garrison of the post at the Onda. Through out he displayed unflinching energy.

Major Lawrence H. MacKenzie, M.S., att'd. Malmoot Coy. (Pictou). For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the party which took Segesla, Feb. 19, 1918. The success was due to his arrangements for transport and attack. A distance of 17½ miles had to be travelled, and the weather was intensely cold. He took Segesla with slight loss, and the success of the whole operations was largely due to his marked ability for organisation, his sound judgment, and his courage.

MILITARY CROSS.

Lt. (A/Capt.) Robert D. Adams, Engrs.

In Russia, between Jan. 27, 1919, he carried out a most daring reconnaissance in the snow. After a seventy-mile march in severe weather he attacked a village which was the Bolshevik headquarters of the district. The whole enemy garrison, which much exceeded his own party in numbers, were killed or captured, and important documents were obtained. He showed great gallantry and initiative, and did fine work.

Lt. William J. Bradshaw, C.F.A. (Toronto).

For conspicuous gallantry in leading his small force against a greatly superior attacking force, holding the artillery position against overwhelming odds until reinforcements could be sent. He was himself and those under him was undoubtedly the primary factor in the repulse of the Bolshevik forces.

Lt. John B. McRae, 68th Bty. C.F.A.

On the night of Jan. 5, when Kodiah was evacuated by the troops holding the line he collected his spare men at the battery and led them forward to fill in the gap and so protect his guns. He then went farther forward and led straggling troops to forward positions. His coolness and fine example were of great assistance.

Capt. Oliver A. Mowat, 68th Bty. C.F.A. (Newcastle, N.B.).

For conspicuous gallantry and resource on Dec. 15, 1918, at Kodema, when in charge of the operations, in addition to being in charge of an 18-pounder he brought his battery to bear on the enemy, and in a range of 800 yards, under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, with marked success. He has previously done good work.

Lt. John Roberts, C.F.A.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability in October, 1918, in helping to lead infantry in a successful attack; and also in ably carrying out his artillery duties in connection with the operations on the Seleleko front in December. His work has always been of a very high order.

Lt. John D. Winslow, C.F.A. (Woodville, N.B.).

For conspicuous gallantry and determination during operations at U Padenga in January, 1919. When the enemy attacked heavily this officer with a few men took charge of an abandoned gun, and in face of heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, he held the gun over open sights until the order for retirement. He fought the gun throughout the withdrawal to Shenkursk.

BAR TO D.C.M.

302618 Gnr. W. Birkett, D.C.M., 16th Bde. C.F.A.
Near Yevlenskaya, on May 1, 1919, this messenger was lying some 350 yards from the gun position. This man volunteered to go to the man's assistance and obtain his message. This he successfully accomplished under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. Throughout the day he behaved splendidly. (D.C.M. gazzetted in this Gazette.)

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

41438 Sgt. W. F. Armstrong, M.M., 16th Bde. C.F.A.

For marked gallantry and devotion to duty in command of his gun, which he ran out of the pit, faced the rear, and fired for six hours over open sights. He held a splendid example to the rest of his men; one man was killed beside the gun, and there were a number of bullet hits on the shield. He showed complete disregard for his personal safety.

302618 Gnr. W. Birkett, 16th Bde. C.F.A.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as gunlayer of 18-pounder gun on armoured train from Oct. 14-17, 1918. When engaging the enemy armoured train he showed great coolness and ability under accurate fire, setting an admirable example and materially assisting in twice driving off the enemy train. On the 16th, when engaging the enemy's position in V. 445 over open sights, by a burst of rapid fire he assisted in inflicting many losses on the enemy and in driving off the train.

34728 Wt.-Sgt. F. J. Frase, C.A.V.C., att'd.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the attack. Gathering together a number of drivers, he took charge and fought stubbornly, falling back slowly in face of superior numbers. He himself accounted for several of the enemy, his work contributing largely to the success of the situation. By this check on the enemy time was given for preparation of the defence of the guns.

2100340 Gnr. J. M. Jordan, 16th Bde. C.F.A.

For conspicuous gallantry near Yevlenskaya, on May 1, 1919. He volunteered to take a message to the front line, and was previously repaired the telephone wire many times when cut by shell fire. In taking the message he was shot through both legs; he raised himself and signalled back his inability to go on. He showed great pluck and coolness.

32368 Sgt. E. E. Snaughton, 4th Bn. att'd. Malmoot Coy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Nactovieto on Feb. 19, 1919, while in command of a Lewis gun. He advanced over most difficult country through deep snow under enemy fire, and with his Lewis gun he shot and killed the village was cleared of snipers. Later he asked a sled and drove his crew over 800 yards of open ice against a strong enemy position. By his courage and quickness in handling his gun the enemy resistance was overcome without loss.

82733 Cpl. E. E. Snaughton, 16th Bde. C.F.A.

He was in charge of the forward signaller and advanced with the infantry engaged in the attack on Kodiah, December 30. He was responsible for communication with the front line, and he was several times sent forward in front of infantry under heavy fire to establish his line. It was due to his untiring energy and splendid example that communication was kept up throughout the operations he behaved admirably.

300819 Cpl. E. E. Snaughton, 16th Bde. C.F.A.
He did excellent work in the first phase of the attack. He collected a number of drivers about him and fell slowly back through the town, inflicting casualties on the enemy, and himself being shot in the leg. He took a first check on the village was cleared of snipers. Later he took a party to the beach and brought back small arm ammunition though heavily sniped all the way.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA. It is stated that the sessional indemnity of members of the House of Commons and of the Senate is to be increased from \$2,500 per session to \$3,500, if not to \$4,000, on account of the increased cost of living. There are 234 members of the House and 96 members of the Senate.

TORONTO. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Racing Association, officers were elected as follows:—President, Mr. Joseph Seagram; secretary, Mr. W. P. Fraser; vice-president, Sir Montagu Allan.

—Mr. J. A. Ellis, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs, states that one-half of the cities in Ontario have already passed by-laws by which they come under the provisions of the Ontario Housing Act. It is estimated that loans required by these municipalities will aggregate about \$8,000,000. In several of the places construction of houses under the Act has commenced. Ingersoll has acquired a tract of land of over twenty-five acres in the centre of the town, at a cost of \$4,000. It will be divided into about 200 fifty-foot lots, which will enable them to be sold at about \$30 each. The list of municipalities that have passed necessary by-laws is as follows: Sudbury, Windsor, Sandwich, Port William, Hespler, Port Dalhousie, Madoc, Galt, St. Catharines, Ingersoll, Port Credit, Oshawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Ford City, Ottawa, New Toronto, Elmira, Neening township, Cochrane, Trenton, Sarnia, Woodstock, Point Edward, Sturgeon Falls, Leamington, Palmerston, Richmond Hill, Perth, London, Whitby, Guelph, Niagara Falls, Listowel.

Up to May 13 there have been double the number of immigrants moving into Northern Ontario since 1914. Most of these have come from the United States.

—Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, president of the McLaughlin Motor Co., has been elected president of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., a corporation recently organised with a capital of \$10,000,000.

A new two-million dollar building is to be erected by the Dominion Government on Front Street, immediately east of the new Union Station, with a frontage of 500 feet, which will be capable of housing every civil servant in Toronto.

—According to a statement prepared by the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the war expenditure of the city estimated to the end of 1919 totals \$12,682,426, of which four and a half millions is in life insurance payments and a million and three-quarters in grants to patriotic and relief funds.

This city, with a population approaching half a million people, gave 55,000 of her citizens to the war, 6,000 of whom were killed and 25,000 wounded. The city also contributed \$30,000,000 to the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., the Salvation Army and other war charities.

BROCKVILLE.—Electric power was received here on April 30 through the new Cornwall sub-station and over the new transmission line of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

HAMILTON.—The Public Library Board has purchased the site at the corner of Dundurn and Herkimer Streets for a new library building in the west end of the city.

—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Club Major-General McRae drew attention to the need for a stricter policy respecting the immigration from the Continent, which, he said, had been forcibly demonstrated in the period of war. The officers elected were:—Mr. W. R. Drynan, president; Messrs. J. B. Hanna, R. R. Wallace, and G. C. Martin, vice-presidents; Mr. M. B. Morden, secretary.

—Mr. John Lennox, who was drowned in the Bay on April 23 last, left estate valued at \$479,100.

—His Excellency the Governor-General and suite paid a brief visit here on May 12, and had luncheon at the Royal Connaught Hotel.

COLLINGWOOD.—The *City of Meaford*, owned by the Collingwood Steamship Co., has been destroyed by fire at Collingwood Harbour. The fire was undoubtedly due to incendiarism.

GODERICH.—The Lake Huron Steel Corporation, representing United States capital, will shortly establish a large steel plant here, and are reported to have leased 1,000 acres.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

MONTREAL. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lt.-Governor of Quebec, laid the foundation stone of the monument which the citizens of Notre Dame de Grace are erecting to the memory of fallen soldiers.

With the sailing of the *War Beryl*, the Montreal-Antwerp freight service of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services has been resumed after an interruption of four years.

The German submarine U.C. 95, flying the American flag, is proceeding up the St. Lawrence for inspection at ports between this city and the Head of the Great Lakes.

The complete electrification of the railway system of the Montreal harbour and the erection of a million-dollar cold-storage plant are among improvements upon which, according to the Commissioners, work will be started at once. In the course of a statement of the future development of the harbour elaborate plans for the lengthening of piers and construction of transit sheds are also referred to.

—One hundred and fifty boys comprise the community of the Boys' Farm and Training School, Shawbridge, according to the report of the superintendent, Mr. J. N. Barss.

—A proposition is made by Father Filion, head of the Jesuit Order in Quebec Province, to convert Loyola College into an English Catholic university as a Dominion centre of higher education for English-speaking Catholics. The proposal is the result of a highly-successful campaign to raise funds to pay the debts of Loyola College and provide the cost of additional buildings. The original objective was \$300,000, but it was announced at the close of the campaign that already \$340,000 had been raised, with the prospect of large additional donations.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—The Dominion Parliament has voted \$750,000 for St. John Harbour. The Hon. Frank Carvell, Minister of Public Works, said that the St. John Drydock, which will accommodate the largest ships afloat, will probably be completed in the summer of 1921, and added that St. John Harbour would be one of the finest in Canada when it was completed. "The people of St. John," he said, "deserve great credit. They had the courage to make it a national port, and had put up over two million dollars themselves, while the Dominion Government has done less for the port of St. John than for any other."

SACKVILLE.—This town is going ahead. The developments proposed include a cottage hospital, a public abattoir, cold storage and other facilities.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—In the House of Commons it was stated that the total expenditure to date on the Halifax terminals was \$14,802,655. Completion of existing contracts, together with new engine facilities at Fairview, was estimated to cost \$8,000,000 at present prices.

—Plans are now on foot for the erection of a statue to commemorate Evangeline. The original statue was commenced by Louis Hébert, of Montreal, who died before the completion of the work, and the son of the deceased sculptor will finish it. It is to be erected at Grandpré, the home of Evangeline.

The Dominion Cabinet have voted \$3,000,000 to the War Relief Commission as a final settlement.

SYDNEY.—Construction work on the \$5,000,000 plate mill has been discontinued on instructions from the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, pending negotiations with the Dominion Government.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Lieut. F. S. Long, M.C., has been appointed manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Royal Trust Company. He was severely wounded in the right arm at Amiens.

—George McBean, for the past 20 years engaged in farming and ranching in the McGregor and Roblin, Man., districts, has sold his ranch in the Riding Mountain foothills, and is removing to the Okanagan fruit country. Twenty-five years ago Mr. McBean was the best-known railway passenger agent in Western Canada, serving under the late Robert Kerr and William Stitt in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

—The sale of the effects and stock of Mr. Donald Adamson, of Gladstone, brought in \$9,470. Mr. Adamson sold his farm, a half-section, for \$29,000.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company sold more land in Western Canada in 1918 than in any previous year.

—At St. Paul's Presbyterian Church a handsome bronze tablet has been erected in memory of the late Capt. George H. Ross. Rev. P. Bruce Thornton, the pastor, said that Capt. Ross was a member of St. Paul's when the membership totalled only eleven.

The town of The Pas is advertising to purchase a suitable corner lot on which to erect a municipal building to house all departments, including the telephone exchange.

—Dr. R. C. Wallace has been elected chairman of the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Mining Institute; vice-chairmen, Mr. W. J. Dick, Winnipeg, and Mr. G. R. Bancroft, of The Pas; secretary, Mr. J. S. De Lury, Winnipeg.

—Mrs. Colin H. Campbell will be the president of the Manitoba I.O.D.E. for the eighth consecutive year. Mrs. Geo. O. Hughes is secretary, and Mrs. J. M. Linwood treasurer.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The total loans granted to returned soldiers through the Regina office of the Soldiers' Settlement Board now exceed \$1,000,000.

—Scotsmen of Weyburn and vicinity have organised a St. Andrew's Society. President, James Graham; vice-presidents, Chief Blaikie and Alex. Findlay; secretary, James Gall.

SASKATOON.—Mr. Thomas Waterworth has finished marking the green trail connecting Saskatoon with the towns of Clavet, Bradwell, Allen, Young and Watrous, and is now engaged in marking the Regina-Saskatoon black trail. On completion the trail will complete the connections between Regina, Watrous, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert.

The curfew by-law is to be enforced here. The curfew will be sounded at 9.30 p.m. during the summer months and at 8 p.m. during the winter months.

—At the annual meeting of the Automobile Club the following officers were elected:—President, Dr. E. C. Campbell; vice-president, W. P. Bate; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Shaver.

MOOSOMIN. The honour roll shows that no fewer than 338 men enlisted here. Of these, 44 were called upon to make the supreme sacrifice, 112 were wounded or gassed, and 25 won decorations for gallantry, including Sergt. G. Harry Mullin, V.C.

SWIFT CURRENT. The John Deere Plow Co. will erect a block here if this year's crop is a good one.

The Board of Trade is entertaining a proposition from Mr. J. A. Caulder, head of the Saskatchewan Creamery Co., of Moose Jaw, for the building of a cold storage plant as an extension of the firm's creamery building in this city.

PRINCE ALBERT. Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, homestead inspector here, reports much interest being shown by intending inspectors in the Ravine Bank country, and many have signified their intention of filing on homesteads as soon as conditions permit.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—A proposal for the creation of a militia unit here was made at a banquet attended by Brig.-Gen. McDonald and other local officers.

—Immigration officials here are of opinion that the Peace River and Spirit River country is going to be thickly populated in the near future.

Already more automobile licences have been issued in the Province than the total during 1918. Over 30,000 licences have been granted, compared with a total of 29,250. Fifteen hundred chauffeurs have been granted driving licences.

—Mr. S. G. Carlyle, superintendent of demonstration farms, has been appointed live-stock commissioner for the Province, succeeding Mr. W. F. Stevens, who will represent the Department of Agriculture in the northern part of the Province, with headquarters at Grande Prairie.

—Jack Warnock, who, in 1917, sold his half-section of land east of Barons, and adjoining the town, for the price of \$87 an acre, considered a record one, has just bought it back at the price of £100 per acre.

CALGARY.—The City Council have approved public expenditure aggregating \$1,000,000, the majority of which will be utilised on public works.

Of 500 cadets from Calgary public and high schools who enlisted for service during the war at least 58 were awarded commissions. The organisation was started in 1902.

—At a tax sale here a lot which was formerly valued at \$25,000 was sold for \$233.

MEDICINE HAT.—Representatives of great industries from many points in the States and Eastern Canada will appear at the International Industrial Congress here on August 11. Mayor Brown says one of the largest manufacturers of ploughs in the United States has promised to be present and look over Medicine Hat as a possible site for a large farm implement factory.

After closing contracts with the Stinson and the Canada Tractor Companies for the manufacture of their products here, the city also arranged for the Saskatoon Bridge and Iron Co. to locate their plant in the city.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—From the date of its organisation to the end of February, \$439,595 was raised for Red Cross purposes by the branch here. It has sent overseas 5,870 cases of supplies. All the former officers were re-elected:—Mr. F. W. Jones, chairman; Mrs. Fitzhert Bullen and Mr. D. James Angus, vice-chairmen.

—The 1,500-ton wooden schooner *Gunn* was launched from the Chalmers Ship Co.'s yard on the Songhees Reserve, being the first vessel ever constructed on the British Columbia coast for Norwegian registry.

Mr. James Dunsmuir has purchased the Reco mine at Sandon from J. M. Harris and Fred Kelly for \$250,000. The deal is considered in Nelson mining circles one of the most important of the last few years.

VANCOUVER.—Some few years ago steps were taken to form a real estate exchange here; it is now incorporated under the Provincial Companies Act. The board consists of the following:—Mr. R. K. Houlgate, president; Mr. A. C. Strirrett, vice-president; Messrs. J. P. Nicolls, J. J. Banfield, J. W. McFarland, S. Burke, H. V. Sharples, H. T. Devino, J. W. Allan; Mr. Geoffrey L. Edwards, secretary.

—Premier Oliver is optimistic regarding the prospects of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and it is hoped that a daily scenic train service will shortly be instituted throughout the entire line, connecting with the Vancouver boat at Squamish.

On May 14 the first flight between Vancouver and Victoria was accomplished by Capt. Alfred Eckley, pilot, and Capt. Carl Aull, of the Aerial League of Canada, in a Canadian J.N.4 Curtiss airplane. Leaving Vancouver at 4.21 p.m., the airmen arrived in Victoria at 5.45. Leaving Vancouver at 7.19 a'clock, they arrived here at 8.6 a'clock in 54 minutes.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Prince of Wales will present the prizes at the "Victory" Bisley meeting next month.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and Prince Arthur of Connaught were to be present last (Friday) night at a dinner given by Sir John Leigh, chairman of the Canadian Officers' Club, Chestersfield gardens, Mayfair, to the members of the Club before their return to Canada.

The Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Dorothy Cavendish arrived in Ottawa on May 16 from England. They were accompanied by Miss Egerton, Miss Saunders and the Earl of Haddington, the new V.D.C. Miss Egerton, who is a cousin of her Excellency, will remain at Rideau Hall for a few months.

Under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, the president, Sir Vincent Meredith, and the committee of the Winter Club, the Aerial League of the British Empire, Montreal Branch, and the Major Bishop, V.C., Chapter, I.O.D.E., held a welcome home reception at Montreal on May 17, when 600 airmen of the 900 arriving on the *Canada* were entertained.

Among those present at the Guildhall when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was admitted a freeman of the City were Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir Charles and Lady Hanson, and Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood.

Lord Shaughnessy denies the report that he is about to enter the Dominion Government.

Lord Beaverbrook was to leave by the *Olympic* yesterday (Friday) on an eight months' visit to Canada for the improvement of his health.

Lady Beaverbrook was present on Monday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at the wedding of Mr. A. Duff Cooper, D.S.O., and Lady Diana Manners.

Among the Birthday Honours, Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, has received the K.B.E.; and Mr. Wm. Chamberlain, the assistant secretary, the O.B.E. The Countess of Harrowby and Lady Frances Ryder, who have done so much for the entertainment of Overseas officers, have received the D.B.E. and C.B.E. respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lefroy have left for Northumberland, with their nephew, Lt. C. B. H. Lefroy, R.A.F., and will be away till the end of June.

Among the departures for Canada on Tuesday by the C.P.O.S. *Melita* were Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, Mrs. C. F. Benjamin, Brig.-Gen. King, Mrs. M. E. Molson, Mr. W. Prentice, and Lady and Miss Steele.

Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., has been ordered a complete rest for several months.

At a meeting of the Council of Liverpool University on Tuesday it was unanimously decided to offer the post of Vice-Chancellor, in succession to Sir Alfred Dale, whose resignation takes effect from September 30 next, to Col. J. G. Adami, C.A.M.C., Professor of Bacteriology and Physiology in McGill University, Montreal, since 1892.

Born in Manchester in 1862, Col. Adami was educated at Owens College, Manchester, Christ's College, Cambridge, and on the Continent. He has contributed important papers on pathological subjects to journals and transactions of medical



COL. J. G. ADAMI.
Photograph: Elbott and Fra.

societies, and is the author of the official war history of the C.A.M.C., being A.D.M.S. in Charge of Records at the Office of the D.G.M.S. Col. Adami has accepted the post.

Sir Clifford Sifton and Mr. Winfield Sifton are at their summer cottage, Assiniboine Lodge, Brockville, Ontario, which the family will occupy during the season.

Col. G. H. and Mrs. Cassels and Major E. and Mrs. Percival Brown, of Toronto, returned to Canada by the C.P.O.S. *Melita* on Tuesday.

At the Memorial Service held over the graves of American dead in Brookwood Cemetery, Sir Campbell Stuart represented the English-Speaking Union.

Major-General Percival Thacker, Adjutant-General, O.M.F.C., is recovering from a bad attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Huntly Drummond is expected to arrive in London from Montreal shortly in connection with the sale of the well-known collection of pictures owned by the late Sir G. E. Drummond, which is to take place at Christie's about the end of June.

Mr. Thomas Wood, a member of the Union Bank of Canada, returned to London from Paris on Monday.

Mr. L. W. Ash, a member of the Council of the Union Bank of Canada, returned to London from Paris on Monday.

Col. H. Blacklock, C.B.E., Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. C. Cambie, representing the London Committee, was in France last week in connection with the sale of surplus Red Cross stores, etc. *En route* from Paris Mr. Cambie visited some of the battle areas.

Miss Muriel Wainwright, of Ottawa, has arrived in England from Italy, where she served for some time as a V.A.D. with the Italian Forces.

Col. (Rev.) Edmund H. Oliver, of the Faculty of the University of Saskatchewan, returned to Canada on Saturday. He came overseas as a Lieut. and later has been Assistant Director of Educational Services in France, an appointment under the Khaki University.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced between Major the Rev. A. Gillies Wilken, Senior Chaplain, Fourth Canadian Division, son of Major J. Wilken, Royal Horse Artillery, of Reading, and Nina, elder daughter of the late Col. A. W. H. Tripp, the King's Liverpool Regiment, and Mrs. Tripp, of Shalden, Bexhill-on-Sea.

The engagement is announced of Norma Powell, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Fitz-William Shaw, to Walter E. Soper, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Y. Soper, of "Lornado," Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Chapleau, Ottawa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Mr. Lewis Burleigh Carling, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Carling. The marriage will take place on June 11.

The engagement is announced of Gibbs, second son of the late Thomas Gibbs Blackstock, K.C., and Mrs. Blackstock, of Toronto, Ont., and Mildred Edith Monlas, only daughter of the late Inspector-General Charles Henry Slaughter, R.N., and Mrs. Slaughter, of Walmer, Kent.

The marriage took place in Braemar Church, on May 21, of Charlotte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Mills, of Ottawa, to Capt. James Still, Canadian Army Pay Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Still, of Hamilton, Ontario.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, Montreal, on May 11, the marriage took place of their daughter, Marjorie Heney, daughter of Mrs. I. N. Heney, to Mr. George Shuter, son of the late Mr. John Shuter, of Lennoxville, Que.

THE
CAPITAL CITIES
OF CANADA'S
PROVINCES.—II.



QUÉBEC, THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE.
Looking from the Terrace. All



TORONTO, THE CAPITAL OF ONTARIO, IS ON LAKE ONTARIO, AND HAS A POPULATION OF 480,000.
Looking eastward in the center of the business district of Toronto, Ont., from the C.P.R. Building, from photograph.



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... du Frontenac, down the St. Lawrence, showing Laval University, the Champlain statue, the mail steamship wharves, and Lévis.



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Jasper Avenue, the main thoroughfare, on a spring day: it was a village street in

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DEVELOPING CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE

CANADA as a large exporter of manufactured goods is not yet taken seriously by the British public. Her industrial growth has been so amazingly rapid that the reality of her position and the earnestness of her intentions will take some time to penetrate beyond the parative few who have a special interest in the Dominion. Education is, however, proceeding, some highly successful work having been carried out during the past few months by the Canadian Mission in London, and the commercial community at any rate are more aware of the possibilities of trade with Canada. While the work of the Mission is primarily to supply Great Britain with information as to Canadian products and to interest the merchant firms in good selling lines, it is also out to supply information as to opportunities in Canada for British goods. In fact, its object is to foster trade relations generally between Canada and the United Kingdom. Under Mr. Lloyd Harris, the Mission has already achieved some remarkable results. All obstructions to trade have been removed, and as soon as more shipping space is available Canadian manufacturers who are ready for export trade will have every opportunity.

Shipping Position Easier.

The Mission has been persistent in its efforts to get more shipping space, and the position will shortly be such that Canada's requirements will be fully met. This month shows a decided improvement. When it is remembered that until the end of May the Ministry of Shipping retained 70 per cent. of the transatlantic ocean tonnage, leaving only 30 per cent. for merchandise, the difficulties in finding sufficient space are apparent. In June, however, 20 per cent. more of this tonnage was released, making 50 per cent. of the total, which eases the present position. Then the vessels under construction by the Canadian Government are nearing completion, so that very shortly shippers will have all the accommodation required.

Solving Credit Difficulties.

The most conspicuous action with which the Mission has been identified, and which aroused considerable interest a short time ago, was the placing of credits with France, Belgium, Roumania, Greece, and Italy, out of which these countries will be able to pay for foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured goods. Some of the shattered countries on the Continent are without the means of payment for the purchases of material required to restore their industries. The credits, therefore, while to the advantage of Canada, are also a beneficent act towards each of these countries. It is a departure from normal trade methods, but to ensure that the business is satisfactory to both buyers and sellers, effective precautions have been taken. Every Canadian manufacturer is given an opportunity of sharing on the same terms; but he must be in a position to produce a satisfactory article. The buyers also are protected, as future trade with these countries will rest on

their confidence in the method of inspection chosen. It beyond question

profit, so that the manufacturers people in I
Exported being increased, and I
tion for fair dealing.

Representation by Trade Groups

This system of credits, however, means creating export trade. It is merely supplying the individual efforts of manufacturers. The Mission strongly advocates the formation of trade groups. This policy of mutual cooperation was largely due to the foresight of Mr. H. B. Thomson, while Lord Curzon was subsequently adopted by the Trade Mission. No time has been lost in acting on this suggestion. Several groups at once formed export associations and sent representatives to Europe who have called home some huge orders. Among the groups which have combined in this way are those engaged in cottons, ready-made clothing (one group for men's and another for women's clothing), boots and shoes, paints, oils and varnishes, roofing material, chocolate and confectionery, and stoves and enamelware. These representatives came over primarily in connection with business arranged through the Government credits; but while on the spot the majority investigated the opportunities for export trade through normal channels, with, in some cases at any rate, satisfactory results. It was an unprecedented experience for two representatives from Canada to walk into the offices of the Canadian Mission one day, and within two hours book an order for woollen goods valued at five million dollars. The group system is helpful in the preliminary stages, as it gives representation to the manufacturer who is not in a position to make a personal visit or to send his own representative. If circumstances justify the step, some of these groups may open their own selling organisation in the United Kingdom.

Individual Effort Necessary.

The Mission firmly believes in direct personal touch between seller and buyer, and by buyer is meant the wholesale merchant firm. It should be realised that there are thousands of these firms who buy on an enormous scale, not only for the markets of the United Kingdom, but for export or re-export to all parts of the world. In this respect London is like the huge assembling shop of a factory to which all the various parts of a machine are brought, where they are put together and sent out as a compact self-contained whole. There are merchants, large and small, well established and wealthy, with world-wide reputations for integrity, who are prepared to buy in quantities to suit the Canadian manufacturer. It is these firms that the Canadian Mission urges manufacturers to visit. To send only salesmen is of little use. Buyers wish to see technical men who can explain the article offered and answer questions as to



MR. H. B. THOMSON.

Acting Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London during Mr. Lloyd Harris's absence in Canada.



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The work of the Corporation of the City of London, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

the process of manufacture, ingredients, etc. Should the article be unsuitable the manufacturer knows the reason and is then in a position to make such alterations at his factory that may be required. It is much easier to sell a man what he wants than what you think he wants, or ought to want. Representatives should also be armed with samples and catalogues and a full knowledge of prices and deliveries.

Agency Appointments.

The Mission does not appoint agents nor even recommend them, preferring that the manufacturer should do this himself. An agency appointment is most satisfactory when made as the result of coming into personal touch. Personal visits on both sides are desirable, if the best results are to be assured, and this is the advice always given by the Mission to enquirers. Many British importers send their expert buyers on periodical visits to different markets. A number have visited Canada recently in view of the present shortage of goods, and no doubt these visits will become more regular when it is seen what Canada can supply. To many Canadian manufacturers export trade is a new experience, and it would be regrettable if initial efforts were disastrous owing to the inefficiency or instability of the agents. In their own interests, British importers realise this and quite agree that the Canadian manufacturer should be careful in his selection. The main point at present is that Canadian exporters should not rely on the efforts of the Mission for orders, as when the credits are exhausted contracts from this source will automatically cease. If in the meantime manufacturers work up their own connections on the lines suggested, they can look forward to maintaining and developing the export sales which the credits system is facilitating.

Officials of the Mission.

The officials at the Mission are competent and expert, hard-working and courteous, and always willing to supply information on any point of commercial interest affecting the United Kingdom and Canada. Mr. Lloyd Harris returned to Canada recently, but is expected back in July, his work meantime being carried on by Mr. H. B. Thomson, until recently chairman of the Canada Food Board and now a member of the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa. The other officials include Mr. W. C. Noxon, a well-known Canadian business man with an expert knowledge of commercial conditions; Mr. R. J. Younge, secretary; Mr. Geo. J. Hearn, transport official; Mr. Sydney Walton, C.B.E., publicity; Mr. J. Henry, Mr. Hugh McColl, Major Blackwell, and Captain Armstrong. The offices are at British Columbia House, Regent Street, S.W.1.

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Senior Officers.—The following cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lieut. 1st Cl. and cease to be seated on awaiting their P.H. apple. Temp. Lt. Col. D. M. Grant, For Corps (Feb. 1918); Temp. Maj. F. J. Delaune, Que. (April 28).

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS. Temp. Capt. T. Newcomen, M.C., to be act. Maj. (April 12, 1918).

Cavalry. Temp. Maj. W. R. Kingsford is seated for duty with the War Office (April 12, 1917, to Jan. 1, 1918); Temp. Maj. M. V. Allen to be temp. Lt. Col. (April 2). Temp. Lt. E. J. Parry retires in the British Isles (May 13).

Artillery. Temp. Maj. J. C. Harris to be act. Lt. Col. while comdg. P. Wing, Can. Corps, Witley Section (April 1). Temp. Capt. J. Grundley to be act. Maj. while 2nd in comd., M.D.C. Wing No. 5 (Nov. 28, 1918). To be temp. Lieut. 3379th Inf. J. S. Hay, 5837th Sgt. A. Fairbrother (Oct. 19, 1918). Temp. Capt. L. N. Sessman is seated for duty with the War Office (April 2, 1917, to Jan. 1, 1918). Temp. Lt. C. W. Dawson ceases to be seated for duty with the War Office (May 11). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. V. Denby ceases to be seated for duty with the War Office (Jan. 20).

Engineers. Temp. Capt. W. H. Steers to be act. vice temp. Capt. J. W. Price (Feb. 10). Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) O. C. MacPherson ceases to be seated for duty with R.A.F. (April 23); temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) O. C. MacPherson retires in British Isles (May 12). Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. A. Morphy, D.S.O., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to comd. a Bn. (March 4); temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) C. C. Jeffery relinquishes act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to comd. a Co. (March 6); temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. S.

C. E. Falkenberg, D.F.C., ceases to be seated for duty (May 3). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. J. Falkenberg, D.F.C., is seated for duty with the War Office (May 10). Temp. Lt. J. Cutting retires in British Isles (May 13). Temp. Lt. M. McMorris, M.C., to be act. Lt. (Jan. 13). Temp. Lt. S. H. Smith to be act. Lt. (March 9). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. W. Walker, and to be seated, March 9 (Jan. 2). Temp. Capt. Macfarlane, M.C. (Jan. 15). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. H. Lovett to be act. Lt. Col. while comdg. a Regt. Bn. (Dec. 20, 1918).

Eastern Ontario Regiment. Temp. Capt. W. O. White, M.C., is seated for duty with the War Office (March 7). The following temp. Capt. ceases to be seated for duty with the War Office (March 7). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) L. Scott, D.C.M. (May 7). The following cease to be seated for duty with the R.A.F.: Temp. Capt. P. B. Tabernack (May 7); temp. Lt. G. D. Gillie, M.C. (May 16). Temp. Lt. G. D. Gillie, M.C., is seated for duty with the C.A.F. as Lt. (Technical) (May 16). Temp. Maj. H. W. Cooper to be act. Lt. Col. while 1918 (Temp. No. 10 M.D.C. Wing 2nd comd., Feb. 1). Temp. Capt. R. J. Davidson, M.C., to be act. Maj. while 2nd comd., No. 2 M.D.C. Wing, Kinnel Park (Jan. 8). Temp. Lt. J. P. Ciesar is seated for duty with War Office (March 23, 1917, to May 25, 1918). Temp. Capt. G. G. Bell, D.F.C., ceases to be seated for duty with R.A.F. (May 6). Temp. Maj. A. S. Enfield to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. H. Wing as "Corps, Witley Section (Feb. 16). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. G. Henshaw ceases to be seated for duty with the R.A.F. (Feb. 14). Temp. Capt. C. B. Cowley ceases to be seated for duty with the Air Ministry (May 12). Temp. Capt. S. B. Pepler, M.C., is seated for duty with War Office (April 1).

1st CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Capt. A. A. Gray, M.C., to be act. vice temp. Capt. F. K. Prouse, M.C. (Feb. 1). The following notification (Jan. 11) concerning temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. K. Goughard, M.C., is cancelled. Temp. Lt. A. G. Lough ceases to be seated for duty with R.A.F. (May 16). Temp. Lt. G. H. Jeeves retires in British Isles (May 15). Temp. Maj. (A. Lt.-Col.) J. D. Girvan, D.S.O., M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. (Feb. 1918). Temp. Lt. J. D. Girvan, M.C., retires in British Isles (May 9). Temp. Maj. L. H. Heron, D.S.O., M.C., is seated for duty with War Office (Dec. 21, 1918); Temp. Maj. J. A. Cooper to be temp. Lt.-Col. (May 13); temp. Capt. B. R. Gale to be act. Maj. while 2nd in comd., C. Wing, Corps Camp (Bramshott Sec.) (Jan. 7); temp. Lt. H. T. Crumplin to be act. Capt. while comdg. as Asst. Area Qmra. in Concentration Camp, Kinnel Park (Jan. 6). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) following temp. Lt. ceases to be seated for duty with the R.A.F.:—W. G. Bell (May 1); (act. Capt.) R. Dods, M.C. (May 4).

2nd CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. (A. Capt.) G. W. Hall ceases to be seated for duty with War Office (May 15). Temp. Lt. E. E. Burnett ceases to be seated for duty with R.A.F. (Feb. 24).

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Capt. C. W. Neal retires in British Isles (April 30). Temp. Maj. C. W. Hodgson to be act. Lt.-Col. while O.C., M.D.C. Wing No. 7, Kinnel Park (Dec. 14, 1918). Temp. Lt.-Col. F. C. McDougall is seated for duty with War Office (March 13, 1918 to July 13, 1918).

MANITOBA REGIMENT. Temp. Lt.-Col. W. G. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., is seated for duty with the C.A.F. (May 16); temp. Maj. J. A. Dennison ceases to be seated for duty with the R.A.F. (Nov. 25, 1918). The following temp. Lt. is seated for duty with the War Office:—R. H. Joyce (June 22, 1918, to March 11, 1919); R. J. McKerrill (June 20, 1918, to Aug. 11, 1918). Temp. Lt.-Col. A. Heyman, D.S.O., ceases to be seated for duty with the War Office (May 15). 22929th A/S. Sgt. C. M. Farquhar to be temp. Lt. (May 13). Temp. Lt. W. H. Stark retires in British Isles (May 13). Temp. Capt. W. H. McManus is seated for duty with War Office (June 11, 1918, to Feb. 23). The following cease to be seated for duty with R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. G. R. Long (May 1); temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. N. Nichol (May 4). Temp. Capt. S. P. Lough, M.C., to be act. Maj. while 2nd in comd., M.D.C. Wing No. 4, Kinnel Park (Dec. 14, 1918).

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT. Temp. Lt.-Col. A. Dulmage, O.B.E., ceases to be seated for duty with War Office (May 11); temp. Maj. M. A. Germain to be act. Lt.-Col. while O.C. B. Wing, Can. Corps Camp (Bramshott Sec.) (Jan. 8). Temp. Capt. (act. Capt.) A. C. Coopey to be temp. Capt. (April 30). Temp. Lt. C. R. Gilpin, M.C., to be act. Capt. while O/C. Area Record Clearing House, Kinnel Park (Jan. 21); temp. Lt. P. C. J. Whigham ceases to be seated for duty with the R.A.F. (April 27); temp. Lt. B. C. Foot is cashiered by decision of a General Court-Martial (April 14). Temp. Lt.-Col. (A. Lt.-Col.) E. B. O'Brien ceases to be seated for duty with War Office (May 13). Temp. Lt. G. D. Gandolfo retires in British Isles (May 22). Temp. Lt. W. J. Dalziel ceases to be seated for duty with R.A.F. (May 9).

ALBERTA REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. (A. Capt.) D. J. McNicoll relinquishes act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to comd. a Reg. Depôt Group (April 16). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. Stevenson, C.M.G., ceases to be seated for duty with O.C., M.D.C. Wing No. 4, Kinnel Park (Dec. 1, 1918); temp. Capt. C. H. Hart to be act. Maj. while 2nd in comd., M.D.C. Wing No. 11, Kinnel Park (Dec. 5, 1918). Temp. Capt. O. P. Arkless, M.C., retires in British Isles (May 13). Temp. Capt. J. H. L'Amey, M.C., retires in British Isles (May 20).

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. R. L. Wheeler relinquishes his comm. in the O.M.F.C. on appt. to comm. in the (R.E.) Imperial Forces (April 11); temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. G. Ward retires in British Isles (May 3); temp. Lt. B. Cockcroft ceases to be seated for duty with R.A.F. (May 16). Temp. Lt. J. F. Verner ceases to be seated for duty with R.A.F. (Nov. 19, 1918); temp. Lt. J. F. Verner is seated for duty with C.A.F. (Nov. 20, 1918); temp. Capt. H. G. Napper, M.C., to be act. Maj. while empd. as O.C., Regt. Depôt Group, Seaford (April 3); temp. Lt. H. D'A. McGrath ceases to be seated for duty with R.A.F. (April 10). Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) O. E. Brothers, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (Jan. 15); D. R. MacLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., to be temp. Capt. and to be seated to C.A.F. as Capt. (Flight Commander) (May 15). Temp. Capt. G. Gordon, M.C., retires in British Isles (May 16); temp. Lt. R. L. Wheeler ceases to be seated for duty with War Office (April 11). Temp. Lt.-Col. J. Selater, D.S.O., is seated for duty with War Office (April 19, 1917, to Nov. 5, 1918). Temp. Capt. D. J. Cameron to be act. Maj. while 2nd in comd., M.D.C. 7 Camp 1, Kinnel Park (March 10).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Lt.-Col. T. J. F. Murphy, D.S.O., to be act. Col. while empd. as A.D.M.S., Can. Corps Camp (Bramshott and Witley Secs.) (April 4); temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) G. H. R. Gibson, D.S.O., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to comd. Can. Corps Camp, Convalescent Hosp., Matlock, Bath (April 12); temp. Maj. G. H. R. Gibson, D.S.O., retires in British Isles (April 13); Capt. to be act. Maj. J. H. Slatyer, while empd. as Chief of Medical Dir., No. 10 Can. Gen. Hosp. (Nov. 4, 1918); R. A. Thomas, while empd. as Surgeon, No. 16 Can. Gen. Hosp. (April 1). Temp. Capt. D. J. McCleod to be act. Maj. while empd. with No. 7 Can. Sta. Hosp. (Nov. 8, 1918). Temp. Maj. A. H. Taylor, M.C., to be act. Lt.-Col. while O.C. Troops, H.M.A.T., Besequibo (Feb. 18). Temp. Capt. G. H. Jardine to be temp. Maj. (Feb. 18). Temp. Capt. H. D. L. Spence retires in the British Isles (May 3). Temp. Capt. W. J. Grant retires in the British Isles (May 20). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) W. H. Tyler is seated for duty with the War Office (Nov. 27, 1914, to March 25, 1915, June 22, 1915, to March 30, 1916, July 21, 1916, to April 11, 1918). Temp. Capt. P. J. S. Bird to be act. Maj. while empd. at C.C.H., Epsom (Jan. 30). Temp. Lt. to be act. Capt. J. R. L. Ede, M.C. (March 20); D. W. McKay (April 12); R. McKinnon (April 12); McKenzie, G. J. McNulty, V. Carlisle, G. A. Cheeseman, A. H. Greenwood, C. E. M. Tuohy, J. P. Fawcett, J. M. Donnelly, H. J. Robillard, T. D. McGregor, I. G. Patrick (April 16); R. B. Kennedy (April 21); E. W. Hartington, J. G. Strachan (April 16); R. G. Stetson, J. C. Batten, C. C. Brown, J. G. Cohen, J. C. Copp, E. C. Coulson, C. A. Findlay, V. Harris, J. W. Leach, D. M. Low, J. D. MacDonald, E. C. Rieborough, J. M. Robertson, L. W. Wagner, W. S. Quint, J. W. Sinclair (April 25).



LT.-COL. SPURGEON CAMPBELL,

C.M.G.

LT.-COL. H. S. TOBIN,

D.S.O.

RECENTLY DECORATED BY THE KING.

Lt.-Col. Spurgeon Campbell, C.A.M.C., left Winnipeg in 1915 with No. 4 Canadian Field Ambulance (Second Division), and was in France with it for a year, taking command of No. 4 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station in December, 1917.

Lt.-Col. H. S. Tobin, commanding the 29th Bn. (Tobin's Tigers), was recommended for the D.S.O. for "great gallantry and devotion to duty in operations near Cambrai on October 9, 10, and 11. In these operations of a particularly trying character, this officer displayed great courage and fine qualities of leadership. In an advance hurriedly organised on October 9 he went forward with the advancing troops, directed their movements under heavy fire, and greatly contributed to the success of the operation. On October 10, when his troops were held up by heavy fire in a swamp, he went forward to reorganise them, cheered and encouraged them, and secured valuable information, which materially assisted in the final success of the operation. For three days he carried on without sleep, and directed the operations with skill, courage, and success." Lt.-Col. Tobin was for some time in command of the 2nd C.C.D. at Bramshott, and returned to France early in 1918 to again command his battalion.

Photographs: F. A. Suecine.

McPherson, M.C., M.M., to be temp. Capt. (March 3); temp. Lt. G. H. Wilkes to be temp. Capt. (July 28, 1918, seny. May 24, 1918). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. E. Webster ceases to be seated for duty with the War Office (Jan. 14). The following temp. Lt. retire in the British Isles:—G. H. Blom (May 16); L. H. Scott, A. Urie (May 19). Temp. Lt. F. L. Clayton is seated for duty with the War Office (Dec. 15, 1917, to Feb. 23); temp. Lt. B. A. C. Craig is seated for duty with the Ministry of Food (Aug. 11, 1918). Temp. Lieut. to be act. Capt. 4. E. J. Ross (Jan. 4); A. S. Bedford (Jan. 17). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. W. Taylor-Bailey relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (Feb. 1). Temp. Capt. A. C. Matthews ceases to be seated for duty with the War Office (May 4). The following retire in the British Isles:—Hon. Capt. and temp. Qmra. J. T. Lindsey, temp. Lt. J. D. Beaton (May 9). Temp. Wing No. 6, Kinnel Park Camp (Jan. 6); B. S. Worsley, M.C., M.D.C. while comdg. M.D.C. Wing No. 5, Kinnel Park Camp (Feb. 28). Temp. Maj. J. A. Morphy, D.S.O., to comd. a Bn. (Feb. 8).

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. G. J. Hearn retires in the British Isles (March 22). Temp. Lt. C. Batho is seated for duty with Min. of Mun. (Nov. 13, 1918, to Jan. 16, 1919). The following temp. Lieut. to be act. Capt. while empd. as Lt. (act. Capt.) H. M. Sibbald to be act. vice temp. Lt. St. G. Fildes (Feb. 27). Temp. Lt. C. M. Macreath ceases to be seated for duty with the War Office (March 15). Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) G. C. O. Ushorne, A.F.C., ceases to be seated for duty with the R.A.F. (May 7). Temp. Lt. A. McKenzie retires in the British Isles (May 22).

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT. Temp. Brig.-Gen. E. Hilliam, C.M.G., D.S.O., ceases to be seated for duty with War Office (May 17). Temp. Lt.-Col. C. H. Hill, D.S.O., is seated for duty with the War Office (Oct. 12, 1917, to April 7, 1918). Temp. Lt. C. T. R. Ward ceases to be seated for duty with R.A.F. (Jan. 16, 1919). The following temp. Lieut. to be act. Capt. while empd. as O.C. Comdres:—W. Atkins, A. A. Allenback, M.C. (March 3). Temp. Maj. R. J. S. Langford to be act. Lt.-Col. while O.C., M.D.C. Wing No. 11, Kinnel Park Camp (Dec. 17, 1918).

QUEBEC REGIMENT. Temp. Capt. R. H. Lamb, M.C., retires in British Isles (May 13). Temp. Maj. H. W. Harrison, D.S.O., to be act. Lt.-Col. while O.C., M.D.C. Wing No. 13, Kinnel Park Camp (Nov. 29, 1918). Temp. Maj. R. Bickerdike, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (March 8). Temp. Capt. G. S. Stairs, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (March 9). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.)

290

June 7, 1910

BASEBALL LEAGUE'S PROGRESS.

Sunningdale Foresters Still Undelected—O.M.F.C. Championships Next Week-End.

THE 1910 ball season in England is to be short and, let us hope, exciting. Games are to be crowded into each weekend, so that the schedule may be completed ere the troops board the last transports for home. The ball being used in the League are far from satisfactory. They are supplied by the Y.M.C.A., and unfortunately are the only one procurable in this country, so the handicap must be put up with. An inferior quality ball is better than no "pill" at all.

Navy's Unhappy Experiences. The U.S. Navy team spent an unhappy week-end. On Friday they met the U.S. Army, and Capt. Martin's students indulged in some excellent batting practice at the expense of McNulty's seamen. When the game was called at the end of the seventh the Army had knocked up 15 runs.

The game was prolific in errors, and three home runs were hoisted. The first hit of the game was a homer by "Chief" Ferris, and it drove two men home in front of him. Donovan's homer in the Army's first venture also produced three tallies, and Griffin, after a walk and a double steal, added another. The soldiers got five in their next session, Donovan again being one of the chief agencies, and, despite a change in pitchers, they chalked up four more in the next. In the sixth, Dring (Navy) hoisted one clean over the fence in centre field for a homer. In the seventh, the Navy added another run, the fourth and last.

Headquarters Decisively Beaten. Following their excellent showing against Sunningdale the previous week, Canadian Headquarters were confident of giving Epsom a run for their money last Saturday. The "dope" did not work out accurately, however, for Lt. Farmer's men proved good only in spots, and were decisively beaten 9-2. "Bones" Johnson, a coloured man, was the best individual player on the H.Q. team, and will probably get a place on the Canada line-up when selection of a representative nine is made.

Dave Croft, Epsom's burly catcher, was the hero of his side. His injury in the fifth innings, when he sustained a badly split finger in taking one of Rafferty's curves, will be regretted by everyone who has seen this genuine ball player at work behind the plate. His 3-base hit in the fifth brought two men home and put the game on ice. Curiously enough, the only other player to get a 3-bagger was Robbie Robinson, who took Croft's place when the latter had to report to the M.O. Rafferty had a successful day, fanning ten of the Headquarters' contingent.

Sunningdale Batters in Their Element.—On Sunday the bill was U.S. Navy v. Sunningdale, and, as indicated by the score of 15-3, the game proved a "merry-go-round" for the Foresters. The Navy, it will be noted, had had 15 runs scored against them in their game with the U.S. Army two days previously. "Moose" Hurd held his opponents to three safeties, and struck out six men. The weakness of the Navy twirlers, of whom three were tried without success, is shown by the fact that only three Sunningdale men fanned in eight innings. The Foresters went in extensively for hitting (11 safeties were recorded) and base-stealing. Their nippiness between the bags helped them not a little, and the Epsom Convalescents will have to look to their laurels in this particular.

Sunningdale "started things" in their third time up. It began, as it often does, by a free trip to first. Hurd expedited matters with a liner to right field, and on "Rip" Hainer's bunt Peckham, the first man up, went to third, and home on a passed ball. Edis and Gilpatrick made first, but Hurd died at the home plate. Abe Schregel's safety to right field brought two runs, and "Stubby" Merickel obliged in the same manner and with similar result, a fielding error being a contributory cause. Another run came ere the side was dismissed.

A combination of errors by the Foresters in the Navy's fifth venture led to a run, but Merickel's men redeemed themselves in the next session by adding another half-dozen to the score, Gilpatrick's 2-bagger coming at an opportune moment. "Chief" Ferris, always to be depended on in a pinch, handed out a 2-base hit in the sixth, enabling the sailors to add a brace of tallies. More they could not get, but in the eighth Sunningdale gathered in a trio, Edis, Gilpatrick and Abe Schregel helping in this result.

The O.M.F.C. Championships.—These will be held on June 13, 14 and 15, at the Stamford Bridge Grounds, and the winning teams from the following Areas will participate:—Seaford, Buxton, Ripon, London, Witley, Rhyl and Ashford. There will be three games on Friday, June 13. At 10.30 a.m. on that day Seaford and London will clash, and there will be a double-header in the afternoon, Rhyl v. Buxton at 2 p.m., and Witley v. Ripon at 4 p.m. The following afternoon (Saturday, June 14) there will be another double-header. At 2 o'clock, Ashford, who have drawn a bye, will play the winners of the Seaford-London game; and at 4 p.m. the winners of the Rhyl-Buxton and Witley-Ripon games will meet. On Sunday, June 15, the finalists will decide the concluding game of the series. The final will take place at 3.30. R. W. T.

Canadian Tennis Team's Defeat.

Only the excellent work of Lt.-Col. H. G. Mayes and Capt. F. D. Black saved Canada from ignominious defeat at the hands of Cambridge University last Saturday. The University won seven out of the nine matches (doubles) played, Col. Mayes and Capt. Black taking the remaining two. Other members of the Canadian team were Major J. F. Foulkes and Col. McAvity, and Mr. A. C. Wiswell and Capt. Sutcliffe.

Corps Cricketers Still Unbeaten.

The Canadian Corps C.C. has recorded its sixth successive win six games played, their latest victims being Liphook and District, last Saturday. The Canadians had first knock, and after

two batsmen had been dismissed for 20, a collapse occurred, the next four batsmen adding but four runs. Thorne and Humberstone topped the list, the latter making 20. Lt. Cochrane contributed 15, and the innings closed for 42. Liphook were dismissed for 39 runs in ten overs. Cochrane had the fine analysis of five for 11, but this feat was eclipsed by that of Pte. Coppinger, who took two wickets for six runs, included in the total being a hit for 4. His last over was a maiden, a wicket falling to his first ball. The third and fourth overs were maidens, he allowed two single hits and took one wicket in the second, and the fifth he allowed a hit for 4, and captured three wickets.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BASEBALL LEAGUE STAMFORD BRIDGE, CHELSEA.

Thursday, June 5th,
C.A.P.C. v EPSOM,
At 3.30 p.m.

Saturday, June 7th, DOUBLE HEADER.
UNIVERSITY of MANCHESTER v.
LONDON SCHOOL of ECONOMICS

At 2.0 p.m.

C.A.P.C. v.
U.S. UNIVERSITY STUDENTS,
At 4.0 p.m.

Sunday, June 8th,
U.S. ARMY v.
CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS,
At 3.30 p.m.

Admission 8d., 1/3, 1/10, 2/4 and 3/-, Including Tax.

Canadian Baseball Championship.

Stamford Bridge Grounds.

JUNE 13th, 14th, and 15th.

Canadian Championship series to be played between the Championship teams from the following Canadian Areas: SEAFORD, BUXTON, RIPON, WITLEY, ASHFORD, RHYL, and LONDON.

Opening Games on Friday, June 13th

At 10.30 a.m.—SEAFORD v. LONDON.

At 2.30 p.m.—(Double Header),
RHYL v. BUXTON.

At 4.0 p.m.—WITLEY v. RIPON.

Saturday, June 14th (Double Header)

Winners of previous days at 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Sunday, June 15th.

Final Championship game between winners of the previous day called at 3.30 p.m.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - \$3,800,000.

Total Assets Exceed - \$153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS in THE PRINCIPAL CITIES in AMERICA.

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to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED

at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to—

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—52 p.c., 1914-19, 95; 34 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 81½; 34 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-50, 75½; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1900-50, 86; 3 p.c., 1938, 74½; 4½ p.c., 1920, 74½.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 96½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84½.
British Columbia.—4 p.c. Reg., 1941, 90½; 3 p.c., 1920, 84½.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1947, 90½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 79½; 6 p.c., 1888, 100.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c., 78.

Newfoundland.—34 p.c., 1941-51, 74; 4 p.c., 1896, 83½; 34 p.c., 1906, 74; 34 p.c., 1910, 73; 34 p.c., 1912, 73.

Nova Scotia.—4 p.c., 81.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 78; 4½ p.c., 84½; 34 p.c., 73.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1934, 83; 4½ p.c. Reg., 86; 3 p.c. Reg., 72½.

Saskatchewan.—52 p.c., 1924-34, 103.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 82½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 84.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 89½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 87; 6 p.c., 1963, 86.

Hamilton.—4 p.c., 1930-40, 83.

Leithbridge.—4½ p.c., 76.

Maisonville.—5 p.c., 85½.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 83½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 77; 3 p.c., 56½; 4 p.c., 1951-53, 86; 5 p.c., 1950-61, 86½.

Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 78.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 73.

North Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 72.

Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 87½; 4 p.c., 86½.

Point Grey.—5 p.c., 84.

Port Arthur.—4½ p.c., 88.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1968, 71½.

Regina.—4½ p.c., 80.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 81½.

South Vancouver.—5 p.c., 77½; 4 p.c., 59.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-46, 78; 4½ p.c., 85½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-51-52, 72½; 4 p.c., 1931, 78; 4 p.c., 1947, 71.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 77.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 85.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c., 87½.

Algoma Central & Hudson's Bay.—Stamped, 47; Algoma Cent. Term.—Stamped, 58.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—38; 54 p.c., 1st Mort.

Perp. Bds., 96½; 54 p.c. 2nd ditto, 95½.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 67½.

Can. Northern.—Alberta 34 p.c., 70½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 67; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 72; Que. 4 p.c. 4½; C.N.R. 4 p.c. 1930, 86; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 4 p.c. Land Grant, 69; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1920, 76½; 4 p.c. Sask. 76½; 2 p.c., 1906, 71½; 4 p.c., 1934, 85; 5 p.c. Int. Charge, 1920, 44½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 94½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 100½; ditto B. 100 7/16; West 44½ p.c. 1902, 82; 44½ p.c., 1943, 82.

C.P.R.—174½; London Register, 171½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Perp. Deb., 74½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 77½; Algoma 5 p.c., 96; 6 p.c. 100 7/16 Notes, 107½.

Cent. Ont. Rly.—5 p.c., 1934, 91½; Vermont 4 p.c., 1920, 69.

Duluth Winnipeg—4 p.c., 1939, 71½.

G.T.P.—Branch 4 p.c., 1939, 71½.

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Bank of Montreal.—46½.

B.C. Fruit Lands.—Debs., 25½.

Calgary & Edmonton.—8½.

Can. N.W. Lands.—41.

Can. Land & Irrigation Co.—7/16; 19½ pd., 6/8½;

6 p.c. Debs., 56.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—43½.

Hudson's Bay.—8½; Pref., 90/7½.

Invest. Corp.—4½ p.c. Cum. Perf., 64.

Royal Bank of Can.—(Letters), 114.

San Antonio.—Bds., 26½.

Trust & Loan of Can.—(E.S.), 8 21/32.

West. Can. Land.—Cum., 3/4; Mort. Debs., 68.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction.—Cum., 60½; Pref., 92½.

B.C. Electric.—Prefrd., 47½; 1st Deb., 83½; Perp.

Debs., 61½; Vancouver Debs., 86; Perp. Pref., 63½.

Calgary Power.—Bonds, 79½.

Can. Gen. Electric.—Cum., 122½; Pref., 112½.

Electric Div. of Ont.—Bonds, 98.

Montreal Light & Power.—Cap. Stk., 93;

Water & Power Bds., 76½.

Shawinigan.—Cap. Stock, 130½; Mort. Debs., 83½.

Toronto.—Cons. Debs., 84½; Suburban Rly. 4½ p.c.

Debs., 68½.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 61.

West. Kootenay Power.—Bds., 93½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—Pref., 81½.

B.C. Telephone.—Debs., 79.

Belle United Asbestos.—Ord., 48/9.

Can. Explosives.—7 p.c. Cum. Perf., 102.

Can. Cement.—Bds., 101½; Cum., 73½.

Can. Steamship.—Cum., 69½; Vining, 59½.

Can. Car.—Bds., 104; Pref., 103½.

Can. Pac. Lumber.—27½; Cum., 144½; Def.

Interest Warrants, 26; 5 p.c. 1st Deb., 44½; 6 p.c.

Inc. Debs., 124.

Cockshutt Flow.—Pref., 93.

Col. West. Lumber Yards.—64 p.c. Pref., 12/6.

Forest Wills of B.C.—Ord., 1/10½; Deb., 33.

Furness-Withy.—81/10½; Pref., 85.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—Pref., 19/10½; Ord., 26/3.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 92.

Marcon of Canada.—27.

Spanish River Pulp.—Pref., 106½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—Bonds, 65.

Can. Iron Foundries.—Bds., 61.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—Bds., 81½; Steel 6 p.c. Cum.

Perp., 90.

Lake Superior.—21½.

West. Can.—Deb., 87.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—37½.

Kirkland Lake Props.—46½.

Le Roi No. 2.—9/9.

Mond Nickel.—80½; Cum. Perf., 22½; Non-Cum.

Pref., 20/9½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 21/3½; 1st Debs.,

90½.

Tough Oakes.—13/4.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION FOR 1921.

A resolution expressing the desirability of holding a British Empire Exhibition in London in 1921 was adopted at a gathering in London last week of business men and representatives of the Dominions, and Lord Sydenham, who presided, intimated that the Government would be approached on the matter, and, with their concurrence, a Committee would be formed to undertake the organization.

The Canadian claim of \$34,000,000 for losses due to the illegal methods of warfare employed by the Germans and their allies is mostly in name of shipping. There are 36 ships in the list.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Opportunities for British Importers and Canadian Shippers.

Many opportunities now exist for Canadian manufacturers to secure representation in the United Kingdom, and for British firms to form connections with Canadian shippers anxious to create and develop export trade to Europe. We shall be pleased to insert in this column enquiries from British importers and Canadian shippers with the object of bringing them into direct touch with one another.

Replies should bear the number of the enquiry, and be addressed to the Manager, *Canada Trade Department*, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.

Canned Goods.—British agents, North of England, wish to negotiate with Canadian produce firms desirous of exporting canned goods.—No. 108.

Enamelled Ware.—A London merchant firm desires to import enamelled wrought iron hollow ware, and would be glad to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers.—No. 109.

Foodstuffs.—Firm of importers in London desirous of extending their buying from Canada wish to hear from Canadian producers of canned and dried fruits, fish, frozen and canned meats, hams, and bacon, and foodstuffs generally.—No. 110.

Soft Goods.—General merchant, London, desires to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of clothing, underwear, socks, etc.—No. 111.

Boots and Shoes.—London firm would like to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers of boots and shoes.—No. 112.

OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT.

At Whitecliffe the major portion of the Department of Overseas Trade, the head of which is Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, will be moved into new and more commodious quarters at No. 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. A well-equipped enquiry office with a staff of competent officials will be left at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.2, the present offices.

An offer of \$190 per ton for all the Government-owned vessels has been refused by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.

Mr. A. M. Mitchell, assistant superintendent of the Canada Life Assurance Co., stated at a convention in Calgary that the company has nearly \$25,000,000 invested in Western Canada.

Sir Robert Borden has confirmed the report of the sale by Canada to Greece of 12,000,000 bushels of the exportable wheat crop at the current price in Canada, to be carried by Greek steamships from Montreal.

A tribute to the value of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, was paid at a council meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, by Mr. Walter B. Ramsay, representing the paint, varnish, oil, and lead industry, who pointed out that large markets are available for Canadian goods in Belgium, Italy, and the Balkans.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Ticket Day. *Pay Day.*
 Thurs., June 12. Fri., June 13.
 LONDON, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been of moderate proportions, though preparations for the new funding loan have been a restrictive influence. The general tone has been good, but not exuberant. There has been less pronounced activity in the speculative groups, though industrials have presented many good features.

Canadian securities have been stable, notwithstanding the continued labour upheaval in some parts of the Dominion. The gilt edged issues of the Dominion show little variation. The 4½ per cents. are steady at 94, while the Fours hold at 86, and the 3½ per cents. at 75. In the Municipal group, Toronto 4½ per cents. are up a point at 86, and Edmonton Fives at 82½ are rather better than allowing for the interest deduction. Winnipeg Fives remain at 85.

Canadian Pacifics, after being unsettled by the labour situation, have recovered to 176. The company published a net decrease of \$1,367,000 in April earnings. Grand Trunk net revenue for the same month was £19,100 heavier. Junior stocks are ½ to ½ down, however, and the Guaranteed Fours are about a point weaker, though the market is now inclined to go better. Canadian Northern Income bonds have fallen 1 to 4½.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, are down to 8 11/16.

The industrial group has been overshadowed by the labour position, but Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 106½ is another 10 up. Canadian Cars have fallen a point to 57, but Dominion Steels are unchanged, and Lake Superiors at 23 are 1 up. Canada Cement issues are steady.

Brazilian Tractions are back to 61, and Mexican Tractions issues after a 2 to 3 point advance are reactionary on reports of renewed revolutionary activity in Mexico.

Canadian silver mining shares record very little change. Mining Corp. of Canada hold at 12½, but Casey Cobalts at 3/3 have lost the turn.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, May 18.

Last week was a busy one in the Canadian security markets, being both in point of volume of business and in strength of tone quite the best week of the year so far. Price movements were in general strongly upward, and there was hardly a day on which some stocks did not register new high prices for the year.

One of the features of trading in Montreal was the surprising demand for National Breweries' shares, which seems to have culminated on Friday in almost a scramble during which the price at one time reached 128, or more than 30 points above its price at the middle of the week. Later, they receded to 121, being thus 34 points higher on the week. Just what is behind this violent interest is hard to say. Gossip suggests variously an amalgamation of National Breweries and Frontenac Breweries, or that National Breweries' profits are running at so high a level that the shareholders may expect big dividends and perhaps other benefits. There seems to be no substantiation, however, for either of these rumours. As a group the flour milling stocks

were tight in the forefront with net gains on the week of 15 by Ogilvie, 11 by Baker of the Woods, 4½ by Maple Leaf, and 2½ by St. Lawrence Flour.

Among the paper stocks, Brompton, Laurentide, and Spanish River were outstandingly active. Anticipation of the consolidation of Laurentide and its power subsidiary continues to advance the price of the shares, while the interest shown in Spanish River issues is thought to indicate early action towards liquidation of the Preferred dividends. A report is current that this may be done by means of a distribution of additional Preferred shares to holders of the present Preferred shares, and that the whole issue may then be placed upon a regular dividend basis.

Canada Steamships issues have been active and strong, with some talk of the possible inclusion of the company in a big combine of British Steamship companies. This rumour is at present but vague; the *Montreal Gazette* quotes Col. Grant Morden as stating that no offer has yet been made to the company, though approaches in the nature of sounding him out as to the attitude of his company in regard to the talked-of combination had been made to him. The steel issues have been strong, both Dominion Steel and Steel of Canada being up on the week's trading. Among other stocks prominent in the trading either in Montreal or Toronto were Bell Telephone, Brazil Traction, Canadian Car, Cement, Smelters, Detroit Railway, Dominion Glass, Textile, Montreal Power and Riordon.

A comparison of the following list of prices current at the close of business on Saturday with those given in my last letter shows marked appreciation in numerous cases:—Dominion Steel, 62½; Steel of Canada, 65; N.S. Steel, 69; Canadian Car, 33½. Pref. 92; Cement, 69, Pref. 101½; Canadian Gen. Electric, 115½; Canadian Loco., 69; Steamships, 49½, Pref., 96½; Brompton, 59; Laurentide, 223½; Laurentide Power, 76; Riordon, 127, Pref. 97; Spanish River 22½, Pref. 94; Baker of the Woods, 180; Maple Leaf, 164½; Ogilvie, 243; St. Lawrence Flour, 99½; Ames Holden, 36, Pref., 81½; Asbestos, 64½; Atlantic Sugar, 31½, Pref., 87; Bell Telephone, 132; Brazilian, 57½; Canadian Cottons, 84½, Pref., 85½; Cons. Smelting, 29; Detroit Railway, 105½; Dominion Glass, 51½; Dominion Textile, 116, Pref., 104½; Hillcrest, 46; MacDonald, 26½; Montreal Cottons, 69; Mont. Power, 91; National Breweries, 121; Pennmans, 94; Quebec

(Continued on page 299.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly DIVIDEND of 1½ per cent. has been DECLARED on the Fully Paid Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company, PAYABLE on the 1st July, 1919, to Shareholders of record on the Registers at the close of business on 14th June, 1919.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

Toronto, Canada.
 31st May, 1919.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7

Reserve Fund - £328,767 2 7

Assets under Administration £16,487,192.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations. Has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City properties in Canada.

Guaranteed Trust Investments.

Correspondence invited.

26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.
 Bank of Scotland. Bankers. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Canadian General Electric Company give notice that the Directors have DECLARED a Quarterly DIVIDEND of 2 per cent. for the three months ending 30th June, 1919, on the Common Stock of the Company, and that the said dividend is PAYABLE on the 1st day of July, 1919, to Shareholders of record on 14th June, 1919.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

For the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited.

CHARLES CAMERON, Manager.

2, Lombard Street, E.C.4.

2nd June, 1919.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)
 FIVE AND A-HALF PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the reorganisation scheme approved at the meeting of the holders of the above Bonds held on the 19th December, 1918, One per cent. will be PAID at any of the undermentioned Banks on and after the 2nd June, 1919, in full discharge of the half-year's interest on the above Bonds due on the 1st June, 1919, against surrender of Coupon No. 15:—

LONDON Bank of Scotland.
 BRUSSELS Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
 Banque de Bruxelles.
 Banque d'Outremer.
 Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts.
 Nagelmackers Fils et Cie.
 Caisse Générale de Reports et de Dépôts.

PARIS ... Société Générale.

TORONTO Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Coupons of the face value of 10s. will accordingly entitle holders to receive 4s. in London, Fcs. 5.03 in Paris and Brussels, or Cents 97 in Toronto, Canada; and Coupons of the face value of £2 10s. will entitle holders to receive £1 in London, Fcs. 25.16 in Paris and Brussels, or \$4.86 2/3 in Toronto, Canada.

The above payments are subject to Income Tax if payable. Forms for listing and declaration of ownership can be obtained from the above Banks.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1919.

For Barcelona Traction, Light, and Power Company, Limited,

R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

603, Dominion Bank Building,
 Toronto, Canada.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT, AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)
 To the Holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. PRIOR LIEN "A" BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPON No. 8 in respect of the Interest due and payable on the 1st June, 1919, on the Seven per Cent. Prior Lien "A" Bonds of the Company will be PAID on and after the 2nd June, 1919, at the Bank of Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate, London.

Coupons must be lodged at the Bank three clear days previous to payment for examination.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1919.

For Barcelona Traction, Light, and Power Company, Limited.

R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

603, Dominion Bank Building,
 Toronto, Canada.

Dominion Steel.—The directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the common shares, payable July 1 to holders of record 5th inst.

Canadian General Electric.—The directors announce a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. for the three months to June 30, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, on the Common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record on June 13.

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
 CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (Incorporated 1884).
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £253,698
 PAID UP " " 359,589
 RESERVE FUND " " 359,589
 TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,024,800

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One, Two or Three Years.
 FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
 Chief Agents in Great Britain,
 144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT.

Sir Edward Kemp's Statement at Ottawa.

In the Dominion House of Commons last week, Sir Edward Kemp devoted a three-hours' speech to a synopsis of the work at Argyl House throughout the war (says the *Daily Record*).

When war was declared, he said, Canada plunged into the conflict on the basis of "The last man and the last dollar." At that time it was thought that 50,000 men would be adequate to meet the country's demands, but a total of 420,918 men finally answered the call and served overseas.

Referring to Sir Arthur Currie, the Overseas Minister said the Corps Commander had made a great place for himself in history. He was considerate to the men under him, and always exercised patience and foresight.

The Army, Sir Edward stated, possessed 24,000 horses and mules in France and Belgium, and the cost of their upkeep was \$1.25 each per day. The Government therefore sold the entire number to the Belgians at \$200 per head, and took 10-year Belgian debentures in exchange.

Sir Edward thought it advisable to maintain the present existing Canadian Air Force in two squadrons, as Canadians had proved unbeatable airmen. The British Government were presenting Canada with 92 aeroplanes, and the Dominion would also receive about 80 German machines. In addition, 50 Curtiss' planes now in the country had been retained.

With regard to the crucifixion of a Canadian soldier, he stated that the Germans had wirelessly a denial of the story, but affidavits had been secured from soldier witnesses, one of whom held the Victoria Cross. "I do not think there is any doubt that it happened," said Sir Edward.

TRADE ITEMS.

Last autumn the Canadian Railways Department placed an order for 205,000 tons of steel rails, 80,000 tons with the Algoma Steel Co. and the balance with the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. The first-named company has now completed their order, and the second has delivered some 75,000 tons.

Mr. Joseph Daoust, of Daoust, Lalonde & Co., Ltd., boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, who arrived back in Canada recently, accepted contracts to the value of \$50,000 during the last week of the Lyons Fair, when he was personally in charge of his firm's exhibit. In Paris he was offered a contract for 1,500,000 pairs of civilian shoes for the Roumanian Government, but he was unable to accept the entire contract, promising to confer with other Montreal manufacturers regarding the remainder.

A syndicate is being formed in Montreal to take over the well-known fur firm of Holt, Renfrew & Co., Ltd., of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg. It is proposed to reorganise the business with a view to extension and development. The new board of directors includes Sir Herbert Holt, Mr. A. E. Renfrew, Mr. Lorne C. Webster, Mr. J. W. McConnell, Mr. A. J. Brown, K.C., Mr. R. B. Lindsay, and Mr. W. H. McWilliams.

The tannery at Hastings, which was destroyed by fire in October, 1917, has been rebuilt, and will be opened in July by a Kitchener leather company, under the name of the Hastings Tannery.

Mr. F. Becker, managing director of the well-known London firm of Becker & Co., Ltd., wood pulp merchants, stated recently in Montreal that Canada could not expect to find a large paper market in England unless she built paper mills there. Mr. Becker may have been referring to high-grade paper, the export of which has not yet been developed to the United Kingdom, but for newsprint Canadian makers have no lack of orders.

Mr. George E. Goodfellow, of the Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., agricultural implement manufacturers, of Smith's Falls, Ont., was a recent visitor to Spain.

Mr. C. F. Ilgham, M.P., entertained to luncheon on Tuesday at the House of Commons Mr. G. L. Whitehouse, editor of *Impressions*, who at the invitation of the Canadian Government is to visit the Dominion in connection with the development of trade between the Mother Country and Canada.

The War Office has decided to extend the period within which wives and families of overseas officers and men (excluding Dominion and Colonial Forces) may claim free passages home, to August 31, 1919. If an unmarried officer or soldier should marry by this date, his wife can claim a free passage. Wives and families of officers and men who embarked for the United Kingdom after November 26, 1918, are not entitled to a free passage.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Price Bros. show a very substantial increase in profits in their last report. The common stock of this company is \$5,000,000, and the earnings last year showed 21½ per cent., which is the highest in the company's history. With the present dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. there seems a probability of either an increase or a bonus on the common stock.

* * *

The Asbestos Corporation, whose securities have been active of late at rising prices in Montreal, is stated not only to have disposed of the whole of its output for 1919 at very favourable prices, but also to have disposed of an amount equal to this year's production for next year as well. Suggestions are current that a bonus may be forthcoming for holders of both preferred and common stocks. There is also a rumour that a big merger of all the Canadian asbestos companies is under contemplation. If this latter rumour proves to have any foundation it is to be hoped that the merger may be more soundly arranged than was the case with the former amalgamated Asbestos Corporation of unhappy memory, although out of the ruins of that lamentable wreck the present very successful Asbestos Corporation has been developed.

* * *

Another rumour suggests the possibility of the amalgamation into one big combine of all the independent companies now producing cement in Canada. The cement business in Canada has already been the field of one such operation, of which the result is the well-known Canada Cement Co. Apart from that big concern there are some half-dozen cement companies in Canada, operating principally in Ontario and British Columbia, and it is these presumably which would be concerned. The rumour suggests that British and Belgian capital is interested in the new movement, the initial object of which would be to obtain control of a large output of cement for export for the work of reconstruction in Europe.

ONTARIO AND THE WAR.

The Province's Splendid Record.

The story of the splendid part which the Government and people of the Province of Ontario have played towards the winning of the war is ably told by Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., in a brochure, just issued in Toronto, entitled, "The Province of Ontario in the War" (Warwick Bros. & Rutter). It contains seven chapters:—(1) "Government and Opposition Policy," (2) "Recruiting Operations and Care of Returned Soldiers," (3) "War Time Agriculture and Production in Ontario," (4) "The Financial and Practical Call of War," (5) "The Province and Social Problems of the War," (6) "Ontario's War Work in England," (7) "Ontario People and the War." The illustrations include portraits of prominent men, and of the 2,000-bed Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington, Kent, erected, officered, and maintained by the Province, which has proved one of the most valuable war hospitals in the United Kingdom.

The total of all voluntary war gifts from Ontario, it is stated, was more than half the total provided by the entire Dominion; and the Ontario Government, up to the close of last year, had contributed \$51,591,900 for various kinds of war work, including \$21,000,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, \$5,600,000 to the Canadian Red Cross Society, \$5,000,000 to the British Red Cross Society, \$2,395,000 to the Red Triangle Y.M.C.A., \$3,800,000 towards Belgian Relief, and \$1,000,000 to the Navy League of Canada. Most notable of all Ontario's contributions has been, of course, the 230,000 splendid men, such a large proportion of whom have made the great sacrifice for the good of mankind. Mr. Castell Hopkins has not attempted in this book to enter into details of the great achievements of the Ontario battalions, though a concise summary of their record is included.

A well-deserved tribute is paid to the work of the office of the Agent-General in London, which has been especially prominent in connection with the Orpington Hospital, the Canadian Maple Leaf Clubs, visits to the wounded, the provision of comforts for the sick, and for "constant and courteous assistance to Canadian soldiers." A tribute is also paid to the late Agent-General, Lt.-Col. Richard Reid, who died just prior to the signing of the armistice, while the appointment of Brig.-Gen. R. F. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., as his successor, was a clear indication that the Government of Ontario recognised that, for the present at all events, the primary work of the office at 163, Strand, London, W.C., must be associated with the welfare of troops from the Province.

* * *

Mr. E. H. Scammell, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, has sailed for England with a view to arranging with the Imperial Government for the care of Imperial Reservists returning to Canada who may suffer from a recurrence of their disabilities.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

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CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as \$210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed \$94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of \$8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was expected to reach the enormous sum of between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000.

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

ONTARIO

For particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

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SPIRAL PUTTEES "FASTEDGE"

Worn extensively by Officers of
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SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

Being Positively Non-frangible.

LUPTON'S PUTTEES

Always look neat and smart. They are most moderate in price, and may be obtained from all High-class Military Tailors and Hosiery.

If ordered, puttees made specially to wind on the reverse way and to fasten the tape round the ankle for riding.

ASK FOR LUPTON'S PUTTEES.

Manufactured by (wholesale only)

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00

Reserve Fund.. .. . 7,000,000.00

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AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

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Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,861,613.

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with BRANCHES in all the
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CAPITAL:
FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, \$427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

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E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.

C. E. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER.

462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.
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Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973. Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

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HOMeward SAIlINGS.

Fifty-four thousand Canadian troops sailed for home during the month of May, according to statistics furnished by the authorities. About 80,000 men now remain to be repatriated. Of these, about 2,500 are in France, the latter number consisting of hospital staffs and patients, and working parties. The last units of the Fourth Division are expected to sail this week-end. Some of the recent sailings have been:

May 28—*Empress of Britain*, Liverpool to Quebec, with 44th, 46th, 47th and 50th Bns., the 13th Field Ambulance, and details from Bramhall and Winchester a total of nearly 3,000.

May 31—*Adriatic*, Liverpool to Halifax, with 2,100 troops, including 78th and 86th Bns. of the 12th Infantry Brigade, the 12th Field Ambulance, and details from London, Kimmel Park and Winchester.

June 1—*Mauretania*, Liverpool to Halifax, with nearly 4,000 troops, including Major Generals Sir Henry Burrell and "Archie" Macdonnell and Brig-General Thacker. In accordance with his custom, Col. John Ritchie, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (himself a Canadian), said farewell to the Canadian soldiers on behalf of the citizens of the famous seaport.

Seventy-three officers of the Canadian Forces rose to the rank of Brigadier during the war, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons. The number includes 20 who started as majors and five who began as captains.

CANADIANS AND THE VETERANS' CLUB.

Major Arthur Haggard, chairman and founder of the Veterans' Club in London, has received the following letter from Mr. Fred K. Bunce from Victoria, B.C.:

It is with the greatest pleasure that the writer, on behalf of many members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, begs to express to yourself and fellow workers their deep appreciation of the treatment received at the Veterans' Club in London.

On many different occasions when we were passing through or sojourning temporarily in London, we were always assured of a hearty welcome at the Club, while the accommodation and meals provided were particularly good. The use of the recreation rooms, with the billiard and card tables, afforded an ideal spot for relaxation, and now that we are again back in Canada we feel we cannot let the opportunity go by without giving great praise for the splendid work the Veterans' Club is doing.

In closing, we wish to express our hope that the Veterans' Club will continue to advance both numerically and financially.

The late Hon. W. J. Hanna left estate valued at \$1,750,000, the majority of which goes to his family.

TRAINED NURSE desires berth to Canada immediately.

Willing to take invalid or children in consideration for part passage. M. J. S., c/o 36, West End Road, Southall, Middlesex.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Land Prospects
in Alberta.

One of the best known of the Canadian land companies the Calgary and Edmonton has just issued its report for the year 1918, and its experience in that period is of more than passing interest in the present transition stage in the Dominion. The ordinary land sales amounted to 11,556 acres, which realised \$119,595, or an average of \$10.35 per acre. Sales of land reserved for townsites, but not sub-divided, reached 533 acres, realising \$24,515, or an average of about \$46 per acre. Twenty-seven townsite lots sold for \$2,425, or an average of about \$90 per lot. During the year a mineral agreement was cancelled and the payments on account forfeited. To the end of 1918 the total land sold was 796,848, leaving a balance unsold of 62,681 acres, plus 558 townsite lots and approximately 720 acres of land reserved for townsites, but not yet sub-divided. The profit and loss account shows a balance on the right side for 1918 of £12,244, as compared with £11,970 in the previous year, and the company's agents at Winnipeg have remitted the same sum as in 1917, viz., £8,000. During the year the directors paid a dividend of 4d. per share and made a fifth return on capital account of 6d. per share, which reduces the nominal amount of the shares to 6s., which, it is of interest to note, the market values at about 8s. Whilst the company's agents in Canada, in reporting on the operations in 1918, state that the demand for farm lands has been fairly good, and that practically all the sales effected have been made to owners of adjoining lands who will, they think, complete their purchases in full, they feel it their duty to point out that, in view of the harm done by the drought during the past year, especially in the southern part of the Province, it is possible that this may have the effect of curtailing sales during the current year. This statement is not without its significance for the shareholders of the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., which, it will be remembered, absorbed the Southern Alberta Land Co., the Alberta Land Co., and the Canadian Wheatlands. In the circumstances, the shareholders of the Canada Land and Irrigation Co. will be anxious to learn what has been the experience of their own company during its initial stages, and what views their directors take as to the prospects for the present year.

Post-War
Conditions in
Canada.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce in its Commercial Letter for May has an interesting note on the possibilities arising out of the war in connection with the foreign trade of the Dominion and other countries, and, commenting on general conditions, points out how unfortunate it is that the troubles incidental to re-establishing the industry of the country on a peace footing should be accentuated by the prevailing unrest and the attitude of labour organisations all over the country. It is to be hoped that the steps taken by the Government as to the possibility of the joint control and operation of certain industries by capital and labour will prove successful in arresting "the strikes which are of almost daily occurrence and are causing serious delay in the readjustment of industry." These remarks are especially apropos at the present juncture; and the more significant in that they were, of course, penned in advance of the alarming strikes which have recently come to a head in the Dominion. In dealing with the credits granted to the Governments of Roumania, Greece and Belgium in order to facilitate trade between those countries and the Dominion, the writer of this interesting review of Canadian conditions remarks that these credits are to be for the term of five years, and that advances under them will be at the rate of 5½ per cent., and must be made use of before December 31 next. In dealing with the question of Imperial Preference, it is shown that for the fiscal year ending March 31, Canadian sales to other parts of the British Empire aggregated \$596,327,789, and her purchases from them reached \$123,660,438. In the same period Canada's purchases from the United States amounted to \$746,937,509, whilst her sales to the Republic were \$454,923,170. The writer recognises that whilst it is both natural and desirable that Canada's trade with the United States should be very large, it is to her interest that the proportion of trade within the Empire should be larger than it is, and it is to be hoped that the preferential treatment to be granted by Great Britain will assist in adjusting this. It is added that "another factor that should have some bearing on her trade is the condition of the exchanges, as the discount of nearly 3 per cent. on Canadian funds in the United States imposes a considerable burden on imports from that country." The usual notes on Banking and Finance, the crops, and other interesting topics complete a very exhaustive review of conditions in Canada, not the least valuable section of which is concerned with the development of electricity in the Dominion, to which we hope to refer in a later issue.

ROTARY CLUB'S CANADIAN NIGHT.

The New Canada and its Wider Outlook.

On Wednesday of last week, the Rotary Club of London had a Canadian night, at which Sir George Perley, Judge-General J. G. Ross, Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, and Mr. H. B. Thomson addressed the members on the different aspects of the new Canada and its wider Imperial outlook.

Sir George Perley dealt with the part which Canada played in the war, and referred to the efficiency of the citizen army which came over to Europe from the Dominion. He very feelingly spoke of the Canadians who rest in France and Flanders, completing this reference to them by the quotation of Lt.-Col. John McCrae's famous poem, "In Flanders' Fields."

General Ross, who has so ably organised and controlled the Canadian Pay Corps, speaking to this representative gathering of business men, touched on some aspects of the returned soldiers in the Dominion, and indicated the need for patience and sympathy on the part of employers until the demobilised men had again found their bearings in civil life.

Col. Edwards, who was able to speak on behalf of the combatant side of the Canadian Forces, in the course of an interesting speech, mentioned that nearly all the Canadian troops would be repatriated by the end of June.

A very able speech was made by Col. Amery, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, tracing the history of our Colonial expansion, showed that whenever things were well done the individual received the credit, but when mistakes—which, of course, are inevitable in all human endeavour—occurred, the critics blamed the Colonial Office, although, he claimed, it was owing to the hard and conscientious work of the permanent officials, and the consistent carrying out of the broad and enlightened policy of the Office, which had ensured the growth and prosperity of our great overseas Empire. Col. Amery, who has very widely travelled in Canada, referred to many personal incidents, showing the extraordinarily rapid development of settlement in the West, and spoke in the most confident and hopeful way of the assured progress of Canada's development, and the increasingly important part the Dominion must take in the councils of the Empire.

Mr. Sydney Walton, a member of the Club, and now connected with the Canadian Trade Mission, to whom the presence of so many Canadian visitors was mainly due, gracefully proposed the toast of the visitors, which was replied to by Mr. H. B. Thomson and Mr. Perry Robinson. Mr. Thomson, in his speech, suggested to Col. Amery that the greatest need of the Empire at present was increased shipping facilities, and urged that British shipowners should give their first attention to the trade routes within the Empire.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

TRAGEDIES OF THE WAR.

Penniless and driven from their burning homes, many refugees from the villages of Northern France and Flanders are still receiving much-needed temporary help from the British and American "Ada Leigh" Homes in Paris. An appeal for help for this most deserving cause appears on another page. Donations should be sent to the Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, or to the Mother Home, 77, Avenue de Wagram, Paris.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS INTO CANADA.

Owing to the outbreak of rabies in Great Britain, dogs are not allowed to be imported into Canada from infected areas in this country. Their importation direct from the Continent is entirely prohibited. The only cases where dogs can be admitted are (1) where the animal is from a non-infected area, and (2) where it has undergone a quarantine detention in the United Kingdom of at least six months.

Pte. H. Cox, 18th Res. Bn., had his thigh broken at Hendon on Saturday through an aeroplane on which he was a passenger nose-diving when about 30 ft. up.

A resolution has been introduced in the Dominion Parliament authorising the Dominion Government to apportion among the Provinces \$10,000,000 for technical education during the next ten years, the Provinces themselves to spend an equal amount.

CANADIANS IN R.A.F. interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Social purposes, are invited to write for details to CANFLY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

Ex-Sor., P.P.C.L.I. (Leicester).—The War Service Gratuity is now paid in monthly instalments, i.e., every 31 days.

G. W. V. A. (London).—No interest is payable on the War Service Gratuity, as it did not come into force until a few months ago.

NURSING SISTER (Orpington).—The address of the *Statist* is 51, Cannon Street, London, E.C. You forgot to enclose a stamp.

Lr. (Kipon).—Your case will be dealt with on its merits if you write to the Officer i/c Separation Allowance Branch, Canadian Pay Office, Millbank, London, S.W.

G. S. (Jersey).—(1) No announcement has yet been made that First Contingent men are to receive an increase of War Service Gratuity. (2) Write to the Paymaster-General, O.M.F.C. (Separation Allowance Branch), 7, Millbank, London, S.W.

J. T. M. (Glasgow).—According to the latest report, about 37,000 barrels of oil have so far been produced from the wells in the district near Calgary, principally by the Calgary Petroleum Products, Ltd. Interest in the possibilities of the oil field is said to be reviving, and several companies are reported to be recommending drilling operations.

READER (Bromley).—A Canadian officer is allowed to forward, through the Surplus Baggage Department (Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4), 300 lbs. of baggage free of charge. In addition, an officer is allowed to take with him on the boat 150 lbs. free of charge. Write to the Officer-in-charge, at the above address, for the necessary form.

B. W. B. (Buxton).—The articles admitted free of duty into Canada are enumerated in the Settlers' Effects Clause of the Customs Tariff, which was published in full in *Canada* on March 22. It covers wearing apparel and household effects which have been in use. In the case of returning members of the Overseas Forces we understand reasonable latitude is allowed by the Customs officers at the port of landing.

TRACTORS (Reading).—(1) In general, the smaller oil-driven type, 10-20 or 12-25 h.p., is found to be the most suitable, but there is no standard design. Leading Canadian makers are Massey-Harris, Ltd., Toronto; Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., Brantford; and the Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton. Various American makes are also in use. (2) Write to Miss Lefroy, Hon. Sec., British Women's Emigration Society, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

DOMINION TRUST.—The latest proposal, we believe, is that the depositors are to share in any dividend which may be payable, in the proportion of one-half of the percentage payable to other preferred creditors. That is to say, if the latter receive 10 cents in the dollar the depositors will receive 5 cents. This plan was put forward at a meeting of the depositors held in Vancouver on May 14, and would, of course, be subject to the approval of the winding-up judge.

The Paper on "Science and Industry in Canada," which Professor J. C. McLennan, of Toronto, recently read before the Royal Society of Arts, has been reprinted as a pamphlet by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce.

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LONDON FUR SALES.

Unprecedentedly High Prices.

The series of fur sales held in London from May 5 to May 22 was, perhaps, the most important of any yet held in this country, say Messrs. P. R. Poland & Son, 110, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. There have indeed been auctions where larger quantities have come under the hammer, but the attendance of numerous buyers and the high results realised are, no doubt, without precedent. High prices and many records were the order of the day. The Hudson's Bay Company is the long course of its honorable existence probably had its most successful auction. Other firms had also gratifying results, which caused an almost clearance of the catalogue.

The following shows the result of the Hudson's Bay sale (values compared with January, 1919, and quantities with April):—
Beaver (29,261, against 20,699)—50 per cent. dearer, many bought for America; 175s. highest price. Musquash (122,796, against 41,916)—25 per cent. dearer. Otter (2,182, against 1,574)—30 per cent. dearer; 235s. highest price. Fisher (2,667 against 2,227)—200 per cent. dearer; 269 highest price. Fox, red (4,155, against 2,031)—1st, 30 per cent. dearer; 2nd, 50 per cent. dearer; 250s. highest price. Fox, cross (1,546, against 758)—60 per cent. dearer; 562 highest price. Fox, silver (214, against 281)—Black, January prices, silver 40 per cent. dearer; 2350 highest, against 2210. Fox, white (12,720, against 4,097)—70 per cent. dearer; 365s. highest price. Marten (12,000, against 2,854)—80 per cent. dearer; 236 highest price. Ermine (21,361, against 10,564)—10 per cent. dearer; 230s. highest, against 2,510)—50 per cent. dearer; 120s. highest price. Lynx (2,580, against 2,313)—50 per cent. dearer; 200s. highest price.
Prairie, October prices: Wolf 1,024, against 406; Beaver 410s. paid for No. 1 blue. Wolverine (736, against 400)—October prices. Skunk (929, against 696)—October price. Raccoon (397, against none)—50 per cent. dearer than October. Hair, Seal (118, against 115). Hare, white (3,943, against none)—Norwegian sold at January rate. Squirrel (34,946, against none)—Norwegian 60 per cent. dearer than January rate. Timber, black (2,286, against 1,613)—10 per cent. cheaper than October. Bear, brown and grey (226, against 126). 40 per cent. dearer than October. Bear, white (3, against 15). Musk, ox (39, against 31). Sold reasonably. Otter (2,456).

CONCERTS.

On Thursday, June 12, at 8 p.m., at the Aeolian Hall, the pupils of Mrs. Gerald Allen (Miss Florence Jennings) will give a concert; and at the Steinway Hall, at 8.15, Miss Kate Friskin will give a pianoforte recital.

On Friday, June 13, at 3.15, Mr. Walter Johnstone-Douglas will give the first of two song recitals at the Wigmore Hall.

On Saturday, June 14, at 3, at the Queen's Hall, Miss Katie Goldsmith, a young violinist who has already made a name for herself, will take part in an orchestral concert, at which the Queen's Hall Orchestra will be conducted by Sir Henry Wood, Mr. Hamilton Harty conducting a concerto by himself.

Nine Toronto firms will share in the Government contract of \$2,000,000 to provide clothing for the Roumanian and Belgian refugees, of which amount Roumania gets \$1,800,000 and Belgium \$200,000. These firms are A. R. Clarke Co., J. A. Haugh Mfg. Co., Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mills, Hudson-Parker, Ltd., R. G. Long Co., Miller Manufacturing Co., Caulfield, Burns & Gibson, Dufferin Shirt Co., and the Premier Shirt Co.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 700. June 7, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Filen and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.
Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet, Metal Manufacture. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allanell," Birmingham, England.
Welding Steel Tubes—
TUBBS, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.
Sino White Manufacturers—
ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Chartered Street.

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C. C. Turner, Underwriter.
W. A. Miles, Manager.

FINANCIAL ITEMS

Canada Steamship Lines.—A quarterly dividend is announced on the common shares at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, less income tax, payable June 16.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—The directors have declared an interim dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the ordinary shares, payable on 27th inst.

Brazilian Traction Light and Power.—The directors announce a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preference shares, payable July 1 to holders of record June 14.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been opened at Bellis, Ashmont, Whitecourt, and Rochfort, Alberta; Barton Street and Sherman Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario; and Martinville, Quebec.

Canadian Northern Railway.—The 5 per cent secured notes of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. maturing on June 12, will be repaid at par on presentation at Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 72, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, on and after June 12, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Whalen Pulp and Paper.—Sir George Bury, former vice-president of the C.P.R., has been appointed president, and will arrive here shortly to assume his duties (says the Vancouver correspondent of the *Daily Record*). Mr. James Whalen, the former president, and Mr. George Whalen, the general manager, are stated to be retiring from active management of the company.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—At the eighth ordinary general meeting, held in London on May 29, the chairman (Mr. A. G. Pollock) said he thought they had weathered the storm as far as their big concerns were affected, and they were in a position to go ahead. As things mended, so their fortunes would considerably improve, and he thought they had a right to expect better times in the course of the present year.

Saskatchewan Debentures.—The London office of the Union Bank of Canada announces that the Province of Saskatchewan 5 1/2 per cent Debentures, 1924-34, will not be ready for delivery until the end of July. The six months' interest due July 1 will be paid on presentation of the scrip certificates, which should be lodged at the bank by a London agent.

Trust and Loan of Canada.—The report for the year ended March 31 last states that the net profits amounted to £110,062, and £8,355 was brought forward, making £118,417. The directors have provided £5,539 for income tax, transferred £10,000 to contingencies account, and paid an interim dividend of £45,000, leaving £54,878 available for distribution. They now recommend a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum for the six months ended March 31 last, less income tax, making 15 per cent for the year, and to carry forward £9,878.

Bell Telephone of Canada.—The capital having recently been increased by the directors from \$18,000,000 to \$22,500,000, shareholders of record on May 26 are offered the right to subscribe for one new share of \$100 for every four shares held. Subscriptions must be made for full shares only, and payment must be made as follows: \$50 per share on June 30, \$25 on September 30, and \$25 on December 31, 1919. The necessary application forms must be lodged with the treasurer, 118, Notre Dame Street West, Montreal, by June 16.

Bell's United Asbestos.—A net profit was made in 1918 of £40,140, against £40,276. A dividend was paid on the ordinary shares of 1s. 6d. per share and a bonus of 1/2d. per share, which makes a total distribution of 15 per cent for the year; £13,000 was placed to general reserve, and £9,556 carried forward, against £8,985. It is desirable to revise the memorandum and articles of association, and it is proposed at the same time to take powers to increase the capital to £400,000 by the creation of a further 200,000 shares of £1 each.

Scottish and Canadian General Investment.—The report for the year ended March 31 last states that the revenue, after paying management expenses, etc., amounts to £10,917, and after deducting interest on de-

benture debt and loans, £3,264, and dividend of 4 1/2 per cent on preference shares for the year, less tax, £4,725, there is left a surplus of £2031. £4,500 was brought in, leaving to be carried forward £3,435. The balance of profit on sales of investments and on exchange amounted to £114, which has been placed to reserve, bringing this account up to £31,055.

Royal Mail Steam Packet. The report for 1918 shows a total profit of £706,471. This contract entered into with the Canadian Government for the service between Canada and the West Indies has been extended for a year. After making provision for depreciation and taxation, and transferring £150,000 to the reserve fund, and £10,000 to the superannuation fund, the Court recommends the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent, less tax, on the ordinary stocks, making 7 per cent for the year, and leaving £48,540 to be carried forward.

Grand Trunk Railway.—Treasury Certificates of Deposit of the Perpetual 5 per cent Debenture stock (Grand Trunk Borrowed Capital) and Perpetual 4 per Cent Consolidated Debenture stock may now be lodged at the company's office, Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2, to be exchanged for the company's certificates of stocks, and forms for this purpose can be obtained on application. The directors notify the holders of the Second Equipment Mortgage bonds, due July 1, that they are prepared to extend the date for the repayment of these bonds for two years at the same rate of interest as is now paid on them, viz., 6 per cent per annum. Holders who are prepared to extend should apply for forms at Dashwood House. Holders not accepting will be paid off at par at the date of maturity.

Mexican Northern Power.—Meetings of holders of the 6 per cent. Prior Lien bonds and the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Mexican Northern Power Company are to be held in Toronto on June 16 to consider a scheme of arrangement with the company, as prepared by the First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee. Resolutions will be submitted approving of the sale of the assets of the company to a new company under the style of the Northern Mexico Power and Development Company, the consideration to be \$3,000,000 fully-paid 7 per cent. preference stock and \$10,000,000 fully-paid common stock of the new company. It is proposed that the \$1,940,900 prior lien bonds of the old company shall be surrendered with coupons from July 1, 1917, for \$2,911,000 of the preference stock of the new company—that is, \$150 of preference stock for every \$100 of bonds (principal only) surrendered—and that the \$10,000,000 of first mortgage bonds of the old company shall be surrendered with coupons from July 1, 1913, for \$10,000,000 of the common stock of the new company.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

(Continued from page 293.)

Railway, 18 1/2; Shawinigan, 125 1/2; Wabasso Cotton, 82; Woods Mfg., 102. Toronto Dominion Cannery closed this week at 43 1/2, and Russell Motors Prof. and Sawyer-Massey Prof. changed hands at 94 and 40 respectively.

The formation of a big new steel corporation, to be known as the Lake Huron Steel Corporation, with capital of \$15,000,000, is announced. The new company will manufacture automobiles, tractors, trucks, motor parts, etc., at a plant to be established at Goderich, Ont. The capital will come largely from the U.S., and it is stated that Mr. J. J. Mahon, of Newark, N.J., who was the steel expert for the Imperial Munitions Board, will be the vice-president in active charge of the practical side of the concern.

Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., of Toronto, are the successful tenderers for the new issue by the Government of Newfoundland of \$5,000,000 5 1/2 per cent. 20-year bonds. The price to be paid by the firm mentioned is 97.71, and accrued interest. New York funds, which is equivalent to about 100.71 and interest, Canadian funds.

CROP AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Crop conditions throughout Western Canada are ideal, but some parts of Ontario are now suffering from excessive rainfall. A cablegram from the Minister of Immigration and Colonization at Ottawa to the High Commissioner's office.

There will be between 2 1/2 and 30 million acres under wheat, oats, barley, and flax this year in the Prairie Provinces.

Financial and commercial houses are looking forward with confidence to a marked revival of business. The expectation is that the strike situation will soon be cleared up, after which business generally will make long strides forward.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, who is now in Ottawa, states that Canada has a wonderful opportunity for trade abroad and can easily hold her own commercially.

The Dominion bank statement for April shows that savings deposits are more than \$35,000,000 in advance of the March figures.

G.T.P. VICE-PRESIDENT ON B.C.

"Settlers and business men of the northern part of British Columbia appear to be very hopeful for the future, and all along the coast there is a feeling of confidence," says Mr. W. P. Hinton, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Mr. Hinton noticed a particularly optimistic feeling among sawmill operators of the North, and says that they appear to have got over their temporary panic of a few months ago and thirty-one mills are now in operation.

Mr. Hinton says it will be necessary to enlarge dockage and wharf space at Prince Rupert in order to keep abreast of the growing coastwise business. At Prince Rupert there is great activity at the drydock, where they are preparing to build steel ships. Mr. Hinton expects it will shortly be necessary to enlarge the service to Stewart, at the head of Portland Canal, on account of mining activity in the Salmon River, Bear River, and Portland Canal districts.

C.P.R. PENSIONS RAISED.

Owing to the high cost of living, the C.P.R. directors have authorised a special allowance, to remain in force until the end of 1920, representing an increase of 25 per cent on all pension payments to officers and employees on the pensions roll.

The pension allowances for last year amounted to \$267,097, there being 854 officers and employees on the pension roll, of whom 411 were over seventy years of age, and 404 between sixty and seventy.

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A feature of the special Empire Day issue of the *Empire Mail* is a series of messages from Empire leaders. There is an interesting symposium on "Peace and Industry."

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Bailion, Lt. E. W., Cariboo—15 R.B., Seaford.
Baker, Fred L., Vancouver—c/o Bank of Montreal.
Bell, Mrs. E. O., Vancouver—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Berry, Lt. E. W. (R.A.F.), Langley Prairie—St. John's College, Oxford.
Black, Capt. George (C.M.C.), Dawson, Y.T.—Seaford.
Blair, Lt. C. E., Fredericton—Witley.
Brown, Capt. M. G. (C.A.M.C.), St. Stephen, N.B.—Bransholt.

Carper, Lt. H. P., Vancouver—Imperial Hotel.
Clark, Griffith B., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.
Coates, Capt. A. H., Montreal—20, Kensington Gardens Square.
Croer, A. J., Vancouver—Highway, Nutfield.
Croft, Capt. A., Digby, N.S.—Bransholt.
Crott, Lt. C. M., Digby, N.S.—Royal Technical College, Glasgow.
Culligan, Lt. H. J. (C.F.C.), Campbellton, N.B.—"J." Wing, Witley.

Davis, Harry E., Montreal—20, Gordon Mansions, Gower Street, W.C.
Davy, Major P., Ottawa—Headquarters, Canadian Camp, Ripon.
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Among the recent callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society have been:—Lt. D. Farmer (R.A.F.), Lt. R. O. Day (R.A.F.), Lt. H. E. Dobson (R.A.F.), Lt. Gordon, Capt. A. D. Anderson, Lt. B. L. Scharr (R.A.F.), Lt. A. E. Peer (R.A.F.), Lt. W. McQueen, Lt. G. E. Driscoll, Lt. A. L. J. La Casse, Lt. J. H. Findlay, Major T. A. Wilson, Lt. E. B. Fulton, Major G. S. Currie, Major D. R. Donald, Capt. D. B. Weidon, Capt. A. J. Gibson, Lt. W. H. Wadden, Lt. H. T. MacLachlan, Lt. H. G. Fraser (R.A.F.), Lt. S. Wood Jaffray (R.A.F.), Lt. C. G. McCowen, Lt. J. H. Knowles, Lt. A. B. Wilkinson, Lt. J. R. Guthridge.

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At Kingston a wedding has taken place between Ethel, third daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. E. Kent, and Lt.-Colonel F. E. Birdsall. Major Scott acted as groomsmen.

At Toronto the marriage took place, at St. Ann's Church, of Frances Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Hutchinson, to Capt. Sydney Ellis Wedd formerly of the P.P.C.L.I. and the 8th Bn.

Sir John Keane, Bt., and Lady Keane have been callers at the offices of the Provincial Land Settlement Board, Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of discussing the possibilities of the central interior from the point of view of farming. Sir John intends to purchase a tract of about 2,000 acres, upon which he proposes to make his future home in British Columbia.

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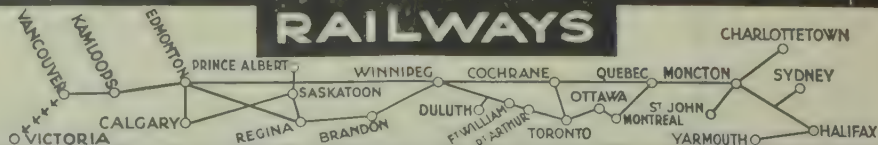
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Zinc	2,500,000	3,186,259
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

THE BUDGET SPEECH: TARIFF AND TAXATION CHANGES	306
ADDITIONAL BIRTHDAY HONOURS	307
CANADIAN OFFICERS' COFFEE DINNERS	309
FROM EAST TO WEST	311
PROPERTY INVESTMENT	312
CAPITAL CITIES OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.—III. (PHOTOGRAPHS)	314
BRONCHO-BUSTING	316
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	319
ANGLO-AMERICAN BASEBALL LEAGUE	321
CANADIAN FINANCE	322, 323, 324, 327
CANADIAN TRADE	322, 324, 327, 329
SUPPLEMENT: THE CANADIAN Y.M.C.A. OVERSEAS.	

THE COST OF THE WAR.

IN presenting his sixth War Budget, last week, Sir Thomas White was able to speak of his great task of providing the sinews of war, in a financial sense, as a *fait accompli*. It was the last chapter of the tale which he was narrating, and we may be sure "Finis" was never written by an author on the last page of his work with greater satisfaction than that which the Finance Ministers of all the Allied countries are now completing the addition of their final bill of costs. For the Central Powers the end is not yet. They have still the indemnities to face, and the meeting of that little account will tax their financial ingenuity and their statesmanship for many a year to come.

The cost of the war to Canada to March 31 last was \$1,327,274,000; but demobilisation is a heavy item, owing to the war gratuities, and other incidental expenses have to be reckoned with. As a result of the war Canada's net debt will be \$1,950,000,000, or \$220 per head of the population. This will involve an annual interest burden of \$115,000,000, apart from pensions, which will cost from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 per year. It is interesting to note that during the period of the war \$276,000,000, or rather over one-fifth of its principal cost, was paid out of revenue, as well as another \$166,000,000 for pensions and interest. During the past fiscal year, Sir Thomas

White noted, revenue exceeded ordinary expenditure by \$70,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 was devoted to war outlay. For the current year there is a total expenditure to be faced of \$620,000,000, and the revenue is put at \$280,000,000, which is only sufficient to cover the ordinary expenditure. So that another Loan this year has been made inevitable, as the Minister of Finance had already foreshadowed, and it will be issued in the fall.

The figures quoted above are large indeed, compared with those of Canadian Budgets of the past. They can be best realised when we remember that in May, 1914, Sir Thomas White estimated his revenue at \$163,000,000, to provide no less than \$36,500,000 above the amount required for the ordinary expenditure. When war broke out in August of the same year he asked Parliament for a vote of \$50,000,000, to meet which he announced increases in the Customs and Excise. In 1915, the Minister had to add \$180,000,000 to a basis of \$120,000,000, and of this amount raised \$30,000,000 additional revenue by the imposition of a number of new taxes, including company income-tax, and a general horizontal increase in Customs duties upon imports. In 1916, the Budget called for an additional sum of at least \$250,000,000, and fresh taxation was imposed on war profits. In February, 1917, an appropriation of \$500,000,000 was voted for war purposes, and in the following July personal income-tax and super-tax were imposed, while in April, 1918, the income and other taxes, and also duties on tobacco, etc., were increased, and other special war taxes were imposed.

The record of Canada's War Loans is not only eloquent of the country's determination to achieve victory, but—in the words of the King, as applied to the Victory Loan of last year—"a splendid demonstration of the maturity of the financial strength to which the Dominion has attained." In March and July, 1915, \$25,000,000 and \$40,000,000 were placed in the United Kingdom and the United States respectively; and in November of that year a domestic War Loan of \$50,000,000 was more than doubly subscribed, and the amount was therefore raised to \$100,000,000. In March, 1916, a \$75,000,000 Loan was subscribed several times over in the United States, and in September of that year a second domestic Loan of \$100,000,000 was again subscribed more than twice over. In 1917 two more domestic Loans—in March and November—were largely over-subscribed; and for that issued in October, 1918, nominally for \$300,000,000, no less than \$687,077,500 was forthcoming.

Of the total outstanding securities of the Dominion, Sir Thomas White stated last week, \$362,700,000 are held in Great Britain, \$150,873,000 in the United States, and \$1,510,000,000 in Canada itself—an eminently satisfactory state of affairs. A further reassuring sign is the fact that, even after fulfilling the enormous demands of these five domestic Loans, there is at present deposited in the Dominion banks \$1,605,000,000, compared with \$1,000,000,000 at the beginning of the war. Speaking generally, with regard to not only the cost of the war, but the whole question of expenditure, there can be no doubt that Canada has her future in her own hands. Her population will soon be reinforced by plentiful immigration from Europe. "Produce and save" is the wise motto which Sir Thomas White offers for his countrymen to make for their own. It is that which has enabled them to meet the demands of these six abnormal years. It will not fail them to meet the aftermath of the war, and the new problems of the future, if they will pin their faith to it.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Revising the Tariff.

The latter part of Sir Thomas White's speech is, of course, of the greatest importance, not only from the point of view of taxation, but also from that of national politics. Its effect in this latter respect will be watched with some anxiety. As indicated in the preceding article, income-tax was introduced as an instrument of Dominion taxation only during the war. But it looks as if it were to become a permanent part of the fiscal machinery of the Dominion, as of the Motherland. This year it is to provide a large part of the \$25,000,000 which falls to be

made good owing to the sweeping reduction now proposed in indirect taxation.

The tariff changes outlined by Sir Thomas White are undoubtedly the outcome of the pressure brought to bear from the West—as directly reflected in the reduction on agricultural implements and the decrease in railway rates, in regard to which the removal of duty on bituminous coal is intended as an offset. As already announced, too, a tariff enquiry is to be held in the fall, and a general revision of the tariff is promised as a consequence.

* * *

Taking the Tariff out of Politics.

The second special article which we published last week on "Eastern versus Western Canada" dealt with the tariff as a dividing factor, and the writer concluded with a plea that tariff questions should be removed from politics and placed in the hands of a commission. Major-General McRae, the ex-Quartermaster-General, has been advocating the same policy in an address before the Toronto Canadian Club, though from a somewhat different point of view from that of our contributor. "If we take the tariff out of politics," declared the General, "we remove one of the corruptive influences from our public life." As he explained, the existence of a Union Government presents a real opportunity for doing so and placing it in the hands of a permanent non-political Commission.

"Canadian Citizenship of the Future" was General McRae's subject, and he advocated, while conceding campaign funds to be necessary, that, as in the United States, there should be filed a certified list of all contributors, with the amount subscribed, to any political party, so that the people may know the "interests" supporting them, and a dictum that might be made applicable to the Mother Country as well now that the question has been raised in connection with honours.

* * *

What Canada Owe to Britain.

A few weeks ago we commented on the series of articles in the *Statesman*, in which Mr. John S. Ewart discussed the question: "Ought Canada to be Grateful?" In these articles Mr. Ewart brought together various historical instances, in which British aid had clearly run counter to Canadian interests. Our remark on the previous occasion was that these questions were really beside the point; and we are glad to see that Mr. Ewart himself, in his concluding article, seems to arrive at very much the same conclusion.

No one, surely, would ever dream that "the motives of the United Kingdom, in her dealings with Canada, have been philanthropic." They may have been, as Mr. Ewart puts it, "almost necessarily and unavoidably selfish, rather than altruistic"—such as almost to lead to an acceptance of the generalisation of the late Sir Richard Cartwright that "we owe her nothing but a great deal of Christian forgiveness." But Mr. Ewart rightly concludes that Canadians owe her more than that:—

I believe that it is something to have had our parentage in the British Isles. The people there are far from perfect, but they have an aggregate of qualities that has given them, in many respects, the leadership of the world. We are grateful for each of those qualities as we may have retained. We are grateful for the maintenance, in the old land, of such of them as we have failed to continue. And we are grateful to our ancestors chiefly for their splendid struggle for self-government. Without that example and inspiration, those of us who have made Canada what it is might still be the "colonials" of those who stayed at home.

Mr. Ewart's articles will, after all, have served a really useful purpose if they have brought out the actuality of that sentiment, and its persistence and growth, despite the historical handicaps to which he has drawn attention.

* * *

Coming Quebec Election.

On Monday, June 23, the fifteenth Provincial General Election since Confederation takes place in Quebec. The present Legislative Assembly was elected for a term of five years on November 7, 1916, and some surprise is being expressed at its early dissolution. Sir Lomer Gouin, who

has been Premier since March 24, 1905—a longer period than any previous holder of that position in the Province—has proved himself an astute as well as a popular Premier, and as he recently attended a conference of the leaders of the Liberal Party, it is to be inferred that now is considered the most opportune moment to secure a renewed lease of power. The Liberal Party has now been in office in the Province for over 22 years.

At the last Provincial election, out of 81 members elected, 74 were avowed supporters of the present Premier, but it seems probable that the ranks of the Opposition will now be considerably strengthened. The Conservatives, under the leadership of Mr. Arthur Sauve, are expected to gain some seats, and the Labour Party is now a much more cohesive and better organised body, and is likely to elect several of its nominees in Montreal and the larger urban centres.

* * *

Questions at Issue.

In his address the Premier alludes to the "increasing uneasiness" during the period of reconstruction which has followed the war, and adds: "We had a war mandate, we want a peace mandate"; while, in alluding to his programme, he says: "More must be done for colonisation and agriculture. Education must be stimulated; more roads must be improved; water powers must be developed; manufactories established; production must be increased, and the cost of living must be lessened for the people."

Questions affecting labour and the education policy of the Government seem to be attracting most attention among the electorate, and of course the policy of the Federal Government is only a side issue as compared with the position it occupies at a General Election for the Dominion House of Commons. The English-speaking electors, though only a small numerical portion of the electorate, contain the bulk of the capitalist, trading, and manufacturing classes, and their principal interest is in the financial policy of the Government and its attitude towards the interests of the influential minority which they represent.

The fact that Sir Lomer Gouin has been returned to power at three successive General Elections by increased majorities is the best tribute to his ability, popularity, and fairness; indeed, his name has been frequently suggested as the man most suitable to occupy the position of leader of the French-Canadian section of the Liberal Party at Ottawa. As a constructive statesman he has shown great ability, and as he has not yet reached his sixtieth birthday, he seems sure to play a still more prominent part in Canadian affairs.

* * *

The Women's Mission.

Mrs. Lloyd George has been giving her views, in an interview which appeared the other day in the *Daily Chronicle*, on the mission of the women of the Empire. Her words were specially addressed to the women of Canada, and she paid a warm tribute to the splendid effort of the Canadian Red Cross and other women workers in connection with the war.

Mrs. Lloyd George's view is that, just as the women of the Empire have done so much by their co-operation towards winning the victory, so must they still work together in the labour of reconstruction:—

It is essential in any event that the women of our Empire should link themselves in the planning of our British future on broader and better lines. I feel that such co-operation of British and Canadian women for social reform could not but have big results, for each should supply what the other lacks. Here in the Old Country we have weight of tradition and the experience, while Canada, the youthful, modern daughter, should supply us with the enthusiasm and vigour that overcome obstacles. What an ideal partnership!

Of the individual Canadian woman, Mrs. Lloyd George speaks with warmest admiration. "Those she has met," she says, have been "born workers, full of resource and initiative, and never afraid to try a thing because it is new. In work which requires enterprise and courage there are few of any nationality who come up to their level."

When you get back to Canada see that "CANADA" is supplied regularly to your local reading room or club.

New Dominion Insolvency Act.

An important Government measure which is awaiting its third reading in the Dominion House of Commons will do much to codify and simplify the laws which relate to bankrupt and insolvent estates throughout Canada. Business men have been getting tired of operating under laws which were not uniform throughout the nine Provinces. Trade and finance do not know much about Provincial boundaries, and the confusions and uncertainties of the present situation seem to be a little worse than any evils of Federal law.

The present Bill was introduced last year, and has since been considered by an influential committee which has considerably revised its original provisions. It has the support of such important bodies as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Wholesale Grocers' Association, and the Canadian Credit Men's Association, while the Boards of Trade of Toronto, Montreal, and other cities endorse the measure. These organisations have pointed out that liquidations are brought at present under eight different assignment Acts, none of which provides for discharge of honest insolvents, and only one for compulsory assignment. They urge that its adoption is of great importance to credit men and merchants, uniform legislation being highly desirable throughout the Dominions.

The provisions in the new Bill regarding the discharge of honest debtors, and bankruptcy offences generally, have been largely based upon the law in force in Britain, and no doubt the placing of such a measure upon the Dominion Statute Book will give satisfaction to all Overseas traders who have interests in the Dominion. At the same time we hope that in the near future legislation upon this and other subjects affecting the trade and commerce of the Empire—including patent and copyright laws, for instance—will be adopted upon uniform lines by the Mother Country and all the Overseas Dominions.

* * *

The Dominion Coat-of-Arms.

In 1867, when the British North America Act created the Dominion of Canada, armorials were granted to the four Provinces which then became united, viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Manitoba was added in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, while the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created in 1905, mainly out of the great prairie areas until that date known and administered as the "North-West Territories."

The Dominion coat-of-arms is seen in the fly of the Red Ensign which has been so frequently in evidence in Britain and the war areas since 1914, and it is this ensign which is most generally used as Canada's national flag, though, of course, officially the Union Jack answers for Canada as for all other sections of the British Empire.

■ ■ ■

A New Design Wanted.

As the present coat-of-arms is not representative of the entire nine Provinces which now form the Dominion of Canada, Parliament recently appointed a Committee at Ottawa, of which Mr. A. G. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist, is a member, to consult with the College of Heralds with reference to the adoption of a new design for a shield. The committee is not restricted to the selection of a coat-of-arms upon which the emblem of all nine Provinces will be shown, though one reason for its appointment was that in some places unauthorised additions are being made to the present bearings, which display the arms of the four original Provinces of Canada.

The committee is empowered to recommend an entirely new coat, comprising the device on the shield, supporters, and motto. In reaching its decision it will have in mind the uses to which the new arms will be put. They will have to be of such a character that they can be reduced, printed, or embossed on letter heads and documents or shown on flags, for instance. It will, therefore, be necessary to adopt a shield which will not be so charged with emblems that it will blur the crest and support, and which will be distinguishable even when reduced to small size.

* * *

Some Canadians were included in the 600 volunteers who left South on Monday for the Мурманsk coast.

DOMINION MINISTER RESIGNS.

In the Dominion House of Commons, on Friday, Sir Robert Borden announced the resignation of the Hon. T. A. Crerar, the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Crerar is a strong advocate of Free Trade (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). In his letter of resignation he declares that he differs from the Government on the Budget, and could not support it either in the House or in the country. In his reply Sir Robert Borden expressed his deep and unfeigned regret at Mr. Crerar's resignation.

— * * —

THE TWO TRANSPORTS.

I dreamt I saw a ship go by,
A ship go by,
With cheering men and flags a-fly,
It made me sigh,
And you know why,
And I know why.

I dreamt I saw a ship go by,
A ship go by,
Come in from sea so silently,
And this time I did more than sigh,
And you know why,
And I know why.

— MARGARET HILDA WISE in the Statesman.

— * * —

Immigrants from the United States brought into Canada \$10,000,000 in cash and effects during the year ended March 31, 1919.

28589 Pte. H. C. Crossman, Somerset Light Infantry (of Crosby, Ont.), previously missing, is now reported died as a prisoner in German hands.

A Parliamentary Committee has been appointed to enquire into the cost of living in Canada and into matters relating to the same.

It is now considered probable that the Parliamentary Session at Ottawa will end about the last week in June, and that another Session will be held in the autumn.

Among the soldiers reported by the War Office as released prisoners from Germany arrived in England are:—8854 Pte. E. Tarrant, Witshire Regt. (Halifax, N.S.), and 306928 Pte. J. McCarthy, King's Liverpool Regt. (Harbour Grace, Newfoundland).

The Hon. N. W. Rowell stated in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on May 30, that up to May the total casualties in the Canadian Expeditionary Force was 212,812. Of these 63,347 were killed or died from disease, etc., and the remaining 148,835 were wounded.

A party of 50 Dominion representatives will visit the eastern countries. On June 17 they will go to Cambridge to see an experimental farm, and on the following day to the Royal Norfolk Show. The next day they visit Sandringham as the guests of the King, and will inspect the stud and farms there.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

VANN.—On June 2, at The Rodney, Dalmeida Road, Bexhill, the wife of the late Lt.-Col. Bernard Vann, V.C., M.C., Sherwood Foresters, of a son.
HERBERT.—At Vancouver, on June 2 to Mr. and Mrs. William Herbert, Jun. (nee Cherris Sanderson)—a son.
LEROY.—On June 7, at Queen Anne's Mansions, to the wife of Lt. H. C. Lefroy, M.C., R.F.A., of Toronto, Canada—a son.
MACLEAN.—At Shandon, Burton, on June 5, to the wife of Maj. Archibald Maclean—a daughter.
BULLOCK.—At Stanley Farm, Isabella, Manitoba, on May 10, to Mr. and Mrs. David Bullock—a son (John William).

MARRIAGES.

JONES-SMITH.—On June 2, at Rawmarsh Parish Church, by the Rev. Canon Haynes, Harold J. Jones, A.A.M.C., to Georgiana Grace A. Smith, of Vancouver, B.C.
MAYNE—CURTIS.—On June 6, by special licence, Lt. G. H. Mayhew, R.A.F., Medicine Hat, Alberta to N. G. Curtis, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Curtis, Claverhouse, Chiddingfold, Surrey.
McLAUGHLIN-NEILL.—On June 6, at Kingway Hall, London, by the Rev. George Jackson, Capt. Hugh Johnston McLaughlin, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. McLaughlin, of Toronto, to Jean Affleck Neill, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Neill, of Peterborough, Ontario.

DEATHS.

BRIDGES.—On June 6, at Beverly Lodge, Sheen Road, Richmond, S.W., Mrs. Bridget, widow of Samuel Bridges, of Richmond, Hamilton, Canada, aged 69 years.
PORTER.—At Vancouver, B.C., after an operation, on May 31, Hercules Scott Porter, of Hawkeshaw Ranch, Courtenay, B.C., fourth son of the late Alexander Porter, of Lauriston, Kincardineshire, in his 66th year.

On Service.

BUNCH.—At Toronto, on May 30, Adam McIntosh Bunch, late 3rd Bn. Royal Highland Regiment, the Black Watch, and King's Own Scottish Borderers, second son of the late James McIntosh Bunch, Black Watch, Malta.

In Memoriam notices can be prepared at the following rates:
A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, \$5 for five years.
Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

TARIFF AND TAXATION CHANGES.

Sir Thomas White's Budget Speech—The Cost of the War to Canada.

SIR THOMAS WHITE, Dominion Minister of Finance, delivered his Budget speech on Thursday, June 5, to a crowded House.

The Minister said the ultimate net debt of Canada when all the items of expenditure had been met, would be \$1,950,000,000, or \$220 per head of the population, involving an annual interest burden of \$115,000,000. This was exclusive of pensions, which would cost 35 to 40 millions annually. The cost of the war to March 31 last was \$1,327,274,000. During the war period \$276,000,000 of its principal cost was paid out of revenue. Including pensions and interest, the amount paid out of revenue was \$438,000,000. Demobilisation during the current fiscal year would cost not less than \$300,000,000, and the total expenditure would be \$620,000,000, while the revenue did not exceed \$280,000,000, or about sufficient to cover the ordinary expenditure. Consequently there would have to be at least one more loan to cover the cost of demobilisation and capital expenditure incurred. During the past fiscal year revenue had exceeded ordinary expenditure by \$70,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 would be devoted to war outlay.

The Burden of the War Debt.

"The total outstanding securities of the Dominion Government," said Sir Thomas, "are held as follows: In Great Britain, \$362,700,000; in the United States, \$150,873,000; in Canada, \$1,510,000,000. As the aggregate of our war issues exceeds our net war expenditure, we have been enabled to make advances to Great Britain for her purchases in Canada to a greater extent than we availed ourselves of advances from the Imperial Government to meet our war expenditure in England and on the Continent." He mentioned that there was owing to Canada by the Imperial Government a balance of \$230,000,000, and that at present the deposits in the banks amounted to \$1,605,000,000.

The debt, Sir Thomas continued, would constitute a burden upon the people of Canada for generations to come. They should have in mind its gradual extinction over a long course of years by a sinking fund. In order to meet and retire their obligations they must produce and work—and that must be their motto for the future.

Importance of Immigration Policy.

They needed more population, Sir Thomas White pointed out, and therefore their immigration policy was of prime importance. In the past they had not been sufficiently selective in their immigration. They were now amending their laws so as to ensure that the destinies of the country would always be controlled by those who might be depended upon as loyal and patriotic citizens. It would seem certain that Canadian agriculture would not lack profitable markets for all it could produce, and the yearly exportable surplus of grain and foodstuffs should go far towards ensuring favourable trade balances for the future, while for reconstruction work in Europe their raw materials and products must be also in demand.

Sir Thomas emphasised the necessity (says Reuter) for manufacturers in Canada to obtain greater value of finished

products as compared with raw or partly manufactured articles.

Dealing with the question of taxation policy, the Minister noted that this was a year of great industrial instability and business uncertainty, whilst large expenditure was still necessary on account of the war. In considering the question of reductions and increases in indirect taxation, the most careful attention must be given to their effect upon established industries and the employment of the operatives dependent upon an industry's success for the maintenance of themselves and their families, and upon the domestic trade and commerce which it supported.

Tariff and Taxation Changes.

Sir Thomas then proceeded to announce various tariff and taxation changes. He stated that the British preferential 5 per cent. war tariff was to be repealed, and the 7½ per cent. war tariff removed from foodstuffs, linen and cotton clothing, boots and shoes, fur caps and fur clothing, hats, caps, hoods and bonnets, gloves, mitts, collars, hides, skins, leather, harness and saddlery, agricultural implements, petroleum, oil mining machinery, and bituminous coal. There are also reductions from the pre-war tariff, including a reduction of 5 c. per pound in the preferential intermediate and general rate on coffee and 3 c. on British-grown teas. Wheat, wheat flour, and potatoes will be admitted free to Canada from countries that admit these articles from Canada. The duty on soda ash is reduced from the preferential rate of 5 c. to one-fifth of a cent. per pound, and from 7½ per cent. general to 3-10ths of a cent.

Substantial reductions are made on agricultural implements, in addition to the removal of the war tariff. The general tariff rate of 27½ per cent. is reduced to 15 per cent. on cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, spreaders, and weeders, and from 27½ to 17½ on ploughs, windmills, portable and traction engines for farm purposes, and threshing machines, separators, hay-loaders, potato diggers, and other farm machinery. There is a reduction on wagons from 32½ per cent. to 20 per cent. The war Customs duty on cement is repealed, and the regular tariff rate reduced by 2 c. to 8 c. per 100 lbs. To compensate manufacturers of implements for the loss of protection (says the Times), the Government have arranged with the railways for the reduction of freight rates to the Canadian West.

Income-Tax Increases.

To make up the loss of tariff revenue a heavy increase of the income-tax is proposed. Corporations are to pay 10 per cent. on all income in excess of \$2,000. Dividends to shareholders having been given credit for, this is the normal tax they will have to pay. Individuals who are unmarried will pay 4 per cent. on incomes from \$1,000 to \$6,000, and married persons on incomes from \$2,000 to \$6,000. There is a normal tax of 8 per cent. on all incomes above \$6,000. A surtax, beginning on incomes over \$6,000, increases until it reaches 65 per cent. on incomes above \$1,000,000. The business profits tax under the War Tax Act is to be renewed for another year.



HON. T. A. CRESSER,
Who has resumed the portfolio of Agriculture because of the Budget.



A CANADIAN GRAVE IN NORTH RUSSIA.
That of Capt. O. A. Mowat, M.C., C.I.A. at Plauder 125 miles south of Archangel.



MAJOR GENERAL SIR E. W. B. MORRISON,
Appointed to the rank of Major-General in 1917.

WINNIPEG STRIKE BROKEN.

City Police Force Discharged.

The general strike in sympathy with the Winnipeg metal workers, which began on May 15, may now be considered as broken as far as the general public is concerned (says a *Reuter* cablegram dated Tuesday). It is estimated that one-third of the men and women involved in the strike have returned to work.

The police force was discharged on Monday evening, when the policemen refused to accept an ultimatum to sign a pledge not to participate in sympathetic strikes. The Police Commission announces that all regular policemen willing to sign the new pledge may apply for positions. A number of returned soldiers have made applications for positions as policemen.

In an attack on the special police on Tuesday, Cpl. Coppins, V.C., who was acting as a mounted constable, was so seriously injured by strikers' sympathisers that he is not expected to recover.

No fresh developments are reported from Toronto.

In Vancouver many workmen are on strike, and the movement is also spreading in other B.C. cities.

The Bill providing for power to expel British agitators who advised the overthrow of constitutional government passed every stage of the House of Commons and the Senate last Saturday, and was given Royal Assent in an hour. This is (says the *Times*) a "record" in Canadian legislation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

CANADA AND TITLES.
To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I was glad to see in your edition of June 7 you had some sane remarks to make upon the attitude of the politicians at Ottawa, who, for vote-seeking purposes, are making the Dominion look ridiculous in the eyes of the Empire.

Quite true, mistakes may have been made in giving honours, but the proportion of errors is infinitesimal as compared with the mistakes made by the electors in sending certain brands of men to represent us in Parliament. These errors can easily be computed by reading the Hansard reports of the House of Commons, Ottawa, where trivialities seem far to outweigh questions of real moment to the Dominion and Empire.—Yours truly,

T. C. BROWN

Queen's Park Terrace, London, S.W.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

OBITUARY.

At Summerside, P.E.I., Mr. Charles Wesley Strong (90), for many years Collector of Customs at the port.

At Montreal, Mr. Charles Chamilly de Lorimier (76), retired Judge of the Superior Court; Mr. George M. Mason (54), President of the G. M. Mason Lumber Co., of Ottawa.

At Ottawa, Mr. J. A. Coté (67), Assistant Deputy-Minister of the Interior.

At Toronto, the Rev. T. W. Bartley, a prominent pastor of the Methodist Church; Capt. John O. Law, for two years Commissioner with the Forces in British East Africa; Dr. William Wodd (95), the oldest graduate of Toronto University, who entered Upper Canada College in 1837, became head in 1843, and was classical master for 43 years.

At Hamilton, on May 20, Mrs. P. D. Crerar, widow of Mr. P. D. Crerar and mother of Lt.-Col. Harry Crerar, D.S.O., Lt. Alastair Crerar, Lady Beck and Mrs. Herbert Gallagher. Her other son, Flight Lt. Malcolm Crerar, was killed in action. Mrs. Crerar was intensely popular and renowned for her charitable and war work.

At Perth, Ont., the Hon. Peter MacLaren, who was called to the Senate by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1890. The late Senator held large lumber interests in the North-West, and was interested in the lumber and timber areas of Virginia. He leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters.

At Vancouver, Mr. John Eadie, local agent for Messrs. Dingwall, Cotis & Co.

At Victoria, Mr. James A. J. McKenna, for many years connected with the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY.

Activities Drawing to a Close.

The activities of the Khaki University of Canada are drawing to a close. The lectures at Ripon will cease on June 20, but the headquarters in London will continue to function until about the middle of July.

In addition to the tours already arranged, a big party of Canadians will visit the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Cardiff about the end of June. Several industrial tours are to be made this month, but the actual dates and itineraries have not been settled.

Excellent accounts are being received concerning the educational progress of the 300 Canadian soldier-students who are taking courses at British universities. One hundred of these students are at Edinburgh, 100 in London, 40 at Glasgow, and about 25 at Oxford and Cambridge. Some of the students will remain in class until about July 11.

O.M.F.C. NOTES.

The Special Hospital at Etchinghill was closed for the reception of patients on Tuesday last.

Major E. Windebank, Man. (president), Capt. H. B. Montizambert, Man., and Lt. G. Crowe, C.A.S.C., constitute a Standing Court of Enquiry.

Capt. R. L. Morrison, C.A.M.C., has been appointed O.C., No. 9 Sanitary Section, vice Major A. J. Barton; and Capt. D. C. Lochead, O.C. No. 3 Section. Lt.-Col. H. Snell, Sask., has ceased to command "D" Wing, Bramshott, and is appointed O.C., "R" Wing, Witley. Temp. Capt. (now Temp. Major) F. H. Mingie, Que., to be Camp Commandant, Kimmel Park Camp. Capt. J. O. Baillargeon, C.A.P.C., has been seconded to the Canadian Mission without pay and allowances.

CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURE.

At the Investiture on June 7 the following Canadians were decorated:—

C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION).—Brig.-Gen. Ross Hayter and Brig.-Gen. Edward Hilliam.

D.S.O.—Major George Cook, C.F.A.

Bar to M.C.—Lt. Arthur May, 21st Bn.

M.C. and BAR.—Capt. Alfred Atkey, late R.A.F. (Toronto); Lt. Harry Templeman, 10th Bn.

M.C.—Rev. James Fortier (C.A.Ch.D.), Capt. Charles Switzer (C.B.T.), Lt. John Bryant (Engrs.), and Lt. William Hyslop (54th Bn.).

CORPS COMMANDER AT BUXTON.

General Currie visited the Canadian Discharge Depot at Buxton on June 8 and decorated the following warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men with the medals named:—

Bar to D.C.M.—180302 C.S.M. W. H. Knowles, 25th Bn. (for gallantry at Elouge, Belgium, on Nov. 7, 1918).

D.C.M.—61444 C.S.M. C. Jeeves, 10th Bn. (for gallantry at Amiens); 180802 C.S.M. W. H. Knowles, 25th Bn. (for distinguished conduct at Hinchy).

MILITARY MEDAL.—8413 Sgt. C. Barrett, 2nd Bn. (also received the Croix de Guerre); 510221 Sgt. P. Gardner, 9th Field Ambulance; 441548 Sgt. J. L. 42941 Sgt. T. W. Aitchison, 7th Bn.; 687256 Cpl. P. A. Smith, 10th Bn.; 4254 Sgt. L. H. Harrington, 1st Bn.; 604481 L.-Cpl. W. L. Cooper, 10th Bn.; 6580 Pte. W. McKeekill, 1st Bn.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.—20276 R.Q.M.S. S. Jacobs, 10th Bn.; 69611 Cpl. A. Johnson, 21st Bn.

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

The *Olympic* (from Southampton) and *Royal George* (Liverpool) sailed for Canada on June 7, carrying a total of 7,050 troops of all ranks.

CANADIAN "Y" ACTIVITIES AT WINCHESTER CAMP.

Canadians in the Repatriation Camp at Winchester are now being fully catered for in the matter of entertainments and sports by the Canadian Y.M.C.A. authorities. No. 1 Company at the Winchester Camp is composed of Canadians awaiting repatriation, and during their period of waiting time would hang heavily on their hands were it not for the good offices of the Canadian "Y" in supplying complete athletic equipment.

The cinema theatre in the camp has been leased by the Overseas Executive of the Canadian Y.M.C.A., and this has already become the local rendezvous for wearers of the Maple Leaf badge. The theatre is fortunately located immediately alongside the only available athletic field. In addition, an information bureau for men going on leave has also been established, so that the Canadians at Winchester are now as well looked after as their brothers who are in purely Canadian camps.

"For nearly four years now, here and in France, 'Canada' has been for me—as for so many others—eagerly looked for from week to week—a reliable source of news of home and matters military and a good friend of the Canadian soldiers."—Lt., C.F.A., BRAMSHOTT.

ORDER OF ST. SAVA, 4th Class: Hon. Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society.
GOLD MEDAL FOR ZAGREB SERVICE: M215360 Pie. Ernest D. Phillips, R.A.N.C., M.T. (Windsor).

MENTIONED FOR SERVICES.

MESOPOTAMIA, Capt. A. H. Gilmour, M.C., 8th Bn.; Lt. (T./Capt.) P. S. Murray, 31st Bn.
NORTH PERKIN FORCE—Major H. K. Newcombe, Man. Regt. (Dauphin).
SALONICA, Major H. K. Newcombe, Man. Regt.
EYR—Capt. (A./Maj.) G. M. Carrie, att'd. 385th Siege Bty., R.G.A.
Major A. P. Linton and Capt. E. P. Muntz, att'd. 1st Bridging Coy., R.E.
Lt.-Col. B. C. White, C.O.C., att'd. H.Q. XX Corps.
FRAY, Lt.-Col. C. H. Mitchell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 1st C. Ont. (Toronto); T./Capt. (A./Maj.) R. Millar, M.D. (Capt. C.A.M.C.), att'd. 9th C.C.S., R.A.M.C.

FOR SERVICES IN NORTH RUSSIA.

ARCHANGEL OPERATIONS—Lt. A. E. L. Wetmore, 68th Bty., C.F.A.; 30620 Col. (A./Sgt.) E. A. J. Wicks, 67th Bty., 16th Bde., C.F.A.
MURMANSK OPERATIONS—Capt. (A./Maj.) A. Eadham, M.C., C.M.G.C., att'd. Malmute Coy.; Capt. C. P. Fee, C.F.A., att'd. Malmute Coy.; Maj. L. H. Mackenzie, V.S., att'd. Malmute Coy.; 12689 Sgt. F. N. Bingham, Sask., att'd. Malmute Coy.; 2115759 Pte. (A./Sgt.) F. Callaghan, C.F.A., att'd. Malmute Coy.; 439905 C.M.D. Hamilton, 52nd Bn. (Man.), att'd. Malmute Coy.; 18679 C.Q.M.S. C. H. Reynolds, D.C.M., 1st C. Ont., att'd. Malmute Coy.; 100088 Sgt. W. W. Thornton, Alta., att'd. Malmute Coy.

Canadians in Imperial Forces.

MESOPOTAMIA—Lt.-Col. C. L. Plick, C.M.G., C.B.E., B.C. Regt., att'd. 16th Bn., Devonshire Regt. (Nicola Valley); Capt. (A./Maj.) E. O. Wheeler, M.C., R.E. (Winnipeg); Lt. A. Capt. Matthewsman, 94th Russell's Inf., Remount Department (Ottawa); Maj. (A./Col.) D. K. Edgar, D.S.O., R.E. (Toronto); T./Capt. (T./Col.) W. R. Dockrill, R.E., Port Traffic (Vancouver).

SALONICA—T./Capt. T. D. Cumberland, M.B., R.A.M.C. (formerly Pte., C.A.M.C., Capt. F. G. M. Williams, R.A.F.).

EYR—Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) C. C. Luard, C.M.G., Durham L.I. (Can. Militia List); Capt. (A./Maj.) H. A. Joly De Loobrom, R.E., att'd. 1st Coy., Sappers and Miners (R.M.C. Kingston); Capt. W. G. M. Crothers, R.A.F. (Ottawa); Lt. L. A. C. Helbert, R.A.F. (formerly Gunr., 17th Bty., C.F.A.); Lt. R. H. Ley, R.A.F.; Sgt. L. and Hon. Lt. G. Martin, R.A.F. (Toronto).

NORTH RUSSIA—T./Capt. (A./Maj.) A. W. Northover, R.E. (Sask.).
ITALY—T./Maj. H. Kenworthy, R.E. (Vancouver); T./Capt. R. V. Dolbey, F.R.C.S., 24th C.M.S. (Vancouver); Lt. A. L. McLaren, R.A.F. (Montreal).

GALLANTRY OF PRISONERS OF WAR

To be Recognised by the Army Council.

It has been decided by the Army Council to consider for award instances of gallantry shown by officers and other ranks of the Army whilst prisoners of war. Under this heading will come escapes and attempts to escape from enemy countries prior to the Armistice where exceptional gallantry or determination has been shown, and considerable dangers and difficulties have been overcome. Unsuccessful attempts to escape will only be considered in very exceptional circumstances, where gallantry and determination of an outstanding nature can be proved.

Recommendations, accompanied by signed statements of two or more reliable witnesses having first-hand knowledge of the circumstances, should be forwarded as early as possible to the Secretary (A.G.3.P.W.), War Office, S.W.1. No recommendation will be considered after August 31, 1919.

The following particulars should be stated:—Number, rank, name in full and unit; approximate date of escape or of each attempt to escape; camp and country from which escaped; where frontier was crossed; details as to method of escape or attempt to escape, number of days out of prison camp and distance travelled before recapture or crossing the frontier, etc.

RETURN PASSAGES FOR WAR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

An Army Council Instruction announces that passages from the United Kingdom to places abroad will be provided at the public expense for civilians (and their families) who arrived in this country after the outbreak of war and have been in direct War Department employment.

The conditions under which the concession will be granted are that the applicant for repatriation (a) was not receiving more than £850 per annum from Imperial funds exclusive of allowances, (b) offered his (or her) services on arrival in this country and was employed practically continuously either wholly under the War Department or partly under the War Department and partly on other work of national importance, and (c) must be prepared to embark within six months of completing his service. Reasonable notice of provision of passage will as far as possible be given, but applicants must be prepared to embark at short notice if called upon to do so.

Applications should be addressed to the Officer in Charge Repatriation Branch, Repatriation Centre, Morn Hill Camp, Winchester, and must be sent in as soon as possible, and in any case before June 30, 1919, for those employed in Europe and before August 31, 1919, for those employed elsewhere.

The Bill to incorporate the Canadian National Railways passed the Third Reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 54.

MILITARY HONOURS. As there are still many "deeds," etc., to be announced, Canadian officers, M.C.O.s and men, both in England and in Canada, who are interested should continue to look out for them in "Canada," the only journal to publish the complete official lists, as issued, during the war. To prevent disappointment, "Canada" should be ordered either from the offices in London or Toronto, or through a newsagent.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

OFFICERS.

Died.

Chisholm, Lt. C. A. Alta. Regt.

N.C.O.s and MEN.

List of Friday, June 6.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT—Goodall, 6217 W. M.
MANITOBA REGIMENT—Gabriels, 72166 P.; Gordon, 424834 F.; Jacques, 101315 J.; Jardine, 129939 J.; McFarlane, 420430 B.
SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT—Rothnie, 466601 F. A.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

MANITOBA REGIMENT—Paisley, 115711 L.-Col. H. D.

Drowned.

RAILWAY TROOPS—Park, 1042811 R.

WOOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, 17, N. AUDLEY STREET, W.—Major (Rev.) J. J. O'Gorman, Can. Section, 1st Echelon (1 arm, old); Lt. G. B. Ince, 5th C.M.R. (2 shoulder, 1 hand); Lt. F. F. Blight, Man., att'd. R.A.F. (r. leg, chest and r. arm); Lt. G. H. P. Coneybeare, 24th (1 thigh, 1 shoulder, 1 hand, old); Capt. A. F. Menzies, E. Ont. (face).
DISCHARGED, Lt. W. S. Fernie, 72nd.
SERIOUSLY ILL—Lt. (T./Capt.) C. L. Bath, C.M.G.C., sec. R.A.F. (fract. base of skull and N.Y.D.); Lt. N. Audley Street; Lt. W. J. Bartlett, 18th (pleurisy), 12th C.G.H., Bramshott.

HONOUR ROLL OF THE FOURTH ESTATE.

A Supplementary List.

The following list of Canadian journalists who served in the war is supplementary to the honour roll published in *Canada* of April 19 last:—

Major Stuart D. Armour, D.S.O., 16th Bn. and H.Q. Staff, 4th Division, Vancouver Province.

Capt. Russell D. Bell, Montreal (served with U.S.A. Artillery), *New York Evening Sun*; Lt. H. Borcham, 52nd Bn., *Winnipeg Telegram*; Lt. DAVID K. BILLINGS, R.A.F., *Toronto Sunday World*; Sgt. C. B. Brooker, Engrs., *Winnipeg Telegram*.

Lt. B. Clark, M.C., 26th Bn., *Fredericton Gleaner*; Sgt. L. Shannon (Germack, C.F.A.), *Winnipeg Telegram*; *Pte. Walter Davidson, 248th Bn., Melville (Sask.) *Canadian*; *Lt. J. B. Dever, 26th Bn., *St. John Telegraph*; Pte. H. Dickenson, *Winnipeg Telegram*.

Lt. James Harverson, 4th Div. Train, *Toronto World*; Capt. HOWARD JOHNSTONE, 25th Bn., *Halifax Chronicle*; Lt. W. S. KENNEDY, 1st C.M.R., *Winnipeg Saturday Post*.

*Cpl. Andy Macdonald, *Toronto World*; *Lt. C. J. MacGillivray, 46th Bn., *Winnipeg Telegram*; Lt. W. G. McInley, 26th Bn., *St. John Standard*; *Lt. G. McQueen, 3rd Bn., *Winnipeg Telegram*.

Lt. Norman C. Pearce, M.C., 51st Bn., *Toronto Sunday World*; Cpl. D. M. Smith, C.F.A., *North-West Review*; *Pte. Howard Wallace, 25th Bn., *Halifax Herald*; Gnr. Harold Whidden, C.G.A., *Halifax Herald*; Sgt. Howard Wolfe, 88th Bn. (prisoner of war), *Winnipeg Telegram*; Sgt. Wolfe-Beech, C.M.R., *Halifax Chronicle*.

* Indicates wounded or gassed; capitals denote killed or died.

EXTENSION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME.

It will be good news to Canadian soldiers discharged in the United Kingdom through disability to know that the privileges given to their fellow-soldiers discharged in Canada is to be extended to them. The work comes under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and it has been decided that exactly the same treatment will be given in the matter of vocational training, free treatment (up to a certain period) for recurrences of war disabilities, and for repairs and renewals of artificial limbs. In Canada, a man who has lost a leg receives two legs—one artificial and one "peg" leg—whereas men discharged in England on that ground have up to the present only received one substitute for their lost limb. This inequality of treatment has always been felt to be not only an injustice, but a great handicap to a disabled man who through accident should break his artificial limb and thus run grave risk of losing his employment.

SOLDIERS' WIVES FROM BRITAIN.

So much has been said of the marriage of Canadian soldiers to girls in the Old Country—and not always to the advantage of the girls—that the following extract from a letter to a friend in England, from a lady working in St. John, N.B., is of interest:—

"We are going through a very strenuous time, but it is most interesting work at this port just now. Through it are streaming in our soldiers' dependents, and we women of St. John are trying to be welcoming hostesses for all Canada to them. Such a splendid lot of babies and youngsters! Just what Canada wants, and, as a rule, the women are a good type, and healthy and cheerful. The outstanding feature to a mother of sons is the dear tenderness of these Canadian soldier-fathers for their little ones. They are certainly making things as easy as they can for the wives, whom they save and help in every possible way."

General Seely states that honorary commissions will be granted to flight cadets who were demobilised before February 15.

A PLEDGE OF COMRADESHIP.

The Prince of Wales as Canadian Officers' Guest

ANOTHER link in the chain of Empire kinship was forged at the Canadian Officers' Club, Chesterfield Gardens, on June 6, when the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert were the guests of the Club, at a dinner arranged for the purpose of presenting the Prince, on behalf of the officers of the Corps, with a silver loving-cup. There was a large and distinguished assembly.

Among those present were Sir George Perley, Sir Richard Turner, Sir Arthur Currie, Sir David Watson, Sir G. McLaren Brown, Sir Harry Brittain, M. P., Lt. Col. L. S. Amery, M. P. (Under-Secretary for the Colonies), Maj. Gen. Lindsay, Foster and McDougall; Brig.-Gen. Farmer, Odium MacBrien, Armstrong, Hayter, Ross, Hogarth, Panet, Hepburn, Bell, Birkett and Ormond; Col. Ward, Morrison, Regan, Rattray, Folker, Colquhoun White, Chisholm, Dowie, Armstrong, Harrington, Gunn, Adams, Simson, Dennistoun, Piche, Hamilton, Snell, Edgett and (Rev.) Almond; Lt.-Col. Rae, Birks, Pope, Morrison, Hastings, Spry, Moorhead, Caldwell, Clifford, Gibson, Burland, Anderson, Badgerow, Marshall, Montague, Yourkitch, Tait, Brothers, Barnett, Ruttan, Campbell, Baxter, Monks, Cameron, Sherry, Lobley and McKenzie; Major de Salis (hon. secretary), and Messrs. J. G. Colmer Chas. Cambie, Stephen Jones, G. C. Cassels, Fred Tweeddale, V. Grant, Hartley Aspdin, and Chas. Nickson.

SIR JOHN LEIGH, the Chairman of the Club (to whose generosity the existence of the Club is primarily due), presided, and in proposing the health of the Prince, said the time

the new club is started I hope to welcome you all, and in the time of peace to renew acquaintances which I made during the war.

Before you return to the Motherland I hope I shall see many of you again in Canada, and I hope that will be very soon. Many of you were present at the dinner given to Sir Arthur Currie at the Savoy Hotel, when I had the great pleasure of announcing the fact that I was going to Canada. Some of you probably read it in the newspapers, but for me it I say again how very much I am looking forward to seeing Canada next Fall. Sir Arthur Currie asked me the other night, and I know some newspapers wanted to know, whether I was going West. (Laughter.) I can assure you I am."

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, in making the presentation, recalled a remark made to him by a South African a few days ago when the Prince of Wales was at the Guildhall. "It is a funny thing, Currie, but what binds you to me is that young man." And indeed it was marvellous, when one considered the extent of the British Empire and the number of different peoples within its borders, how much of the bond which held it



OFFICERS OF THE PERMANENT STAFF, CANADIAN EMBARKATION CAMP, HAVRE, AFTER COMPLETING THE ENTIRE EVACUATION OF THE CANADIAN TROOPS FROM FRANCE.

was in sight when our kinsmen from overseas would return to their own lands. Happily for us all, these lands had since 1914 been drawn together in spirit with a strength that could not be undone. That was one of the greatest of the gains we had to set against the wastage of war. We had come to know each other with an intimacy that the cables could never have achieved, an intimacy that was beyond the scope of the best-laid schemes of statesmen. He felt that he spoke for all there when he said how much he rejoiced that a most fitting pledge and expression of that abiding comradeship was to be given in the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. He need not recall how wide and deep an understanding the King had always had of the Overseas nations. It had been built, from his boyhood onwards, upon the firm foundation of personal knowledge acquired at first hand. He could conceive nothing of more value to the maintenance of the sure bond between the English-speaking peoples than that in this his son should follow in his steps.

After expressing regret at the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Connaught, the PRINCE OF WALES said the Club had been a real home to Canadian officers on leave in London. In one year it had provided beds for over 7,000 officers, and 20,000 meals had been served. The Club was soon to be closed down, but he expressed the hope—a sentiment that was received with cheers—that later on a larger and permanent club would be formed.

"I know," continued the Prince, "that the Duke and many others are very keen that a site should be obtained very soon for this club, and when it is formed and established I look forward very much to welcoming you all there. I know that everybody will look upon it as a lasting memorial to the devoted services of those of the Overseas Dominions who have fought in the great war for the Empire. When

together was the sentiment which centred around the Royal Family. During the closing five weeks of the war, when the Canadian Corps had the privilege of having the Prince of Wales as its guest, he endeared himself to all ranks, and as an expression of their regard, and of their respect for his manly qualities, they wished his Royal Highness to accept a loving cup in token of the loyal affection of the Corps, which might be called the citizen army of Canada. He asked his Royal Highness to convey to the King the assurance of the undying fealty of the Canadian citizens.

The PRINCE, replying, said: "It is very difficult to find words adequate to express my deep gratitude to the Canadian Corps for the magnificent present which Sir Arthur Currie has just passed to me on their behalf. I am very touched indeed. I think it is very unfair that I should be made to get up again to make another speech, but I want to take this opportunity of saying how much I enjoyed my five weeks with the Canadian Corps at the close of the campaign. Of course, none of us enjoyed the war, but I use that word because I think perhaps we enjoyed the last five weeks because we had the Hun on the run. (Cheers.) I am very glad to see Sir Arthur Currie here to-night. He was very kind to me and showed me great hospitality when I stayed with him at Corps Headquarters, and I also spent some cheerful evenings at Corps Headquarters with many officers. I wish all of those who will shortly return to Canada the best of luck in the future and *bon voyage*."

Cheers greeted the announcement by Major de Salis, the loving-cup would be immediately christened, and was promptly carried into effect.

It was noticeable that French-Canadian newspapers paid earnest tributes to King George on his birthday, remarks the Toronto correspondent of the 7

PROSPECTS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

Mr. A. C. Manbert on British Buying.

At no other time has the Canadian lumberman been more interested in export trade. The enormous resources of the Dominion and the urgent need for huge supplies in Europe have aroused a desire to develop this Canadian industry and supply a large part of the European requirements. To further this object and to help importers by means of expert information, Mr. A. C. Manbert, a well-known Ontario lumber manufacturer, was recently appointed Timber Commissioner for Ontario, and is now in London.

More European Representation.

In a statement to a representative of *Canada*, Mr. Manbert said his object was to discover the extent of the demand, to find out whether Canadian timber can be shipped to the United Kingdom to the full extent of its possibilities, and if anything can be done to expedite shipment either by any action on the part of the lumber manufacturers or by importers here. Mr. Manbert made it clear that manufacturers are anxious to have more representation on this side, expert representation whereby technical information can be supplied to the trade, supplementing the general information given by the Agent-General of Ontario and his staff.

Naturally, Mr. Manbert is anxious about the shipping position. "No one," he said, "can safely prophesy when accom-

modation will be available. Shortly before timber was officially decontrolled, on April 1, the British Government purchased a large quantity, which is still lying on the other side. For the sake of both countries it is very important that this timber should be shipped soon. Here, timber is seriously short—there is literally a famine in yellow pine—and on our side we desire to have present stocks removed so as to make room for the new season's timber, as sawing begins at about this period."

In this connection it may be mentioned that Sir James Ball, the British Timber Controller, who is now in Canada, stated recently that the Imperial Government was anxious to get the Canadian timber overseas as cheaply and as quickly as possible.

Present Production Below Normal.

Mr. Manbert pointed out that lumber production in Canada at present is very much below the normal. This year it will only be about 65 per cent. The industry has suffered considerably through shortage of labour and supplies, and its full capacity cannot be revived at short notice, when the conditions are remembered. In the winter time the logs are cut, the following summer they are floated down stream, then they have to be sawn, piled and got into condition, preparatory to being shipped.

Representations have been made that timber should be cut and manufactured to the customary sizes of the European trade. This will, of course, be done on an increased scale with new production, but Mr. Manbert stated that there is a good deal of timber available which was meant for export to America, and if British buyers could order according to these sizes they would tap a much larger reservoir of supplies than by ordering according to certain limited sizes.

High Prices.

"Prices," said Mr. Manbert, "have risen so considerably that no one can afford to commit himself very far in advance of his requisitions. Buyers are quite justified in viewing the situation with care and discretion. Scant tonnage and high freights definitely obstruct trade activity. You can see what it means when the freight rate amounts to the same as the f.o.b.

cost of the timber at shipping point. Before the war the freight was \$44 to \$6 per 1,000 ft.; now it is \$32 to \$37. This has restrained private purchases, but the demand for immediate use is so urgent that all stocks arriving are eagerly sought by consumers. As the Government housing scheme proceeds, large quantities of timber will be required, and here again shipping impedes."

"In connection with housing," he added, "Canada is ready to supply not only timber but manufactured goods, such as doors and other joinery work."

"Although timber is badly needed here," concluded Mr. Manbert, "the keenness to buy is qualified by the fact that buyers must judge by the opportunities they have for immediately putting the articles into use. In fact, they must have a definite contract in hand. However, Rome was not built in a day, and we recognise that this will have to be a progressive movement. We shall have to work hard to create an atmosphere, based on understanding, knowledge and confidence. We in Canada want to do our part in the undertaking, and that accounts for the very considerable number of representatives of organisations and individual firms who have been sent over here to enquire into the situation or to act in an individual capacity. On the other hand, we should like the British people to meet us half-way, and my experience shows that they are disposed to do so. We want them to believe that Canada is worthy and entitled to consideration not as an act of beneficence, but because of her actual importance."

Mr. Manbert is in England for an indefinite period—until his mission is accomplished and conditions for business here are on a satisfactory basis. Meantime his services are at the disposal of timber importers, and he will be pleased to give any assistance that lies within his power.

LUMBER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Steps are being taken in British Columbia to meet Scandinavian competition in the supply of lumber to the European markets. It has been urged that right prices and prompt delivery are the two main difficulties that will have to be attended to if the Province is to hold its own. Ocean freights on their present scale restrict business to a minimum, and promptness in delivery is, of course, impossible owing to the uncertainty of getting shipping space—this will, of course, adjust itself in a few months when vessels become available. A proposal is now made which will, if the idea is carried to a successful issue, solve the ocean transport difficulty and at the same time reduce costs. The idea is to convert the cargo of timber into a self-propelling raft, constructed so that it can cross to Europe under its own steam and sail. At the end of the voyage it can be dismembered, the cargo distributed, and the navigating and engineering parts returned to be used again. A large company is being formed to exploit this idea, and it is stated that the cost of handling will be reduced 50 per cent. It is a proposal that grips the imagination, and its success will depend mainly upon the facility with which this unique craft can be made seaworthy. Assuming its success, the price of lumber would then be a matter of good factory organisation, with costs reduced to a minimum.

NEW "VICTORY" MEDAL.

A new Army Order says attention has been drawn to the fact that in some cases officers and soldiers are wearing ribbons of foreign commemorative war medals for services in connection with the present war.

The announcement is made in the Order that the Allied and Associated Powers have agreed to institute an Inter-Allied War Medal, to be designated the "Victory Medal." As this medal will obviate the interchange of Allied commemorative war medals, the Order adds, "the wearing of such Allied ribbons is prohibited by the military authorities."

KINMEL COURT-MARTIAL.

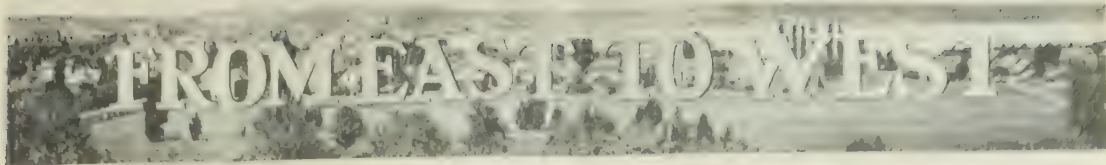
After sitting on an average five days a week for over seven weeks, the general court-martial enquiring at Liverpool into the Kinmel Park mutiny closed on Friday of last week. Fifty prisoners have been before the Court. Seventeen were acquitted on all charges, and six others were found not guilty of the mutiny, but guilty of failing to endeavour to suppress the mutiny. In three other cases the convictions have been reversed by the confirming authority, and the accused are now at liberty. Altogether twenty-six accused men have been acquitted of the grave primary charge of mutiny.

In connection with the administration of the New Brunswick Depot battalion canteen, the following court-martial sentences have been promulgated (says the *Daily Record*):—Lt.-Col. James McAuliffe, formerly commanding officer of the 26th Bn., cashiered; Capt. Earle Logan, dismissed the Service; Lt. John Helyar, cashiered and sentenced to six months' hard labour; Major Ross, severely reprimanded; R.S.-M. Rawlings, reduced to the ranks.



IN A LUMBER CAMP: RIVER DRIVING.

June 14, 1919



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The old King Edward Hotel property has been purchased by the Banque Nationale from Mr. F. W. Carling for \$135,000. The property includes two stores and the Carling Building. There are about 66 ft. on Rideau Street and 175 ft. on Besserer.

—**Rt. Rev. Charles Hamilton**, Archbishop of Ottawa, left estate valued at \$129,000.

TORONTO.—Rev. John D. Morrow, pastor of Dale Presbyterian Church, has resigned. Mr. Morrow was the Chaplain of the 180th Sportmen's Battalion, overseas, and he held in 1901 the athletic championship of McGill University.

—The new chair of Christian Sociology in Victoria College, to which Prof. J. W. McMillan, of Manitoba College, has been appointed, is the only one of its kind in Canada.

—The Royal Canadian Yacht Club has elected as flag officers:—Commodore, Geo. H. Gooderham; vice-commodore, Emilus Jarvis; rear-commodore, Cecil G. Marlatt; treasurer, C. A. B. Brown. Over 450 members volunteered for active service, of whom 57 made the great sacrifice.

HAMILTON.—At the annual meeting of the Hamilton Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the following officers were chosen:—Mr. Geo. H. Douglas, chairman; Mr. F. A. Merrick, vice-chairman; Mr. H. E. Waterman, secretary.

Plans for a modern factory building for the National Paper Goods Co., Ltd., are being prepared. It will be located on the site adjoining the property recently acquired by the Hoover Suction Sweeper Co.

LONDON.—Building activity here is nearly twice as great as one year ago. In April 153 permits were issued for \$156,890, as against 114 permits for \$86,000 in April, 1918.

—For the purpose of visiting the grave of his son, Lt. K. I. Somerville, Mayor C. R. Somerville has left for France. Ald. E. S. Little is the Acting Mayor.

BRANTFORD.—Major Henry K. Jordan has been appointed permanent secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

BARRIE.—The Hon. H. J. Cody formally opened the new Collegiate Institute, completed at a cost of about \$110,000.

The assessment roll for 1919 shows a total of \$4,460,446, which is \$340,000 higher than last year. The population is 6,805, as compared with 6,422 in 1918.

KINGSTON.—Queen's University Million-dollar Endowment Fund has been over-subscribed. Under the will of Chancellor Douglas, the University were to receive \$500,000, providing they were able to raise a similar amount. In January last the Carnegie Fund Trustees offered \$250,000 if the balance was raised before May 15.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—According to the assessment roll, the population of this city is 20,529, and the total value of assessable property is \$15,106,237. The population is nearly 2,500 more than in 1917.

SMITH'S FALLS.—The McCallum Block has been sold to Mr. A. Wiseman for the sum of \$28,500.

At the annual meeting of the Great War Veterans' Association, the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. H. B. Brownlee; vice-presidents, Mr. J. Cushaway and Mr. C. H. McKimm; secretary, Mr. Kenneth Foster.

PORT HURON.—An automobile factory occupying 3,000 acres, is to be erected here. Mr. C. H. Wills and Mr. John R. Lee, formerly Ford shareholders, are the promoters of the new concern, and it is expected that a new town will spring up in the neighbourhood of the plant.

KIRKLAND LAKE.—A new vein has been discovered in the Teck Hughes mine, with grade well over the average. The ore treated in April averaged \$10.46 per ton, but it is stated that the new development is showing an average of \$30 per ton.

CHATHAM.—The total increase in assessment is \$1,230,399, the total for this year being \$10,094,195. The population is 15,030, an increase of 321 over last year.

TILSONBURG.—The local Board of Trade has been reorganised. President, Mr. Chas. H. Denton; vice-president Mr. J. H. McDonnell; secretary, Mr. L. R. Short.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

MONTREAL. Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Cunard Line, is here in company with Sir Ashley Sparks, director of the New York office. Sir Alfred Booth held a conference with the Robert R. Ford Co., the local Cunard agents.

—The annual report of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal for the year 1918 shows that the trade of the port was second only to that of New York, out of the seven leading ports on the Atlantic coast. The value of imports was \$214,257,023, of exports \$534,876,677, a total of \$749,761,706. The Commissioners draw attention to insurance rates, and make reference to a statement of the Deputy-Minister of the Department of Marine, 1917-1918, which reads:—"If the continued improvement and additional safety of this route from year to year have not the desired effect of inducing Lloyd's to lower the insurance rates for vessels trading on it, it may be necessary, in the interests of Canadian shipping, for the Government itself to take some steps to equalise the difference between the rates to Quebec and Montreal and those to the Atlantic ports."

—The terms of the proposed agreement between the Montreal Tramways Co. and their employees are announced, and the new schedule will be effective from July 1, by which motormen and conductors will be paid on the following basis per hour:—First year, 37 cents per hour; second year, 40 cents; third year, 44 cents; exceeding three years, 48 cents.

THREE RIVERS.—American capitalists are opening a \$3,000,000 beet sugar factory at Three Rivers.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—Shipbuilding is extending in the Maritime Provinces. A three-master schooner, the *Quaco Queen*, has been launched by the St. Martin's Shipbuilding Co., equipped with two 100-h.p. oil-burning engines. A new steamer, the *War Moncton*, constructed by Messrs. Grant and Horne for the Imperial Munitions Board, is ready for launching.

—Fire has damaged the Sayer and Holly Lumber Company's mills at Chipman, N.B., to the extent of \$140,000, and between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 feet of lumber have been burned.

MONCTON.—A building boom is on here. The larger contracts are those of the Geo. A. Fuller Co., for the T. Eaton Co. building for \$650,000, Lonsbury Co. \$20,000, and J. A. Marven Co. \$20,000. The total of permits issued up to May 20 reaches \$816,250.

SUSSEX.—The Union Bank of Canada announces the opening of a new branch here, with Mr. Ross, who went overseas with the first heavy siege artillery of Halifax, as manager.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Before proroguing on May 19 the Legislature passed an Act respecting submarine areas. It opens up large underwater coal deposits, and is expected to greatly assist in the immediate development of the coal mining industry.

Mr. A. Stuart Pratt, of Boston, has been appointed president of the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co., and is looking into the company's position and prospects on which it is proposed to make large expenditures.

—The annual report of the Deputy Registrar-General gives the population of Nova Scotia as 511,176, composed of 260,216 males and 250,960 females. The births exceeded the deaths in every county except Halifax County, where the explosion increased the death-rate by 1.635.

—Mr. J. S. Parker defeated Mayor Hawkins in the civic elections, and the victory of a practically unknown man is attributed to dissatisfaction with local administration. The figures were: Parker, 2,343; Hawkins, 1,921.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—A frontage of 41 ft. on the corner of Johnson and Kelvin, at Elwood, has been sold to the Royal Bank of Canada.

—The Dominion Lawn Bowlers' Association at its meeting here elected as president Dr. J. J. Creelman, of Guelph; vice-president, Mr. R. R. Farrow, Ottawa; secretary, Mr. C. O. Knowles, Toronto. It was finally decided to extend the invitation, as usual, to the International Bowling Association of Great Britain, and to convey the intimation that if the British bowlers were not prepared to make the trip in 1920, the Canadian bowlers would undertake to send a team to Great Britain next year.

BRANDON.—At a meeting of those connected with the Brandon Citizens' Patriotic Fund it was reported that the total paid in was \$239,462. Of this amount \$97,562 was made up by voluntary subscriptions from citizens, the balance coming from the Manitoba Patriotic Fund. The actual amount paid out to soldiers' families was \$21,415, the cost of administration working out at about 3 per cent.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

MOOSE JAW.—Gravelbourg, a progressive town in the South-West, will have a busy building season in 1919, according to a local architect. Mr. Fortin stated that at least \$250,000 would be put into three buildings this spring.

YORKTON.—Plans for buildings to a total of over \$300,000 have already been prepared, or are in course of preparation, including a new Court House, \$100,000 cold storage warehouse, Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., F. Burns Co. new warehouse, H. Brownman, business blocks.

DENZIL.—Following the staking of mining claims a salt deposit has been discovered in this neighbourhood. The 1918 Rockney Co. found a seam of white salt 12 feet in thickness at a depth of 16 feet. Water was found 10 feet under the salt bed.

WEYBURN.—This town will be the site for a new mental hospital to be erected by the Provincial Government at a probable cost of \$1,000,000. Dr. R. M. Mitchell, M.L.A. for Weyburn, has been appointed superintendent.

BROADVIEW.—There is a good demand for farm lands around here. Two half-sections sold at \$23 and \$32 per acre respectively, the purchasers being Messrs. D. A. Hunter and Cruikshanks, both of Govan, Sask.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. A forest fire has left the village of Lake La Piche a smouldering ruin. The entire population is homeless and bereft of all personal effects with the exception of a few articles of clothing.

CALGARY.—An increase in the assessment of the city has been made of \$1,404,892 over 1918. The 1919 figures are made up of assessments on land, \$57,037,855; on buildings, \$20,355,156, and franchises, \$550,000, or a total of \$77,943,010.

LETHBRIDGE.—The farmers of the Taber and Barnwell districts will, it is expected, next year have a tract of 17,000 acres under irrigation. A contract is pending whereby the irrigation department of the Canadian Pacific Railway agrees to do the necessary construction work at the cost of \$272,000, which is at the rate of \$16 an acre, and when completed turn the same over to the Farmers' Irrigation Board.

RED DEER. The Board of Trade has elected the following officers: President, Mr. A. S. Maxwell; vice-president, Mr. R. B. Wolliver; secretary, Mr. J. R. McLure.

A new Grand theatre is being built here, at a cost of about \$500,000 to cost \$500,000.

DRUMHELLER.—This place has developed rapidly under war conditions. Among projected new buildings are a theatre and office building, cost \$60,000; municipal hospital, about \$60,000; and a building for the Merchants Bank.

—The double tracking of the C.N.R. from Wayne to Munson is to be completed this year.

FORT McMURRAY.—In anticipation of the railroad extension, which is in process of construction to this point, the Hudson's Bay Co. is erecting a large warehouse at the junction of Clearwater and Hangingstone Rivers, near a proposed new railway terminus.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Pte. Stanley J. Remnant, a Vancouver barister and returned soldier, has been appointed secretary of the British Columbia Utilities Board. He was wounded in 1916.

Mr. William Martin, president of the Manitoba Gypsum Co. and vice-president of the British Columbia Gypsum Co., Ltd., states that now that the Canadian National Railway have called for tenders for the construction of the line from Kamloops to Vernon, it is the intention of the British Columbia Gypsum Co., at an early date, to erect an up-to-date plaster mill, to develop their vast gypsum deposits at Falkland, on this Kamloops-Vernon line.

VANCOUVER.—The Hon. T. D. Pattullo arrived here to meet Sir James Ball, Timber Controller for Great Britain, and Mr. Montague Meyer, British Timber Purchaser.

—The Darcy Exploration Company, in which the British Government holds a controlling interest, has asked the Provincial Government for a concession of 3,600 square miles of oil rights in the Peace River country. "Before defining what our policy will be in regard to the request of the Darcy Exploration Company," stated Mr. Pattullo, "the Government has decided to send in an exploration party of its own and obtain a report on the oil lands of the Peace River country."

—Capt. E. Bewham, R.N.R., formerly C.P.R. Marine Superintendent, has been appointed General Superintendent of the C.P. Ocean Services at headquarters here.

SUMMERLAND.—Great success has been achieved by the Dominion Experimental Farm here, which is composed of 650 acres, of which about 200 acres are under irrigation and 140 under cultivation. Mr. R. H. Helmer is in charge of the farm.

NELSON.—Building is booming here, and contracts to the extent of \$70,000 are being handled, including additions to the Hudson Bay store, to the Macdonald jam factory, and to the Nelson ironworks.

PENTICTON.—Survey parties are engaged on a soldiers' tract of 22,000 acres, and the construction of a huge irrigation ditch has been commenced.

KELOWNA.—The district memorial to the heroes who died during the war will probably take the form of an assembly hall, with library, club rooms, and perhaps a gymnasium.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Work is gradually developing on the dry dock and adjacent water front, where the construction of steel ships will be commenced.

The King has sent a donation of £100 to the Secretary of the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund, in response to the appeal for £50,000 which is being made by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York on behalf of the Church in Western Canada.

During the course of a reception tendered at Vancouver to Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., returned officers of the 16th Bn. unanimously voted in favour of moving the Regimental Colours and records from Winnipeg to British Columbia (says the *Daily Record*).

The Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, speaking in the Senate, said that the high cost of food in the Dominion was due chiefly to the scarcity of food in the country, and that relief was to be expected only from greater production on the farms, his figures showing that there was not large food supplies in storage.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Queen and Princess Mary motored on Monday afternoon to Brockton Hall, near Hatfield, to pay a visit to Lady Mount-Stephen.

Lord Mount-Stephen celebrated his 90th birthday on Thursday, June 5.

The Duke of Connaught will preside at a public meeting convened by the Victoria League at the Guildhall on Wednesday, June 25, at 3.30. The speakers will include the Dowager Countess of Jersey and Sir George Foster.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will attend the closing exercises at the Royal Military College, Kingston, on Monday next, and his Excellency will lay the corner stone of the new educational building of this institution, whose sons have made such a brilliant record in the Great War.

The Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, who is Attorney-General and Minister of Labour in the British Columbia Cabinet, has arrived at the Langham Hotel from Victoria.

The Hon. T. A. Crerar, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has announced the appointment of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, who has been acting in that capacity since June, 1918, as Deputy Minister of his Department.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Orr Lewis, accompanied by Miss Martha Allan, have arrived in England from Montreal.

Mrs. Ernest Stuart, of the Canadian Red Cross Society, arrived in England from Montreal by the C.P.O.S. *Minnesota*. She will return to Canada in the autumn.

The Government has, at the urgent request of Commander J. K. L. Ross, accepted his resignation as Chairman of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, which post he had held since September 13, 1916.

Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, was present at the luncheon of the British Imperial Council of Commerce last week.

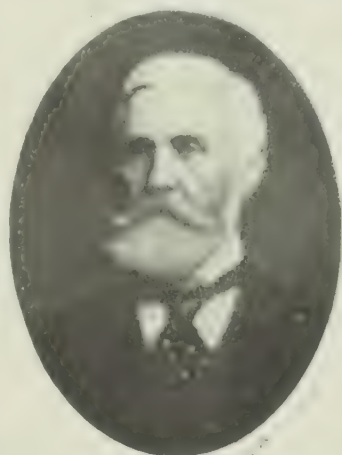
Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., who has been the President of the Pilgrims' Club for 17 years, has resigned that post. Sir Harry gave a farewell dinner at the House of Commons on Friday, June 6, to members of the Club Committee.

Mrs. Vann, wife of the late Lt.-Col. (Rev.) Bernard W. Vann, V.C., M.C., of the Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regt.), gave birth to a son on June 2, at Bexhill. Mrs. Vann was before her marriage in 1917 Miss Doris Beck, of Port Arthur, and is a niece of Mrs. R. M. Dennistoun, of Winnipeg.

Lt.-Col. C. W. W. McLean, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., has sailed for Canada, and will be away until September.

Mr. R. B. Angus arrived from Montreal on Saturday, and is staying at Claridge Hotel. He was until recently President of the Bank of Montreal at which he is still a director.

Brig.-Gen. Victor Williams, commanding No. 3 Military District, was badly injured at Kingston, when a team of



MR. R. B. ANGUS,
of Montreal, who has arrived in London

horses bolted in the yard of the barracks as the General's car entered the causeway leading to the Barricade hutments. The day of the accident (says the *Daily Record*) was the anniversary of the General's birth and also the date on which he was wounded and captured by the Germans in 1916.

Mr. Sydney Walton, of the staff of the Canadian Mission in London, has been released from his duties for the next few weeks to act as Director of Publicity for the new British Loan.

Mrs. J. B. Lambkin, of Ottawa, arrived by the *Grumman* on a visit to her only daughter, Mrs. Braynick Wyndham, who lives at "Stainsway," Sunbury-on-Thames.

Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, who is in his 93rd year, sustained a fracture of the right arm while working on his farm on the outskirts of the city. He is reported to be progressing favourably.

Viscount Molyneux, who has been at Rideau Hall as an Aide-de-Camp for a few months, before returning to England was the guest of honour of the Country Club.

Lt.-General Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell arrived on board the Canadian Pacific steamer *Grumman*, at Liverpool, on the conclusion of their tour of the American and Canadian Scout and Girl Guide movement centres.

Charles Hanson, B.A., M.P., was led down by a heavy motor lorry in front of his house on last week. He is the Member of Parliament for the constituency of the House of Commons. He is 61 years of age and has had

Joseph Plessie returns to Canada

Mr. Francis T. Bland of the Lake Superior Corporation has arrived in London from Montreal

Mrs. Hamilton Gault arrived in England this week by the *Grumman*

Mr. Percy Greenwood arrived at Liverpool on Friday of last week

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

At Nairn Parish Church, Nairn, on June 3, Flora Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. MacGillivray, Nairn, was married to Capt. J. S. Brown (late of Vancouver), Canadian Record Office, younger son of the late Mr. C. H. Brown, of London, England. The Rev. Dr. Pirie officiated.

The wedding was solemnised at the home of Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, in St. George Street, Toronto, on May 24, of her younger daughter, Alice, to Major Eldridge D. B. Brouse, elder son of Mr. W. H. Brouse, St. George Street.

The marriage of Mr. Cyril Alliston, only son of Mr. Paul Alliston, of Radlett, Herts, and Miss Marjorie Petch, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Petch, of Edmonton, Alberta, will take place at St. Matthew's Church, Upper Clapton, on Thursday, June 26.

Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson, Westmount, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Marion, to Capt. C. Barclay Drummond, R.A.F., son of Mrs. W. H. Drummond, and of the late Mr. William Henry Drummond, of Montreal. The marriage will take place this month.

Mrs. T. A. Trenholme, of Montreal West, announces the engagement of her daughter, Frederica Thorpe, to Capt. William A. Fowler. The marriage will take place in England this month.

The marriage of Miss Jessie Paterson Smyth, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Paterson Smyth, of Montreal, to Dr. Arthur Llewellyn Hughes, which was to have been early in June, has been postponed, owing to the illness of Mrs. Paterson Smyth, until the middle of July.

The marriage took place at Victoria on May 28, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. R. G. T. Hitchman, of Edith Gertrude, younger daughter of the late John H. and of Florence M. Wright, to Major F. A. Robertson, D.S.O., chairman of the Provincial Branch of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Commission, Victoria, B.C.

At St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., Ethel Wilmot Sinclair, youngest daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. R. E. Kent, was united in marriage to Lt.-Col. Francis Everett Birdsal, late of the 2nd Bn., and O.C. Dispersal Area M.D. No.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in September, between Lt. Henry J. Price, R.A.F., eldest son of Major S. H. Price, West India Regiment, Jamaica, and Norah, elder daughter of the late Mr. H. P. and Mrs. Stanways, of West Kensington

THE CAPITAL CITIES OF CANADA'S PROVINCES AND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—III.



HALIFAX, THE CAPITAL OF NOVA SCOTIA, AN IMPORTANT PORT, WITH A POPULATION OF OVER 60,000.



MONTREAL, THE CAPITAL OF QUEBEC, WITH A POPULATION OF 25,000.
THE CITY OF MONTREAL IS THE SECOND LARGEST CITY IN CANADA.



CHARLOTTETOWN, THE CAPITAL OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WITH A POPULATION OF 11,200



FREDERICTON, THE CAPITAL OF NEW BRUNSWICK, WITH A POPULATION OF 8,000.



"BRONCHO BUSTING."

The people living in England the existence of the "broncho," or half-wild horse of the West, seems but a myth. In parts of Western Canada, however, there are still many horse ranches where large herds of horses roam the prairie, as a rule being rounded up but once a year. At this time all new colts are branded, and colts of two or three or over are corralled, to be broken before being sold. The mares rove all their lives on the prairie, and naturally the outlaw spirit descends to their progeny.

One spring I visited a large horse ranch in Southern Alberta, and there witnessed the breaking of a particularly ferocious animal. His ancestors had roamed the prairie for years, and since being foaled, some five years ago, he had never been touched by hand or rope.

He was a large bay, beautifully formed, though rough and rugged through his wild life. His head was continually bowed, and sometimes moved from side to side; his eyes, too, were restless and rolled in his head, seeming to send out sparks of life.

The riders on the ranch did not like the look of him.

A few had entered with rope and saddle, but had quickly

ing. Again he reared up, and once more started around the corral, rearing and jumping from side to side and making all kinds of figures, like a trained circus pony.

Ted was still safely on his back, and both horse and rider were becoming weary-looking. Often they disappeared in a cloud of dust, but would reappear still more weary and dusty.

Once more the broncho stopped for breath, standing near the bars of the corral, his vicious eyes rolling, his head drooping, and his breath coming in short, laboured gasps.

Soon he grew more composed; his breathing became more regular and a new light appeared in his eye. Without any warning he threw back his head and started at a furious gallop for the opposite side of the corral. Faster and faster he went, each leap being longer than the previous one, and taking his rider nearer to the danger waiting in those long, seasoned logs, which formed the corral wall. Still he went on until a single leap from the logs, when he stopped, never moving an inch, his fore legs stretched out and ploughing the earth in front.

The rider was thrown forward over the horn of the saddle, but his powerful limbs never lost their grip of the animal's body, and in an instant he had regained his balance. Had he



ROPING A BRONCHO.



BUCKING . . . AND . . . REARING.

vaulted the corral bars back to safety. So for the breaking of this animal the ranch owner had hired a noted "broncho buster" (as horse-breakers are called) of the country, and that morning was to begin his task.

He soon arrived, riding a big sorrel mare—a noble-looking creature who seemed to understand every word Ted, her master, spoke. Ted himself was a typical Westerner—a tall man, with long, powerful limbs, fair hair, and flashing blue eyes. He was attired in a yellow duck shirt, and wore "chaps" of long angora hair. Without dismounting, he asked to see his work, and the gelding being pointed out to him, he asked for the corral gates to be opened.

Meanwhile, unfurling his lariat, he trotted slowly into the corral, his rope loose in his hand. The broncho galloped madly round the corral, and as he passed Ted swung the lariat round his head, and in an instant the broncho was lying on his side, his front feet roped. Three other punchers at once vaulted the corral bars; two sat on the horse's head, while the other assisted Ted in adjusting saddle and bridle. All the while the broncho was lashing out wildly with his hind feet, the punchers jumping nimbly about and seemingly escaping only by a miracle.

At length the bridle was strapped on and the last girth tightened. At a sign from Ted, the others disappeared, shutting the heavy log gate behind them.

The rope was loosened, and for a moment the broncho lay still; then, with a terrific snort, he jumped to his feet, the whole scene at once becoming enveloped in a cloud of dust. When this cleared, we saw Ted firmly planted on his back and looking as if he meant to stay.

The horse at first seemed too surprised to do anything; he stood still for a few moments in the middle of the corral, and then with a horrible shriek reared in the air and attempted to throw himself backward. A heavy blow on the head with the loaded quirt brought him quickly to his feet, and we anxiously waited for his next tactic.

Suddenly jerking his head downward until it nearly touched the ground, he started round the corral in a series of "bucks." He would hop forward on his front feet with his hind legs high in the air, and then in a flash would rear on his hind legs. On he went, jumping from side to side, and sometimes almost making a complete circle in his jump.

Ted was still firmly in the saddle when the broncho stopped, seemingly to think of new tactics, but in reality to take breath. He suddenly jumped in the air and gave a sudden wrench to the side, almost unseating his rider. There was a sound of tearing, and when the dust cleared we saw some split cords of one of the rawhide cinches dangling down the horse's flanks. This irritated him still more, and added impetus to his buck-

been thrown, he would certainly never have ridden again, considering he was lucky enough to escape with his life.

The horse seemed now to have run short of tricks, and both he and his rider were plainly tired out, and covered with dust and blood.

Up to this time the broncho had had his own way, but now the last period of his breaking was to begin. His head was wrenched to one side and the spurs dug into his flanks. This naturally brought on a violent fit of bucking, which lasted for some time, and was repeated whenever this method was adopted. Round and round he went time after time, Ted applying spur and lashing with his quirt. After a time the spurs had the effect of sending him galloping round the corral instead of bucking, and at any time when he was going to buck the quirt was brought into play, and this eventually stopped him altogether.

Once the horse nearly fell, and Ted, by pulling on the lines, stopped him and waited for breath. At a touch of the spurs the broncho trotted quietly around the corral, and seemed quite submissive. When they stopped again, Ted leant over and patted the animal on the neck.

"All right! He'll do!" he shouted, and the gate being opened he trotted slowly out of the corral, the broncho answering intelligently to the tug of the lines.

In went the spurs again, the horse nobly responding by a quick canter, and in a few minutes horse and rider had disappeared over a neighbouring hill.

In a couple of hours they were back, both plainly tired out, and Ted rolling in the saddle so much that he had to be lifted off. But what a change in our broncho! The wicked, restless look had gone from his eye, and no cab-horse could have been more gentle.

For two months afterwards he was daily ridden by an experienced roughrider. Sometimes his old fighting spirit would return, but these occasions became fewer and fewer, until in a few months there was no abler or gentler saddle-horse on the ranch.

E. L. CHICANOT.

The aeroplane *Canada*, presented to the Dominion by the Leicester Chamber of Commerce, through the Imperial Air Fleet Committee, formed an escort to the King on his way to Leicester on Tuesday. It is about to be taken to Canada. Its pilot is Major D. R. McLaren, D.S.O., M.C.

A specially formed unit of 20 officers of the Royal Air Force left London for the headquarters of the R.A.F. in the field last week for the purpose of searching for any possible traces of "missing" officers and other ranks of the R.A.F. on the West Front. The idea is to ensure that no members of the force are being detained helpless in the hands of the enemy.

THEY WOULDN'T TAKE ME BACK.

By LANCE CPL.

I walked into my old chief's room with very mixed feelings.

Four years in the Army plays havoc with a man's mind, and I am afraid that the self-confidence I once used to feel was not much in evidence. I had just been transferred to Z Reserve, and wanted to start work right away.

Four years ago, when I had dropped the pen to take up the button stick, my chief had promised me that on my return my job would be open to me. But one or two visits to the office while on leave had rather unsettled me. "They" seemed to be doing very well without me, and nobody was actually bursting with an effusive welcome.

Perhaps I was not altogether surprised at the result of my interview with the chief. I was certainly nervous, and I floundered at questions. Indeed, the mind that had once been nimble did not acquit itself at all well. And the chief had a conveniently short memory for promises.

Anyway, to come to the brutal truth—they wouldn't take me back.

Self-Help versus Self-Pity.

Of course, I was consumed with self-pity at first. I was filled with righteous wrath at the thought of the return I was getting for the endurance of the miseries of the past four years.

Then, later, I pulled myself up with a jerk, so to speak, and looked at the problem of existence dispassionately.

I stripped the question of all sentiment, and developed a material mood. "This is a business proposition," I said to myself. "It isn't anybody's charity or gratitude I want. The question is what am I worth?" What I had to realise, and what thousands of other ex-service men must realise, is that military service is the finest way of producing mental stagnation that has ever been invented.

I was four years behind the march of commerce—I was slow-thinking—I was feeble in making a decision—I was nervous—and, well, that was enough!—just there I stopped, appalled at this mental self-arrangement.

The Years of the Locust.

Four wasted years! It is a long time to have to make up—but I did it in just under three months!

First of all I decided that, as my previous employer apparently didn't want me, I would not go back to a clerk's stool at all.

I had always had a hankering after the life of a commercial traveller. It seemed to me that there was a lot more interest in the job of travelling the country tracking orders than that of chasing figures through ledgers.

The greatest difficulty was to get a start. With all my mental handicaps—legacies of the military machine—how could I hope to *sell my services* to a business, let alone *sell goods* when I had obtained a job?

Why I turned to Pelmanism to help me solve the problem I don't know. Like, I assume, thousands of others, I had never realised the *personal* application of this great movement. I had never considered it in relation to my own difficulties. I suppose I must have laid hold of the Enrolment form of Pelmanism just as the drowning man clutches the proverbial straw.

The Little Grey Books.

I never, albeit unconsciously, did a wiser thing in my life. The first of the "Little Grey Books" broke down all my wonted indifference to mental matters. I began to realise that the mind *mattered*—that my mind mattered—that the man with the interesting and well-paid job wasn't holding it because he was born with a better brain than mine; but because his brain

had been better developed than mine. And the first lesson of Pelmanism gave me the key to the whole business.

As I progressed in the course I became more and more regretful for not having taken it before.

My mind was undergoing a subtle change; so subtle indeed that it was only in flashes and inspired moments that I realised the immensity of the mental alteration that the lessons and exercises of Pelmanism were effecting.

Instead of rushing pell-mell in a chaotic mob through my mind my thoughts began, if I may be permitted the term, to "queue up." They became orderly; they were more responsive to my desires.

Naturally, with this new command of my thought-faculties came a greater degree of self-confidence than I had ever before possessed. Also my perception became more acute. I began to look around me and register impressions, and that way I made up a lot of lee-way. I came to a better knowledge of the differences that had come about in the civilian world while I had been in the Service—an all-important consideration.

An Opportunity.

One day, a few months after taking the course of Pelmanism, I happened to hear that a certain firm wanted a salesman to cover a very attractive part of the country.

I went hot-foot to their office, secured an interview, and asked for a chance to prove that I could be a profitable representative.

I was confident, cool, self-possessed; I was quick and definite in answering queries as to my ability and myself. I convinced the director who saw me, and, despite the fact that I knew very little about the trade, I got the job.

I wouldn't even have dared to ask for the interview in the days before I Pelmanised.

Now I am doing very good business. I am earning a substantial income. And I am engaged in work of which every move is of interest. I like my work, or rather, I like the interesting pastime by which I get my living—for work to the Pelmanised mind is not the mere hum-drum struggle for a livelihood that lots of men make it.

About Yourself.

Pelmanism made all this possible because Pelmanism drove inertia and slackness from my mind, demonstrated to me how to think quickly, confidently and logically, showed me how to use my senses, taught me how to think, how to *live*. That is the mission of Pelmanism.

A word to the many thousands of men who find that pre-war life is not the bed of roses they, like I, had dreamed of in trench and tent and billet: Don't expect to get a good job out of gratitude for what you have done. Too many people have short memories for that to be possible in every case. Anyway, who wants charity?

Make yourself mentally efficient—let Pelmanism repair the ravages that the military machine has made upon your mind, and then go out and get *what you will know you are worth*.

Pelmanism will never fail you—of that you can be certain.

Full particulars of the Pelman Course are given in "Mind and Memory," which also contains a complete descriptive Synopsis of the 12 lessons. A copy of this interesting booklet, together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous Report on the work of the Pelman Institute, and particulars showing how you can secure the complete Course on special terms, may be obtained gratis and post free by any reader of CANADA who applies to the Pelman Institute, 21, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.



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OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Although there is a sameness about the series of "Back-country" stories published under the title of *The Master of the Moose Horn*, Theodore Goodridge Roberts' volume provides excellent reading. The first of the tales is the longest as well as the best of the series. (London and Toronto: Hodder & Stoughton; 6s. net.)

Songs of the Prairie and the C.E.F., by Stanley Harrison, will be welcomed by his many fellow-countrymen who have met with this soldier-poet's verses in *Canada*. Several of the pieces in the book originally appeared in our columns. Capt. Harrison's war poems are full of vivid pictures of fighting and the cost involved. Those of peace bring graphically before our eyes the lure of the prairie, the spirit of the pioneer and the joys of the homestead and the ranch. (London: Erskine Macdonald; 3s. 6d.)

Indian Studies, by General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., will be turned to with particular interest at the present time, when the problems of India have been once more brought to the front by the prevalence of unrest. Its author is well qualified to deal with his subject, large as it is, as he has seen forty years of service in India, being Commander-in-Chief from 1909 to 1914. The book gives a general description of India and its varied conditions, its races and religions, its central and local government, its native communities, and its army. General Creagh's handling of the Montagu-Chelmsford report is a feature of his book. "It is incumbent on politicians," he holds, "to see that the fanatics, basing their proposals on the false premise that there is an Indian nation in the European sense, do not reduce peaceful, loyal India to a state of chaos. . . . We are now at the parting of the ways, when a change in India Office methods is necessary: it is out of touch with India, which it cannot rule according to Indian ideas because it knows too little of India." General Creagh is opposed to centralisation, and holds that no changes in the direction of self-government, important though they be, are anything like so important as a revision of the land revenue policy. (London: Hutchinson, 16s.)

Capt. Mansell T. James, a Canadian aviator, disappeared after starting on a flight from Lee, Massachusetts, to Hazlehurst, near New York City. Search for the missing aviator (says the Central News correspondent) has been prosecuted without result.



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BASEBALL LEAGUE THRIVING.

The Holiday Games—O.M.F.C. Championships—This Week end.

THE Whitsun holiday week-end provided a plentiful schedule of League matches, and some of the games served to show how well Capt. Newton and Lt. Farmer have succeeded in rebuilding the Pay Office and Headquarters teams. The Ledger-keepers had the hardest lot in the world in not beating Epsom on June 5. This was a "Thank-day" fixture, in consequence of which there was practically no "gate." I understand that if any further League games occur in mid-week admission will be free, or, at least, the charge for admission will be reduced to the minimum.

The Epsom-Pay Office game (5-4 Epsom) was a good one to watch, the teams being as nearly as possible evenly matched. Bonehead play by Parenteau the Pay Office first baseman, in Epsom's second innings, and by others in the eighth, in conjunction with the injury to Catcher Gilliam, cost Capt. Newton's men the game.

"Red" Chalmers did good work on the mound until he went to pieces in the seventh, prior to which he had struck out five men and allowed only one safe single; but his work was marred by giving six opponents a walk. Three of these free passes were handed out in the Ledger-keepers' lucky seventh. Parker set the fashion, Tate got to first through Rafferty, on second, fumbling his hot liner, and the bases were filled when Pettierew walked. Parenteau and Gilliam were given the same latitude, thus forcing two runs over the plate, with none down. Tom Rafferty was asked to take hold of a nasty situation, and he did it so well that the next three men up were put out—two by the strike-out route.

The Irishman's coolness at a critical juncture was worthy of all praise. Robbie Robinson got two and Dick Hilling one each of Epsom's four hits, and Durbin and Parker were responsible for the Ledger-keepers' couple. The Pay Office new men included Ernie Tate, who struck out 5, allowed 4 hits, and walked 3 men—a not wholly convincing performance.

Pay Office lost 6-0 to the U.S. Navy last Saturday, thereby paying the penalty of experimenting with new players. Daly, a 1st Reserve (Seaford) pitcher, proved impressive only in physique, whereas "Slim" Toomer, for the Yanks, pitched an excellent game. The latter allowed three singles (got by Warren, Parker and Boland) and struck out eight men. Ferris got a 3-bagger in the second, and the Indian was again prominent in the sixth, when his sacrifice hit scored Strobel. The Navy got four more in the eighth, what time Ernie Tate had succeeded Daly in the box.

Headquarters gave a trial to several new men on Sunday, and although not all of the recruits gave full satisfaction, the re-shuffling was effective, as it enabled the team to triumph by the odd run in 15 over the U.S. Army nine. The Canucks led off well, getting a trio in their first venture, but after that the Yanks got a brace (in the second and third), and gave their opponents a fright when they got four tallies in the sixth. The sixth, seventh and eighth were each productive of single runs for Headquarters, making the scores level.

Excitement was maintained right to the last of the ninth, when Delcott, who had supplanted Early and Piper on the mound, slashed out a three-base hit to the right field fence. The finishing touch was put to his good work by Early, who brought Delcott home for the winning run amidst a hurricane of cheers from the Headquarters fans. The bulk of the pitching in the game (when five twirlers were tried) was done by Ferris and Early, who each had seven strike-outs to their credit.

I was unable to see the Pay Office-Sunningdale game on Tuesday, and thereby lost a good game. The Foresters eventually won 3-2, but the Pay Office made them go all the way. Newton's men led till the last of the ninth, when Sunningdale (using "Moose" Hurd as a pinch hitter) chalked up two runs, and won the game. McGrath (Sunningdale) and Ernie Tate (Pay Office) opposed each other on the mound and both did well.

Great interest is bound to attach to the O.M.F.C. Championship games, to be decided this week-end. Every Area of any size is represented by its champion side, and it should be unnecessary to urge upon Area Commanders the need to give extended leave passes for the games. Given this privilege, each game should be attended by a large number of fans. Three matches are scheduled for June 13 (including a double-header in the afternoon), and on Saturday, June 14, there is again a double-header. The following day (Sunday) is to witness the big game, and I would advise spectators to get to the Stamford Bridge Grounds well before 3.30 if they wish to secure a reasonably good seat.

Sunningdale will represent the London Area League in the Championships, their team being strengthened for the occasion by four Epsom men and two Pay Office pitchers. The latter are Tate and Daly, while the Epsom representatives on the side will be Carmel and Robinson (outfielders), Dave Croft (catcher), and Chalmers (pitcher). If the London Area team wins the championship, other players will be added to the roster that will make the Paris trip on June 17. My own selection for a representative London Area team

would be: Rafferty, p.; Croft, c.; McGrath, lb.; Strobel, Morrick, 2b.; "Bones" Johnson, 3b.; Parker, 3b.; Larry Carmel, lf.; Robinson, 1st Delcott, cf., and Teskey for Greener, rf.

R. W. T.

CANADIAN TRACK SUCCESSES.

Canadian athletes were amongst the prize winners at the Vickers meet on Saturday, and at the Woking Sports on Whit Monday. At the former meeting S. Harrowing and F. J. Zoellin, of the Banks, were respectively second and third in the 100 yards hurdle race, Harrowing and R. L. Haliburton were second and third in the furlong, and H. La Pierre third in the open mile handicap. Hector Phillips and Haliburton ran for the successful Surrey "A" team in the mile relay. On Whit Monday the Canadian runners concentrated on the Woking meet, where W. E. Begg won both the long jump (21 ft. 6½ in.) and the high jump (5 ft. 5½ in.). Harrowing won the furlong, was second in the sprint, and third in both the quarter mile and long jump. Capt. Bobbie Kerr won the officers' race (in uniform), Begg was third in the hurdles, and F. J. Zoellin lost second place in the 100 yards scratch race only by inches. W. Jackson was second in the two miles walk, and the 3rd Brigade, C.G.A. team won the tug-of-war competition.

The Corps C.C. played a drawn game with Havant on June 4. Following that game, the Canadians had played seven matches, of which they had won six and drawn one.

The championship of the Royal Canadian Golf Association will be played for on June 30, July 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at the Lamdon (Ont.) Golf and Country Club's course. The winner will receive a gold medal, and the Earl Grey championship trophy.

The War Office has issued a map of the British battles fought in 1918 from August 8 to November 11, showing in coloured sections the areas of the German retreats in October and in the few days immediately preceding the Armistice, and in each case the number of men and guns captured by the British.

The Duke of Devonshire has written to Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Hon. Secretary of the Canadian War Contingent Association, very sincerely congratulating the Association on its most excellent work, which he knows has been so great a help in maintaining the health and comfort of the Canadian troops in France. He is also well aware, he says, of the splendid work done by the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital at Beachborough Park.

Canadian Baseball Championship.

Stamford Bridge Grounds.

JUNE 13th, 14th, and 15th.

Canadian Championship series to be played between the Championship teams from the following Canadian Areas: SEAFORD, BUXTON, RIPON, WITLEY, ASHFORD, RHYL, and LONDON.

Opening Games on Friday, June 13th

At 10.30 a.m.—SEAFORD v. LONDON.

At 2.30 p.m.—(Double Header),
RHYL v. BUXTON.

At 4.0 p.m.—WITLEY v. RIPON.

Saturday, June 14th (Double Header)

Winners of previous days at 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Sunday, June 15th.

Final Championship game between winners of the previous day called at 3.30 p.m.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - \$3,800,000.

Total Assets Exceed - \$153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS in THE PRINCIPAL CITIES in AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £880,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.

London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 4.

JOHN STERLING COCKBURN, General Manager; GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary.

SIR JOHN FERGUSON, K.B.E., Manager; DWALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada C.P.R.—3½ p.c., 1938, 77½; 4½ p.c., 1920, 25, 91; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 81; 3½ p.c., 1930-50, 73½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 84½; 2½ p.c., 1947, 59½; 3 p.c., 1938, 73. Alberta—4 p.c., 1922, 95½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84½. British Columbia—4½ p.c., 90; 5 p.c., 69½. Manitoba—4 p.c., 1947, 81½; 5 p.c., 188½, 100. New Brunswick—4 p.c., 76. Newfoundland—3½ p.c., 1941-51, 70; 3½ p.c., 1905, 73½; 3½ p.c., 1910, 72½. Nova Scotia—4½ p.c. Reg., 81. Ontario—3½ p.c. Reg., 71½; 4 p.c., 78½. Quebec—4 p.c., 1934, 85½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84; 3 p.c. Reg., 71½. Saskatchewan—4 p.c. Reg., 77½; 5½ p.c., 1924-34, 103.

Municipal.

Calgary—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 81. Edmonton—5 p.c., 95; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 88; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 88½; 5 p.c., 1953, 82. Lethbridge—4½ p.c., 76. Maisonneuve—5 p.c., 85½. Medicine Hat—5 p.c., 80½. Montreal—4 p.c., 1932, 86; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 77½; 4½ p.c., 1953-53, 82. Moose Jaw—5 p.c., 83. New Westminster—5 p.c., 1943-63, 73. Vancouver—5 p.c., 72. Ottawa—4½ p.c., 87½; 4 p.c., 80½. Point Grey—4½ p.c., 60. Port Arthur—5 p.c., 88. Quebec—4 p.c., 1923—95½. Regina—5 p.c. Stock, 84½. Saskatoon—5 p.c., 1941-61, 81. S. Vancouver—5 p.c., 71½; 4 p.c., 59. Toronto—4 p.c., 1944-48, 79½; 4 p.c., 1922-26, 85½; 4½ p.c., 86. Vancouver—4 p.c., 1950-51-2, 71½; 4 p.c., 1947-49, 71; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 72. Victoria—4½ p.c., 77. Winnipeg—4 p.c., 1940—79½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 74; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 86.

Railways.

Algonia Cent. Term.—Stamped, 58. Atlantic & St. Lawrence—5 p.c., 104½. Canada Atlantic—4 p.c., 1955—67. Canadian Northern—Alberta 3½ p.c., 1960, 71; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 66½; 3½ p.c., 1961, 72½; Pacific 4 p.c., 1960, 72; 4½ p.c., 1960, 81½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 68½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 68½; 4 p.c. Land Grant, 79½; 4 p.c. Alberta Deb., 1939, 75½; 4 p.c. Sask. Deb., 1939, 76½; 4 p.c., 1934, 86; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrg., 44½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 63½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1919, 100½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 100. N.W. 4½ p.c. (Alberta), 1943, 83½. C.P.R.—197½; 4 p.c. Non-4um. Pref., 74½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 71; 5 p.c. Notes, 106½. Dom. Atlantic—4 p.c., 1st Deb., 73½. Duluth Winnipeg—4 p.c., 1939, 72. Edmonton—4 p.c., 1942, 73½. G.T.P.—Branch, 80½; Vancouver, 1909-12, 71½; 1912, 66½; 4 p.c. Prairie Sect., 48½, 41½; 4 p.c. (Mountain Sect.), 61½; 4 p.c. Deb. R.R., 61½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 93½. G.T.P.R.—91½; 4 p.c. Guar. Rik., 52½; 5 p.c. 1st Pref. (Non-4um.), 66½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref. (Non-4um.), 41½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref. (Non-4um.), 22½; Perp. 5 p.c. Deb., 94½; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons. Deb., 69½; Gt. Westn. 5 p.c.

Perp. Deb., 84½; 5½ p.c. Notes, 1920, 99; 6 p.c. Notes, 1921, 98½; 6 p.c. Notes, Oct., 1921, 97½; Western Dollar Bds., 66½. New Brunswick—5 p.c., 91½; Perp. 4 p.c., 74½. Ontario & Quebec—5 p.c. Form., 92. Quebec & Lake St. John—4 p.c., 67½; Central Cap. Stk., 87½; 4 p.c. Deb., 73. St. John & Quebec—4 p.c., 67. St. Lawrence & Ottawa—4 p.c., 72. Toronto, Grey & Bruce—4 p.c., 71½.

Financial, Land and Investment

Anglo-Can. Finance—8/10½. Anglo-Newfoundland—Deb., 93½. Bank of Montreal—4½. British Empire Trust—Pref. Ord., 14/33; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14/3. Can. Bank of Commerce—43½. Can. Land & Irrigation Co.—7/7½; 19/- pd., 6/3; 6 p.c. Debs., 56½. Hudson's Bay—9/132; Pref., 90/-. San Antonio—Bds., 26½; Deposit Receipts, 25½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel—Bds., 65. Can. Iron Foundries—6/-; Bds., 61. Can. Steel—Bds., 94½. Can. Vickers—5 p.c. Debs., 102. Dom. Steel—Pref., 89½. Nova Scotia Steel—Debs., 87.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction—Com. 61½; Pref., 92½. B.C. Electric—Pref., 48½; Def., 45; Perp. Debs., 61½; Perp. Pref., 62½. Can. Gen. Electric—Com., 122½; Pref., 112½. Cities Service—Com., 42½. Montreal Water & Power—Bds., 76½. Shawinigan—Bds., 104. Toronto—Cons. Debs., 83.

Miscellaneous.

Belding, Paul, Costicelli Silk—Debs., 80. Bell's United Asbestos. Ord., 47½. Can. Mineral Rub.—Debs., 70½. Can. Cement—Bds., 101½. Can. Steamship—Pref., 89½; Com., 59½; Voting, 90. Can. Car.—Pref., 103½. Can. Cotton—Bds., 86½. Can. Pacific Lumber—Bds., 24. Can. Western Lumber—Debs., 44½; Com., 1/5; Inc. Debs., 12½. Columbia Western Lumber Yards—6½; Pref., 12½. Forest Mills of B.C.—Debs., 32. Furness Withy—81/104; Pref., 85/16. Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—Pref., 20/13; Ord., 1/1. Lake Superior Paper—Bds., 90½. Marconi of Canada—16/-. Spanish River Pulp—Com., 26½; Pref., 106½. Robert Simpson—Pref., 83.

Mining.

Cassey Cobalt, 3/-. Le Roi No. 2—9/-. Mond Nickel—Deb., 20½; Non Cum. Pref., 21/3; 1st Deb., 91.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Opportunities for British Importers and Canadian Shippers.

Many opportunities now exist for Canadian manufacturers to secure representation in the United Kingdom, and for British firms to form connections with Canadian shippers anxious to create and develop export trade to Europe. We shall be pleased to insert in this column enquiries from British importers and Canadian shippers with the object of bringing them into direct touch with one another.

Replies should bear the number of the enquiry, and be addressed to the Manager, (Canada) Trade Department, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.

Hardware.—A London merchant wishes to get into touch with Canadian exporters of hardware.—No. 113.

Canned Goods.—Agency wanted for Canadian canned goods by London firm possessing good connections.—No. 114.

Woolens.—A London firm of importers and exporters desires to hear from Canadian manufacturers of woollen goods.—No. 115.

—*—*

Canada Landed and National Investment.—The directors have declared the usual dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the quarter to June 30.

—*—*

Hutchinson's Story Magazine (9d.) is the latest claimant for public favour. Its first number is bright and attractive, as may be imagined from the names of some of the contributors—Rudyard Kipling, Sir Rider Haggard (aerial, "She Meets Allan"), H. de Vere Stacpoole, Baroness Orczy, Dorota Flatau, Alice Regan Rice, and Charles Garvice.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel.—THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills.—BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allmetal," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes.—TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Sino White Manufacturers.—ORR'S SINO WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—
Consols, Wed., July 2.

Friday, June 21.
Thursday, June 20.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the last week has been limited, owing to the absence of the Whitsun recess and to preparations for the new Loan issues, the appearance of which will synchronise with the issue of this week's *Canada*. The general undertone of markets, however, remains satisfactory, and quotations have often worked forward moderately, the oil, industrial, and mining sections providing the best features. There has, however, been no sustained buoyancy, and owing to the restrictive factors mentioned above, quotations have lacked any very vigorous lead.

In the Canadian section the general tone has been cheerful, the latest labour advices from the Dominion being on the whole interpreted favourably. Among the gilt-edged issues the Fours have lost a point at 85, while the 4½ per cents. hold at 94 and the 3½ per cents. at 74 are about the same, after allowing for the dividend deduction. The Municipal group is about the same. Montreal 4½ per cents. remain at 85 and Toronto 4½ per cents. at 86. Regina Fives are quoted at 83, ex dividend.

In the land group a steady recovery has continued in Hudson's Bays, which are now up to 9. The lower-priced descriptions have also been hard.

Canadian Pacifics have improved to 175½ in the railroad group, assisted by a traffic increase of \$470,000 for the concluding May period. Grand Trunk junior stocks have rallied a little, but the senior Preferences are 1 to 1½ down, though the present tendency is good. The end-May traffic in this case showed a gross gain of 248,983.

Among industrials operations have only been moderate, and the tendency has been irregular. Spanish River Pulp pref. at 105½ has lost a point, and Canadian General Electrics have fallen 2 to 123. Dominion Steels, however, have improved a fraction to 63½.

Brazilian Tractions have met steady support and risen to 62. Mexican Traction issues, however, have kept on the dull side, owing to the unsettled political state of the country.

Canadian silver mining shares have not been much in evidence, and Mining Corp. of Canada has eased slightly to 11s. 9d.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, May 31.

Though the total volume of business has perhaps hardly been as great as that in the previous week, the Montreal and Toronto security markets have continued very active, and day by day new high prices have been recorded by individual stocks, though the upward trend is hardly so general as when I last wrote you. Most of the well recognised groups have come in for attention. At times the paper stocks have dominated attention, Spanish River, Laurentide, Brompton, and Riordan all sharing in the interest. Among the steel stocks Scotia has provided the feature, rising in jumps of several points at a time from 69 at the middle of the month to 85 yesterday. For this continued advance no definite reason is assigned. It seems mainly to be due to New York, which is now the principal market for the stock. The other important Canadian steel stocks have been in sympathy with Scotia. Just prior to the publication of the record annual statement, Dominion textile advanced sharply, but

lately it has fallen back a bit, and indeed this cotton group as a whole has been quiet. Ames-Holden Preferred came in for a strong rise in expectation of the dividend declaration. The pref. was up to 89½ last Monday but has now settled back to 87½. The Company has declared 1½ per cent., payable on the preferred stock. Asbestos is a buoyant feature, and Canadian Locomotive is strong; on the other hand, the paper stocks are now quieter, and yesterday Brazilian, Textile, and National Breweries tended downwards.

Among current prices Ames-Holden is 36, Pref. 85½; Asbestos 67, Pref. 80; Atlantic Sugar Pref. 89; Barcelona, 10½; Brazilian, 58; Brompton, 62; Can. Car Pref., 90; Cement, 67; Can. Gen. Electric, 114½; Can. Cottons Pref., 85½; Can. Loco. 70; Can. Steamships, 49, Pref. 84½; Cons. Smelting, 28; Dom. Glass, 55, Pref. 92½; Dom. Steel, 62½; Dom. Textile, 116; Laurentide, 22½; Laurentide Power, 75; Lyall, 66; MacDonald, 26½; Maple Leaf, 164½; Mont Power, 90; National Breweries, 128; N.S. Steel, 85; Ogilvie, 255; Penmans, 94½; Riordan, 129, Pref., 99; Shawinigan, 124; Spanish River, 26½; Pref., 104; St. Lawrence Flour, 108½; Steel of Canada, 65½, Pref., 97½; Toronto Rly., 39½.

The annual statement of the Imperial Bank of Canada shows profits for the year of \$1,247,516, an increase of over \$62,000, while total assets have increased during the year by over \$10,000,000, and are shown as \$112,186,457, of which \$58,584,393 rank as liquid assets. Total deposits at \$83,198,234 show an increase of \$7,800,000. During the year dividends were paid at the rate of 12 per cent. There is, by the way, a suggestion current that the Merchants Bank may shortly announce an increase of its dividend rate from its present 11 per cent. per annum to 12 per cent. The Sterling Bank has decided to increase its dividend rate from 6 per cent., as now being paid, to 7 per cent. per annum, the increase dating from May 1 this year. This announcement was made at the recently-held annual meeting, when the President pointed out that earnings for the year, at \$213,632, equalled 17.51 per cent. on the average paid up capital.

The Newfoundland \$5,000,000 of 5½ per cent. bonds, recently purchased by Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company, are being offered to the public at 102.44, to yield 5.30 per cent. on the investment. The same firm has bought an issue of \$210,000 5½ per cent. 20-year bonds of the City of Moose Jaw, and an issue of \$63,558 5½ per cent. bonds of the City of Galt has been bought by the Canada Bond Corporation at the price of 101.43. The \$4,000,000 of 5 per cent. 3-year bonds, recently sold by the Province of Ontario to a syndicate which includes Messrs. G. A. Stimson & Company, are now being offered in New York at 98½ and interest.

The four lectures delivered before the Royal Colonial Institute on the education schemes of the United Kingdom and Dominion Forces—that of the Canadian Army being by Col. H. M. Tory—have been reprinted in pamphlet form.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7

Reserve Fund - £328,787 2 7

Assets under Administration £16,457,162.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and improved City properties in Canada.

Guaranteed Trust Investments.

Correspondence invited.

28 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. A. L. NUNNS,

Bank of Scotland. Bankers. London Representative.

Bank of Scotland. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Cockshutt Plow.—A dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared on the preference stock, payable Aug. 1.

Canadian Car and Foundry.—A dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the preference shares for the quarter ending June 30 payable July 10.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—A dividend has been declared of 12½ cents per share less tax, for the three months to June 30 payable July 1.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—The directors have declared an interim dividend, Nov. 25, of 1½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, payable June 27.

Dominion Glass.—A dividend of 1 per cent. (\$1 per share), less tax, has been declared on the Common stock for the quarter, payable July 1.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—A dividend of 12½ per cent., or at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, has been declared in respect of the quarter ending June 30, payable July 10 to holders of record June 27.

Hudson's Bay Company.—The transfer books for the Preference shares will be closed from June 10 to 30, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for the half yearly dividend, payable on July 1.

Molson's Bank.—A dividend has been declared of 3 per cent. actual for the current quarter, payable by the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd., 41, Lombury, E.C., on and after July 2, to holders on London register of June 14.

Canadian Western Lumber.—The accounts of this company—the Columbia River Lumber Co. and the Columbia Western Lumber Yard—for the year 1918 have been issued. The total sales of lumber show a decrease of over 18,000,000 feet, as compared with 1917. The working profits of the Canadian Western and Columbia River Co. totalled \$587,780, against \$779,932 in 1917. Increased wages and other expenses of production, and the smaller quantity of lumber sold, account for the decline in profits. After providing for depreciation, interest, etc., the profit and loss account of the Canadian Western Co. shows a deficit of \$2,974,545, and that of the Columbia River Co. a deficit of \$2,292,935.

Mr. C. B. McNaught has resigned his position as a member of the Canadian Trade Commission on the grounds of ill-health and pressing private demands on his time.

In the *Canadian Magazine* (25c.) for May, W. E. Rancey writes on "The Way to Social and Industrial Peace"; M. O. Hammond on "Horatio Walker, Painter of the Habitant"; F. Heap on "Ukrainians in Canada"; Sir John Willison on "Laurier and the Empire."

Among the articles in the *Anglo-French Review* for May are "Thiers et la Guerre de Crimée," "The Truth About Syria," "Bravida"; "Que Seront la Littérature et les Arts de Demain?" Pierre Mille; "The Problem of Democracy," A. Emil Davies; and "Ce Qu'il Faut à la Belgique," Yvonne Dasser.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Tuesday, June 17—*Minnedosa*.

Tuesday, June 17—*Grampian*.

Friday, June 20—*Corsican*.

Tuesday, June 24—*Metropoma*.

Tuesday, July 1—*Melita*.

Friday, July 4—*Tunisian*.

Tuesday, July 8—*Scotian*.

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, June 14—*Baltic*.

Bristol to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, June 14—*Dominion*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, June 14—*Orinda*.

Saturday, June 21—*Caronia*.

Saturday, June 28—*Caronia*.

Saturday, July 12—*Royal George*.

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 20—*Manchester Marine*.

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1885).

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$206,479

RESERVE FUND 29,047

TOTAL ASSETS \$37,162

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on

Debiture at 6 per cent. for One to Five Years.

J. L. LAYTON, AUD & MACKENZIE, Writers,

Agents in Great Britain.

144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

TRADE ITEMS.

Mr. H. Muller, of Wilson & Cohen, Toronto, is visiting England in connection with the silk goods trade.

Mr. McCaig, who is well known in soft goods circles in Canada, has been appointed Manchester representative of George H. Hees, Son & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of upholstery goods and window shades, Toronto.

A photograph showing a good example of high-class window display in Canada appeared in the *Drapers' Record* last week. The display was made by Messrs. J. F. Cairns, Ltd., Saskatoon.

We learn that Major N. R. Corke (Reserve of Officers, C.E.F.), who represents Sapon Soaps, Ltd., in Canada, has just arrived in England to complete the necessary arrangements for manufacturing in Canada—which, like so many important developments, have been held up for some years by the war.

Mr. Pearce, Canadian representative of Dent, Allcroft & Co., the well-known glove manufacturers, is on a visit to London.

Capt. W. Roberts Crow, of Spencer, Lock & Co., timber merchants, London, has returned to London after an extended business visit to Canada and the United States. He arranged for his firm to act as sole export agents for Terry & Gordon, of Toronto and Vancouver, and anticipates big business with Canada when ocean traffic conditions become easier.

Mr. Hugh McColl, of the Canadian Mission in London, left England last week for Roumania in connection with the distribution of Canadian goods now being sent to that country.

The word "Canada-product" has been adopted in Canada as the trade mark for Canadian exports.

Orders totalling 92,000,000 ft. of lumber have been placed in British Columbia for the British Government by Sir James Ball. This includes 20,000,000 ft. to be delivered by demountable ships.

The Maple Leaf Manufacturing Co., Ltd., is a new company formed at Ottawa to manufacture all-Canadian commercial motor vehicles. The directorate is the same as the Machinery & Munitions Board, Ltd., which has been for some years a large manufacturer of munitions at Lachine and Sorel. In addition to the Lachine plant, the new company has acquired the Menard Motor Truck Co., Ltd., Windsor. The President is Mr. Kenneth Molson, of Montreal; the Vice-President, Mr. W. B. MacLean, C.E.; secretary-treasurer, Mr. F. E. Mahon; and sales manager, Mr. Louis Livingstone.

A feature of the Canadian trade returns for April is an increase of three million dollars in the export of iron and steel and manufactures thereof. Other metals and their products, however, show a decrease of a similar amount.

Exports from Canada during April totalled \$64,489,159, compared with \$71,161,652 in the corresponding month of last year. The imports for the same two months were \$54,255,219 and \$78,623,941 respectively.

An Ontario division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is being organised, to include the Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Niagara Falls, and other branches.

Messrs. Porritt & Spencer, felt manufacturers, of Bury, Lancs., have decided to establish Canadian works at Hamilton. The new firm will be capitalised at \$1,000,000. A site has been purchased. When the factory opens it will furnish employment for 500, and will manufacture felt and woollens.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES

The number of soldiers' graves now identified and registered in France and Belgium is 373,351. The number of other burials reported is 164,823. In many of these cases the burials took place under such conditions that subsequently the graves were never found, and in others all markings have been destroyed by shell fire. During the last month, however, 2,125 such graves have been identified and registered, and it is hoped a considerable number more will be traced.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the present situation does not permit of a general permission being given to visit graves. No visits should be undertaken without first ascertaining from the Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries, War Office, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.1., that the grave is registered.

Nearly 23,000 new articles of clothing and a large quantity of cloth and wool were collected in Toronto in January by Mrs. Van Koughnet, President of the local branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, for distribution by the Serbian Relief Fund.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The statement of the Dominion Textile Co. for the year which ended March 31 breaks all the company's previous records. Sales totalled \$23,666,216, an increase of over 40 per cent., compared with the previous year; manufacturing profits were \$3,434,752, an increase of over 83 per cent.; and after deducting rentals, bond interest, preferred dividends, and war and income taxes, establishing a pension fund, and providing for replacement, etc., the surplus, \$1,559,888, remaining to be dealt with equalled almost 31.2 per cent. on the common stock. After paying dividends on the common stock the year's surplus was \$1,159,888, and the total surplus is now \$3,349,083, which represents over 45 per cent. of the outstanding bonds, or over 23 per cent. of the combined bonds, preferred and common stock of the company. It is to be noted that in his annual report the president, Sir Chas. Gordon, announces that a pension fund for the company's employees is being inaugurated, provision for this having, as noted above, been made in this year's accounts. He also mentions that "following the signing of the armistice business was negligible for some months, but lately has materially improved, and we have now every indication of sufficient work to keep the plants fully occupied."

* * *

The announcement that Ames-Holden-McCreedy, Ltd., is to recommence payment of its preferred dividends by the declaration of 1½ per cent., payable July 2, will be most welcome to the holders of those shares after their weary wait for five long years, during which their expectations have more than once been raised by unfounded reports. Whether the payment now announced is on account of dividend arrears, which now amount to 33½ per cent., is not officially stated. A report was current recently that these arrears would be funded by the issue to the preferred shareholders of new preferred stock. Possibly this rumour arose from the precedent recently set by the A. MacDonald Co.—now Western Grocers, Ltd.—which dealt with five years of preferred dividend arrears in that manner. Probably the preferred shareholders would welcome such a liquidation of what is at present so intangible an asset, and it will be interesting to note whether any reference is made to the matter at the forthcoming annual meeting. In the case of the A. MacDonald Co. the proposal was hung up for some time owing to opposition on the part of holders of the common stock, who disliked seeing so large a permanent addition to the stock ranking in front of their interest, but, in the end, the plan went through as being in the best interests of all parties.

One of the curious features of the Ames-Holden position recently has been the comparatively high market valuation of the common stock. It is only a few months since the preferred stood around 50-60. For its recent rise to 85, or so, the potentialities inherent in the heavy dividend accumulations are, doubtless, partly responsible, as the replacement of the stock on a 7 per cent. dividend basis would hardly justify so comparatively high a price for a stock which has for so many years been entirely unremunerative to its holders. In face of those arrears, which must somehow be dealt with before the common stock can share in the reviving prosperity of the company, the market valuation of 36 for the common stock is somewhat obscure. Meanwhile Mr. T. H. Reider, who until recently was president and general manager of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., becomes president of the Ames-Holden Co., succeeding in that position Mr. Lorne McGibbon, who becomes chairman of the board.

* * *

The Belding-Paul-Corticelli Co. makes further progress towards wiping off its preferred dividend arrears, by the declaration of a payment of 3½ per cent. on this account, payable June 14. This will still leave arrears equalling 7 per cent., or one year's dividends on the stock.

* * *

For March, 1919, the Western Power Co. of Canada, Ltd., reports operating revenues of \$38,280, and net earnings of \$23,604, representing increases of 6.2 per cent. and 6.3 per cent. respectively, as compared with March, 1918. For the twelve months to March 31, 1919, the results were hardly so good, as though operating revenues at \$455,857 showed an increase of 2.1 per cent. over the previous twelve months, net earnings, at \$296,849, showed a decrease of 6.8 per cent. This, however, was after allowing \$23,619 for depreciation.

* * *

The Southern Canada Power Co. continues to show increases month by month in both its gross and net earnings. For April last, gross earnings totalled \$47,610, an increase of \$7,295 over April, 1918, and net earnings were \$29,528, an increase of \$4,750. For the seven months to end of April, 1919, gross earnings were \$343,049, and net earnings \$161,515, representing increases of \$70,384 and \$39,516 over the corresponding seven months of the previous year.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager H.V.F. JONES, Assistant General Manager

THE BANK HAS 418 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

It has Branches also in

St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

London Office - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as \$210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed \$94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of \$8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was expected to reach the enormous sum of between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000.

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

ONTARIO

For particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3

S. L. JONES, Manager.

THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. EVERY DESCRIPTION of Banking business transacted.

LONDON BANKERS: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland, Ltd. NEW YORK AGENCY: 51, Broadway.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

Paid-up Capital - £2,000,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits - £1,030,470

Deposits - £29,202,380

Head Office - ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Cashier & General Manager: A. K. WRIGHT.

Secretary: J. B. ADSHEAD.

London Office - 3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

WM WALLACE, Manager.

Glasgow Office—

ROYAL EXCHANGE SQUARE & BUCHANAN STREET.

A. DENNISTOUN, Agent.

167 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

Banking Business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable transfers issued—available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

152 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

CANADIANS IN R.A.F. interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Social purposes, are invited to write for details to CANFLY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

TYPEWRITING MSS. of all kinds carefully copied by educated lady expert typist. Duplicating. French copying and translations. Highly recommended. Address "Marrot," 10, Manor Road, Folkestone

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$20,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,661,614.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.
Lt.-Col. HERBERT MOLSON, M.C.
GEORGE B. FRASER, Esq.
E. W. BEATTY, Esq.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., President.
SIR CHARLES GORDON, C.B.E., Vice-President.
Lord SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq.
Colonel HENRY COCKSHUTT.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.
F. J. COCKBURN, Assistant General Manager.
H. B. MACKENZIE
G. C. CASSELS
D. R. CLARKE

C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.
H. W. BEAULIERK, Esq.
J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the U.S., and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C. 2, 9, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W. 1, and 24, COCKSPUR ST., S.W. 1.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee: - Sir THOMAS SKINNER, BART., Lt.-Col. F. R. S. BALFOUR.

GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico.

Head Office:
105, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2, 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W. 1, and 24, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1, for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., President. HUNTLEY, DRUMMOND, Esq., Vice-President.
LT.-COL. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O. WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.
SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.
SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., Vice-President.
SIR HERBERT MOLSON, BART., Vice-President.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.
SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.
SIR HERBERT MOLSON, BART., Vice-President.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.
SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.
SIR HERBERT MOLSON, BART., Vice-President.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.

CAPITAL:

FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe - in the investment of Monies and care of Securities - collection of Revenue, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, \$427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT F. S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES - Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad. **BRITISH HONDURAS** - BELIZE. **BRITISH GUIANA** - GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND

LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.O.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; Jas. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE).
Branch in Spain - BARCELONA.

NEW YORK AGENCY:

Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
F. T. WALKER, C. E. MACKENZIE, & J. A. BRATTON, Agents

Established 1869.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973.

Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

307 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain: - THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Letters of Credit and drafts issued available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY

PROPRIETORS OF THE DRY DOCK, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

One of the best equipped dry docks in America. Steamships docked and repaired at the lowest rates. Well equipped and thoroughly fitted with all modern appliances for temporary or permanent repairs. Length of dock, 640 ft. Depth of water, 27 ft.

PROPRIETORS AND OPERATORS OF ST. JOHN'S ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

All the electric power supplied in St. John's is generated on this system. City lighting and power for factories, etc., supplied at moderate rates. Those requiring electric power for any purpose should consult the undersigned.

OWNERS OF TEN CLYDE-BUILT STEAMSHIPS.

Royal Mail Steamers operating on the Bay and the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Lessees and Operators of the Newfoundland Railway, 726 miles.

FOR SALE 2,500,000 Acres of Mineral, Timber and Farming Lands, Prices according to Location and Quantity required.

The Newfoundland Express Company, carrying on Express Business with all Express Companies of the world and money orders issued to all parts.

The railway and steamship systems give the best connection between Newfoundland, Canada and the United States, and the best freight rates.

Steamship "KYLE" connects at North Sydney with the International Railway, Tuesdays.

Newfoundland offers to the Tourist, Sportsman, and Health seeker the grandest scenery in the Western Hemisphere. A most beautiful climate in the summer months; cool, even, and invigorating. Finest caribou hunting grounds in the world. Best salmon and trout streams that have yet been discovered. The railway is equipped with Dining and Sleeping Cars, and everything to please the taste and add to the comfort of the Tourist is provided. All information in regard to Newfoundland and Labrador will be given on application to

THE REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canada's Last War Budget and War Loan.

Sir Thomas White, the Dominion Minister of Finance, in introducing what it may be confidently expected is Canada's last War Budget, dealt with figures which a few years ago would have caused consternation, but are now regarded with comparative equanimity. A few years ago the prospect of a national debt of within a few millions of \$2,000,000,000, equal to \$220 per capita and involving an annual interest burden of \$115,000,000, would have been considered an unthinkable proposition. But the past five years have destroyed all previous bases of comparison, and we now think and talk in hundreds of millions instead of tens as in pre-war days. Sir Thomas White told one of the most crowded and attentive audiences that has ever gathered in the Canadian Parliament that the figures mentioned above were, of course, exclusive of pensions, which he estimated would reach \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 per annum. He stated that the cost of the war to March 31 was \$1,277,274,000, and that for the present fiscal year it was \$450,000,000, or more than seven times that for the first year of Armageddon. What will particularly interest our readers are Sir Thomas White's references to the proportion of Canada's War Bill paid out of revenue. It is estimated that \$276,000,000 of the principal cost was so provided for, but in addition pensions and interest the amount paid out of revenue was \$485,000,000. Dealing with the ordinary and year, Sir Thomas said that the ordinary cost was not less than \$300,000,000, and the total expenditure would be \$620,000,000, while the revenue did not exceed \$280,000,000, or about sufficient to cover the ordinary expenditure. As a consequence one more loan to cover the cost of demobilisation and capital expenditure incurred during the past fiscal year is inevitable, and we have already prepared our readers for this development. A cheering circumstance is the fact that revenue during the past fiscal year had exceeded ordinary expenditure by \$70,000,000. In dealing with the enormous increase in Canada's National Debt—which is expected to be ultimately approximately \$2,000,000,000—Sir Thomas White offered consolation to his audience in the fact that Canadian investors now own about three-quarters of the country's total outstanding securities, Great Britain's being second with the still substantial proportion of \$362,700,000, and the United States third with no more than \$150,000,000. Thrown on their own resources by the tragic events of 1914, the Canadians have responded nobly to the call for funds to carry on their share of the war, and, as Sir Thomas White pointed out, as the aggregate of the war issues exceeded the country's net war expenditure, Canada has been able to make advances to the Mother Country for her purchases in the Dominion to a greater extent than they had availed themselves of advances from the Imperial Government to meet war expenditure in Europe—a very healthy state of affairs.

Bank of Montreal's Half-Year.

The recently issued half-yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal is of special interest in that it is the first one which has been issued by the Bank since the absorption of the Bank of British North America, while also it covers the months since the Armistice was signed, and thus reflects the operations of the bank during this period of business and commercial readjustment. In view of this, it is all the more satisfactory to note that profits for the half-year to April 30, 1919, were \$1,751,237, or \$463,651 more than those for the corresponding period of the previous year. This represents rather more than 8.75 per cent. on the bank's capital stock, which now stands at \$20,000,000, the increase during the period doubtless representing the inclusion of the Bank of British North America in the institution. Dividends amounting to \$1,172,250, war tax to \$90,986, subscriptions to patriotic funds \$28,000, and \$200,000 written off premises account, left a balance of \$260,000, which, with the addition of the previous balance, \$1,901,613, and \$3,500,000 from stock premiums, gave a total balance of \$5,661,614. Of this, \$4,000,000 was placed to Rest Account, leaving a surplus of \$1,661,614 to be carried forward. Total assets at \$489,271,197 constitute a new high record, and of these no less than \$293,980,708 are liquid. Savings deposits now stand at \$268,167,111, and demand deposits at \$124,736,111, both showing large increases. Current loans in Canada total \$157,693,463, an increase of nearly \$30,000,000 as compared with the figures at April 30, 1918, and indicate the bank's share in financing the commerce and industry of the country in this adjustment period.

Sir Douglas Haig has cabled to the Salvation Army Hostel for soldiers at Winnipeg. "Gladly give permission to use my name for Salvation Army Hostel."

Sir Thomas White announced in the House of Commons that the Government is advancing Roumania a credit of \$25,000,000 for the purchase of supplies in Canada, and charging $\frac{5}{4}$ per cent. interest on the loan.

FROM WAR TO PEACE.

The many complex problems arising out of Canada's transition from war to peace are being well handled by the Repatriation Committee at Ottawa. The Committee has primarily to deal with the two big questions of the moment, viz., the absorption into civil life and occupation of discharged and demobilised soldiers and the readjustment of industrial labour conditions.

A comprehensive survey of Canada's repatriation plans has been embodied in a brochure prepared and issued by the Repatriation Committee. A good deal of the matter has already appeared in *Canada* in the form of advertisements, and the booklet also contains the scale of pensions for deaths and disabilities. Numerous charts enable one to form an adequate idea of the wonderful machinery which has been evolved to deal with the questions of repatriation, vocational training, employment, and soldier settlement. The booklet is issued in this country through Major W. H. Kippen, overseas representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

CANADIAN EXHIBITS IN PARIS.

To show how Canada might help in the task of reconstruction, it was decided, at the instance of Sir George Foster, that a considerable portion of the Canadian exhibits should be removed from Lyons Fair to Paris. In the latter city quarters were found at 68, Avenue des Champs Elysees, and here, under charge of Mr. E. R. Bruce, the Exhibition Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a Canadian exhibit has been on show since the early part of May, to be continued until the end of June.

In addition to the exhibits, moving pictures of Canadian scenery and industry are shown every afternoon, and are attracting much attention. The Canadian Exhibition is open to all bearing special tickets sent to the chief French commercial and industrial houses, to the Peace delegates, and to the influential industrial commissions visiting Paris from the devastated countries.

Among the Canadian exhibits at Paris are the following:—

Canadian Pacific Railway; Canadian Government Railway; Canadian Government Agriculture; Canadian Government Forestry; Canadian Trade and Commerce and Mines; Lining Produce & Storage Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.; McClary Manufacturing Co., London, Ont.; Maxwell's, Ltd., St. Mary's, Ont.; Dominion Canners Co., Hamilton, Ont.; McKinnon Industries, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.; Hamilton Stove & Heater Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.; Staunton's, Ltd., Toronto; Canada Wire & Cable Co., Ltd., Toronto; E. T. Wright & Co., Ltd., Hamilton; North American Bent Chair Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.; William Cane & Sons, Ltd., Newmarket, Ont.; Richards Wilcox Canadian Co., Ltd., London, Ont.; W. H. White, Montreal; Dominion Abrasive Wheel Co., Ltd., New Toronto; Maritime Fish Corporation, Ltd., Montreal; Carriage Factories, Ltd., Toronto; Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Ltd., Midland, Ont.; T. S. Simms & Co., Ltd., Fairville, N.B.; Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal; British-American Wax Paper Co., Toronto; Brandram-Henderson, Ltd., Montreal; Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto; Tudhope, Anderson & Co., Orillia, Ont.; Domestic Specialty Co., Ltd., Hamilton; Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd., Montreal; Goderich Organ Co., Ltd., Goderich, Ont.; Pedlar People, Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.; Seaman, Kent & Co., Ltd., Meaford, Ont.

PARK UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION.

Mr. T. F. Aspdon has accepted the vice-presidency of the Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which represents an alliance between the Union Bank of Canada and the National Park Bank of New York. Mr. Aspdon gained his earlier banking experience in Canada, but has been in the United States for several years. He was vice-president of the American Foreign Banking Corporation until accepting his new position. He began his duties on June 1, when the Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation formally opened its new offices at 56, Wall Street, New York City.

REPATRIATION OVERSEAS.

All officers and soldiers (other than members of Dominion and Colonial Forces) who came from abroad subsequent to January 1, 1914, and joined or enlisted in the British Army, and who have already been demobilised, should at once write to the Commandant, Repatriation Centre, Morn Hill Camp, Winchester, for (1) A.F.Z.7 to be sent to them if they have not yet claimed repatriation, or (2) A.F.Z.45 (Application for a deferred passage if dispersed under group 45 (a)) if they have claimed repatriation but not yet received notification that their claim to passage has been approved. The appropriate form should be filled in on receipt and returned to Winchester as early as possible.

Crop conditions throughout the Dominion are reported to be very satisfactory. Fine weather is prevailing generally.

The Air Service Association of British Columbia, which has recently been formed with headquarters in Vancouver, is an organisation of former members of the Air Services of the British Empire. Only men who have been in some branch of the Air Service are eligible. Temporary headquarters and club rooms have been established at 821, Pender Street West, Vancouver. All R.A.F. officers, cadets, and airmen who are on their way to British Columbia should plan to call at these club rooms and receive any assistance which the club members can give.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

D. J. M. (Bramshott).—We cannot say, but it should not be long now.

BATTERY OFFICER (Glasgow).—Try the Estates Branch, 133, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

A. K. C. (Shrewsbury).—Write to the Officer-in-Charge War Service Gratuities, Canadian Pay Office, Millbank, London, S.W. R. N. W. (Buxton).—You are entitled to wear the ribbon on the authority contained in the letter from the Record Office.

L. R. (Harrigate).—The only soldier's dependents eligible for free passages to Canada are wives and children up to 18 years of age.

"GREEN PATCH."—Not knowing the particular circumstances we cannot say whether there is any special justification in this case.

C. P. (Hyde Park).—All the C.F.A. batteries have returned to Canada for demobilisation, but the regimental depot is at Witley Camp, Surrey.

A SUFFERER.—Most men would be glad to get leave, even under the handicap you mention. The Imperials lack many pecuniary advantages enjoyed by the Canadian troops.

H. K. (Teynham).—You took your discharge in England on the distinct understanding that you waived all claim to transportation. You will therefore have to pay full fare, and await your turn for the chance of a berth.

Ex-Lt. C.R.T. (Co. Meath, Ireland).—We understand Separation Allowance is paid direct to a next-of-kin in the form of a gratuity. Write to the Officer-in-Charge Separation Allowance (Officers') Branch, Canadian Pay Office, Millbank, London, S.W.

A. W. S. B. (Sidmouth).—We are not aware that any amendment has been made in the Order. Write to the Officer-in-Charge, War Service Gratuity Department, Canadian Pay Office, Millbank, London, S.W., regarding your gratuity query.

J. M. K. (Aberdeen).—The Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills, of which Sir George Bury has recently become the chief executive, is a Pacific Coast enterprise. It owns three mills, situated at Mill Creek, Swanson Bay, and Port Alice, British Columbia, and is a large producer of spruce lumber, cedar shingles, and sulphite pulp. Its markets are Western Canada and the American Pacific Coast, and also Japan and China.

R. T. (Leeds).—The money may certainly be regarded as locked up for the present, but

eventually you may perhaps realise it again. We are informed by one who has recently visited the property that while there is no demand, and therefore no opportunity for sale at present, the situation of the property should render it saleable when building is resumed on any considerable scale. Meanwhile, as the estate is carrying itself and is not piling up interest charges, tax debts, etc., the owners are more fortunate than those of many other properties. Perhaps some of the local group of owners have sufficient faith in the property to make them willing to buy your shares, otherwise we see little prospect for you to realise until the property is sold.

JUNE MAGAZINES.

Englishwoman (Is.).—"Women and the Bar," H. Newton Walker; "Girls' Education," V. E. Somerville; "Walt Whitman, Patriot," Rowland Grey; "Women and the Conquest of the Air," Mary Abbott; "Dispensing as a Profession for Women," D. B. Sedding; "Our Wider Future Outlook," "Lord Milner on the Emigration of Women," "A Glad Letter from Alberta," Nineteenth Century and After (4s.).—"Russia Germany and the Allies," John Pollock, Leonid Andreev, and V. Pollakoff; "Pessimist and Optimist," Frederic Harrison; "Nationalisation," J. H. Balfour Browne; "Labour Unrest," J. Ellis Barker; "Sinn Féin," H. M. Pim; "Spiritualism and Religion," M. E. Montefelt; "The Rise and Fall of the Coalition," Rt. Hon. C. E. G. Masterman; "How to Save Democracy," H. E. Wyatt.

Scottish Geographical Magazine (Is. 6d.).—"The Present State of Spitzbergen," R. N. Rudmore Brown; "Naval Memories," Lt.-Col. A. C. Tate; "The Ancient Sea and Lake Basins of Central Italy," C. S. du Riche Preller.

Toblers of the Deep (3s.).—Full report of the Annual Meeting of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. World's Work (Is. 6d.).—"Lord Leverhulme," David Masters; "The Right to Work," "An Industrial Magna Charta," Godfrey Mappin; "A Counsel of Optimism," T. H. Price; "Hospitality and the State," Sir E. W. Burnett; "An Historian of 1900," Sir A. Steel-Matland; "A British Phosphate Enterprise," T. J. McMahon.

Garnault Agassiz writes on "Canada's Place in To-morrow's Sun"; Edward Beck on "Canada's Mighty Pulp and Paper Industry"; and F. William Wallace on "What Her Fisheries Mean to Canada" in the By-Water Magazine (Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal; 15c.), for May.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PENMANS LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared this day for the quarter ending July 31st, 1919. One and one-half per cent. (1½ per cent.) on the Preferred Stock payable on the 1st day of August to shareholders of record of the 21st day of July, 1919, and One and three-quarters per cent. (1¾ per cent.) on the Common Stock payable on the 15th day of August to shareholders of record of the 6th day of August, 1919.

By Order of the Board,

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.,

May 28, 1919.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company so far as regards the Perpetual Five per Cent. Debenture Stock (Grand Trunk Borrowed Capital) and Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 14th June, to Saturday, the 12th July, 1919, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interest accrued to the 30th June, 1919, will be forwarded on the 12th July next to all Proprietors of those Stocks registered on the Books of the Company on the 14th June, 1919.

And Notice is Also Given that the Transfer Books of the Company so far as regards the Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Great Western Borrowed Capital) and Four per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Northern Borrowed Capital) will be closed from Thursday, the 17th July, to Thursday, the 31st July, 1919, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interest for the half-year to the 31st July, 1919, will be forwarded on the 31st July to all Proprietors of those Stocks registered on the Books of the Company on the 17th July, 1919.

By Order,

H. H. NORMAN, Secretary.

Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
London, E.C.2. 5th June, 1919.PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
FIVE-AND-THREE-QUARTERS
PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK.
1924-34.

The UNION BANK OF CANADA, London, E.C.2, hereby Give Notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend due 1st July, 1919.

THE CANADA LANDED AND
NATIONAL INVESTMENT COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 128.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter-year to the thirtieth day of June, 1919, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Company, 53, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the second day of July, 1919, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the fourteenth day of June, 1919.

By Order of the Board,

EDWARD SAUNDERS,

Managing Director.

Toronto, 21st May, 1919.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.

The new romantic opera, "Monstereau," by Gilbert Miller, is rich in charming melodies without sacrificing interest in the plot. It strikes the happy medium between heavy opera and the light musical comedy. Altogether an excellent performance well worthy of a visit. Every evening at 8, matinee Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 2.15.



A CANADIAN-BUILT STEEL FREIGHTER AT SEA: THE "WAR WIZARD," OF 300 TONS,
BUILT AT COLLINGSWOOD, ONTARIO.

LONDON PORTRAIT CO., LTD.,
107, REGENT STREET, W.
SOME Photographers for the
Canadian Forces.

WE Specialise for Officers'
Portraits at Moderate Prices.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 701. June 14, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and
enclosed with all letters of enquiry.
except those from annual subscribers.

SALES BY AUCTION.



By Order of the Canadian Government
CANADIAN ORDNANCE DEPOT,
LIPHOOK, HANTS.

2 miles from Liphook Station, L.S.W.R., and
8 miles from Petersfield and Hazlemere.
Motor conveyance will meet principal trains
at Liphook Station to convey intending pur-
chasers to place of sale.

IMPORTANT THREE DAYS' SALE
by Auction of Surplus

ARMY STORES AND EQUIPMENT,
including:—

10,000 ft. run TIMBER, of various
dimensions,

Large quantity plain No. 14 gauge wire,
hoop iron, steel plate, etc., 200 pairs of horse-
shoes, 700 lbs. wire nails,

20 SETS BLACK DRAUGHT HARNESS,
Numerous leather head collars, nose bags,
dandy and horse brushes, large quantity
HARNESS and SADDLERY components
Leather rifle slings, leather greatcoat straps,
water buckets, heel ropes, horse rugs,

10,000 RUBBER GROUND SHEETS,
300 pick axes, 300 shovels, 600 reaping hooks,
1,000 iron screw posts, tackle blocks, tele-
graph poles, drag ropes, HAWSER

CORDAGE,

100 MARQUEES, 70 Hospital Marquees, and
numerous bell and other tents, electric cable
and wire, field kitchen, 15 transport wagons,
also water and mess carts, trestle wagons,
etc., 1,200 swing-trees, 500 double-trees, 100
neck yokes,

55 WATERPROOF WAGON and SAIL
CLOTHS.

30 STANDARD BRITISH BICYCLES.

Quantity bicycle components,

A large and assorted quantity of BARRACK
and HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT. Clothing and
Textile Stores, including:—

400 pairs of knee rubber boots, 245 long oil-
skin coats, 300 Sou'-wester hats, 14,000
woollen sleeping caps, 5,000 drab serge caps,
140 kilts, 81,000 lanyards, 300 pairs winter
mitts, 6,000 woollen Cardigan jackets, 7,000
pairs gloves, 500 clasp knives, 300 pairs riding
breeches, 300 twill Service shirts, 400 pairs
leather sole canvas shoes, 300 pairs Jack
spurs, 60 pairs blue serge trousers, 23 leather
jerkins, 3 sheepskin lined coats, 1,700 2-oz.
tins of dubbin, 2,200 lbs. leather, and a
quantity of grindery,

5,000 PAIRS LEATHER ANKLE BOOTS,
500 iron folding combination and white
enamelled bedsteads, 150 mattresses, 300 large
white woollen blankets, 100 feather pillows
and bolsters, 800 pillow slips, 200 sheets, 400
table cloths, 2,000 round kitchen towels, 100
superfine woollen bed rugs, boxing gloves,
fencing and bayonet fighting equipment,
FURNITURE, including:—

28 mahogany easy chairs in pegamoid, 4
Chesterfield lounges, 2 wardrobes, 160 Windsor
chairs, 1 Orderly Room safe,
1 large refrigerator, 34 roasting pans, 2 ft.
by 2 ft. by 5 ins., 23 circular boilers, 16 ins.
diameter, 2 ft. 2 ins. high, 40 Berkefeldt filters,
50 wicker panniers, 27 ins. by 17 ins. by 12½
ins., 3 large acetylene (oil) hanging lamps,
100 meat choppers, 4 ice-chamber freezers,
PRINTING PRESS, by Winstone, London,
3 ft. 3 ins. by 1 ft. 1 in., 1 brief-size duplicat-
ing machine, 200 ammunition boxes,

A large quantity of

CARPENTERS', WHEELERS', BLACK-
SMITHS', FARRIERS', and TINSMITHS'
TOOLS, and Miscellaneous effects.

MESSRS. GEERING & COLYER

have been favoured with instructions to sell
the above by Auction on the Premises on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
18th, 19th and 20th JUNE, 1919,

Commencing at 11.15 a.m. each day.

The Stores may be viewed on application to
the Canadian Ordnance Officer, Liphook.
Hants., from 10th June to date of Sale.

The Canadian Government will undertake
to cart and put free on rail at Liphook Station
all purchases amounting to £20 and over.

Catalogues may be obtained (price 1s. each)
of the Auctioneers, Ashford, Kent, and Rye,
Sussex, or of the Canadian Ordnance Officer,
Liphook.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross)

Ten Days Ended May 31.

Canadian Northern, \$1,220,000; in-
\$410,700 Canadian Pacific, \$4,505,000; in-
\$410,000 Grand Trunk, \$3,521,700; in-
\$440,303

C.P.O.S. APPOINTMENTS

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Chairman of the
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., in-
nounced before he left Liverpool that Capt.
Thomas Fisher, R.N., had been appointed
General Manager of the Atlantic Lines of the
C.P.O.S. Capt. Fisher, who will take up
his new duties on July 1, and will have his
headquarters at London, has for several
years been the British Naval Attaché at
Washington, and at the present time is in
Paris pending the Peace Conference as one
of the British naval representatives.

Mr. William Baird has been appointed
General Agent (C.P.O.S., Ltd.), Passenger
Department, with office at the Pier Head,
Liverpool.

Mr. Geo. Gribbon (C.P.O.S.) has been
appointed General Agent, Passenger Depart-
ment, with office at 14, Cockspur Street,
London, S.W.1.



LT.-COL. W. W. BURLAND, D.S.O.,
Commandant of the Canadian Bisley Team.
Photograph: F. A. Swan.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT
SUPPLIES.

A Bill of considerable importance to
British manufacturers supplying goods to
Canadian Government Departments has been
introduced into the Federal Parliament. It
proposes to constitute a Purchasing Commis-
sion, consisting of three Commissioners,
which shall have the exclusive power to
purchase and contract for all supplies for the
public service. British manufacturers with
agents in Canada who wish to tender for
supplies for the Dominion Government can
enter their names at the Offices of the Com-
mission, 165, Sparks Street, Ottawa, and
tender forms will be mailed to such agents.
Where tenders are to be called for goods not
manufactured in Canada, the period may be
extended to enable British firms not repre-
sented in the Dominion to send in tenders.

BIG PACKING MERGER.

Eight independent packing firms, with a
joint capital of \$165,000,000, have formed a
combine to operate in the United States and
Canada, and later in Europe (says *St. Louis*
New York correspondent). Mr. J. S. Hawk-
inson (former vice-president of the Wilson
Company) is the president of the new com-
pany.

Mr. G. T. Milne, Senior British Trade
Commissioner in Canada and Newfound-
land, and Mrs. Milne, have taken an
apartment at Bishops Court, Bishop
Street, Montreal. Mrs. Milne recently
returned from London, where she was
engaged during the winter in war work.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S DEBT

Government and P.G.E. Railway

The Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British
Columbia, addressing the Vancouver Board of
Trade, pointed out that the debt of the
Province, after deducting cash in hand and in
the bank, was as follows:—March, 1911,
\$6,064; March, 1914, \$6,743,445; March, 1916,
\$10,429,912; March, 1917, \$20,946,990. The
payments of interest and sinking funds in
1914 were \$259,775; in 1916, \$1,477,064; and
in 1917, \$1,403,676, not including the interest on
Pacific Great Eastern bonds amounting to
\$997,200. In 1914 the revenue of the Province
was \$10,479,253, expenditure was \$15,566,125
while the deficit was \$5,475,965. For 1917
the revenue was \$18,922,666, expenditure,
\$9,549,350; and deficit \$46,594. The increase
in revenue for the year 1918 over the year
1916 he gave as \$2,591,000, due to increase
in taxation and to the collection of taxes in
arrears. The total debt of the Province was
given as \$30,581,936, less \$5,000,000 in sink-
ing funds, leaving a total of \$25,581,936.

Asking how this increase was to be ac-
counted for, Mr. Oliver said that since 1917
the Government had paid out on account of
the P. G. E. in interest the sum of \$2,184,275;
on account of construction on the P. G. E.
the sum of \$2,442,000, making a total expendi-
ture on the road alone of \$4,630,275. To the
Land Settlement Board the Government had
paid the sum of \$648,000, and on account of
the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act the sum
of \$372,177. On account of South Vancouver
the Government had issued in treasury notes
the sum of \$790,000, making a total of
\$6,440,724. Taking into consideration the
increase in the debt this left a difference of
\$782,199, more than the increase in the debt.
The Premier proceeded to say that he had
just recently returned from a trip over the
Pacific Great Eastern, and he regretted to
have to inform the gathering that there were
a number of miles of the road that would
have to be abandoned. It would cost the
Province a considerably greater sum than the
Government had anticipated in the first place
to get the road linked up with the Grand
Trunk Pacific at Prince George.

EXPORT OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

A return tabled at Ottawa shows the value
of farm implements exported from Canada
during the past eight fiscal years as follows.—
1911-12, \$5,698,537; 1912-13, \$6,152,559;
1913-14, \$7,219,520; 1914-15, \$2,802,096;
1915-16, \$3,353,638; 1916-17, \$3,576,124;
1917-18, \$4,492,757; 1918-19, \$8,023,833.

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Sir Owen Phillips, speaking at the annual
meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Com-
pany last week, said:—"The relations be-
tween Canada and the West Indies continue
to grow closer and more intimate. Our mail
service under contract with the Canadian
Government has been continued throughout
the war, although two of the vessels perform-
ing the service were requisitioned by the
British Government, necessitating reduced
sailings. These two ships have now been re-
leased, and the full fortnightly service is again
in operation. We look forward to the trade
between the great Dominion and the British
West Indies being still further increased."

B.C. LUMBER PRODUCTION

The report of the Forest Branch of the
British Columbia Department of Lands
shows that in 1918 the value reached
\$54,162,523; in 1917, \$48,300,469; in 1916,
\$35,528,000; in 1915, \$29,150,000. Water-
borne export of lumber from British
Columbia during 1918 showed a large in-
crease over 1917. The 1918 figures are
88,069,029 ft. board measurement; in 1917,
43,922,563; in 1916, 43,676,523.

In the production of pulp and paper there
is a decided increase for the year under re-
view, the figures of which are as follows:—
Pulp: Sulphite, 66,054 tons in 1918 as
against 43,644 tons in 1917; sulphate, 12,188
tons in 1918 as against 2,863 in 1917; ground
wood, 91,145 tons in 1918 as against 65,620
in 1917. Paper: Newsprint, 112,206 tons in
1918 as against 75,833 in 1917; wrapping,
8,277 tons in 1918 as against 3,170 in 1917.

The forest revenue from all sources in
1918 (\$2,730,808) was larger than any year
since 1913 (\$2,999,328).

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. GUNTER. (Telephone: Victoria 3350.)
Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. OBER SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of Alberta.

Agent-General.—Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2836.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WARD, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 160.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. SUMMERS, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—BRIG. GEN. E. MANLEY SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 6793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLERIN, King's House 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR B. BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

Aldridge, Mrs., Winnipeg—71, High Road, Willesden Green, N.W.10.
Angus, R. B., Montreal—Claridge's Hotel.

Barnett, H. E., Moncton—Khaki College, Witley.
Beaton, Capt. M., Montreal—Seaford.
Benoit, Capt. Paul, and Mrs., Toronto—care of High Commissioner for Canada.

Birch, Lionel, Norwich, Ont.—11, Bina Gardens, S.W.

Beisford, Geo., Kingston—34th Middlesex Regt., Bournemouth.

Bovey, C., Calgary—1, Heolop Road, Balham.
Boyes, Byron H., Toronto—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Branchaud, C. H., Montreal—Jermyn Court Hotel.
Brault, Capt. R. (C.A.M.C.), Montreal—Witley.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres. **6/-**
One Price No Extras.

Caldwell, D. W. F. and Mrs., Appleton, Ont.—Hans Crescent Hotel.
Carey-Houston, Capt. W. E. (H.L.I.), Edmonton—Ritz Hotel.

Davis, Mrs. Reginald, Saskatoon—57, Eaton Place, S.W.

Daw, Capt. and Mrs. W. F., Montreal—Morley's Hotel.

Davey, G. P., Vancouver—11, King Street, St. James's.

De Grandpré, R. W., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
Donald, C. D. (R.C.N.), Vancouver Island—R.N. Barracks, Victoria.

Doran, C. J., Niagara Falls—Kenilworth Hotel.

Egan, H. A., Montreal—Thackeray Hotel.
Fly, Lt. Robert, Victoria—5, West Cromwell Road.

Evans, Wm., Montreal—Jermyn Court Hotel.

Foster, Mrs. and Miss, Oakville, Ont.—83, Woodberry Avenue, Winchmore Hill, N.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

A vista of wonderful results which might ensue through scientific research in Canada was opened by Dr. A. D. MacCallum, chairman of the Industrial and Scientific Research Council, who appeared before a special Parliamentary Committee at Ottawa recently to urge the Dominion's needs and large opportunities for industrial development based on scientific research. In the development of an early-ripening, rust-resisting wheat he said good progress was being made. One variety had been developed which ripened two weeks earlier than Marquis wheat, and another had been found which was rust-resisting. A hybrid of these two was now under experimentation which it was hoped would meet the desired object, thus eliminating a loss of ten million dollars through this trouble annually in the West. The utilisation of gas from straw in the Prairie Provinces, the production of ammonium sulphate from coal distillation, and the exploration of the 650 billion tons of liquid lignite deposits in these Provinces were among his constructive projects, while negatively he also showed that scientific methods might also check much waste in various plants. In order to carry on this work Dr. MacCallum urged the carrying out of the Research Council's plans for a national research institute, for which the cost of construction would be \$500,000, with \$100,000 for equipment, and another \$100,000 for staff maintenance for the first year.

Fuller, Capt. P., Vancouver—26, Salisbury Road, Hove, Sussex.

Gago, Major C. W., Vancouver—25, St. Stephen's Square, Bayswater.
Goodland, Lt.-Col. and Mrs., Vancouver—26, Westminster Mansions, S.W.

BRAND'S MEAT LOZENGES

Sustaining and Invigorating.
In Boxes, 1/3, 1/4 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores

Grant, Lt. G. S., Halifax—Berners Hotel.

Hardie, R., Okanagan—Towyn, Merionethshire.
Harris, Capt. and Mrs. A. Dale, Ottawa—Oak Grove Road, Surbiton.

Henry, Lt. A. S., Sydney, N.S.—Seaford.
Holton, Mr. and Mrs. P. J., Vancouver—122, Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen.

Houghton, Sub. Lt. Frank L. (R.C.N.), Victoria, B.C.—39, Lansdowne Road, W.

Jackson, Sec. Lt. S. W., Ottawa—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Johnson, Mrs. G., Vancouver—Ford's Hotel.
Johnston, Robt. A. A., Ottawa—Imperial Hotel.

Jolly, Capt. C. O., Toronto—The Cottage, Wolseley Road, Farmcombe.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.

MR. SWAINE, 145, New and Street, London, W.1., requiring Portraits of Officers for publication and certain specific purposes, would be happy to receive stumps. These are free of charge or obligation, and Mr. Swaine presents in each case a finished copy from any two proofs selected.

145, NEW BOND STREET (and Southsea).
This invitation also applies to Overseas Nurses.

Kearns, Hugh, Montreal—Claridge's Hotel.
Kennedy, Capt. N. A., Qualicum Beach, B.C.—10, The Norton, Tenby, S. Wales.

Leo, Dorothy Y., Westmont, P.Q.—186, Goldhurst Terrace, N.W.6.

Lunney, Dr. T. H. (B.R.C.), St. John—King George's Hospital, Stamford Street.

MacDougall, C. C. (C.R.A.), Moncton—Khaki College, Witley.

Mahon, Lt. T. G., Nelson, B.C.—Wilton Hotel.

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY.

Highly Recommended by the Profession.

Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr. Selfridges), W.1. Tel., Mayfair 1939

Malikin, W. H., Vancouver—Hyde Park Hotel.

Mokey, Brig.-Gen. Noel, Qualicum—White's Club.
Montgomery, Mrs. Neville, Vancouver—Ford's Hotel.

Moreland, W. B., Montreal—Jermyn Court Hotel.

Morgan, Capt. W. E., Montreal—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Mowbray, Lt. H. L. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Alford, Lincs.

Muir, William C., Port Dalhousie—Grosvenor Hotel.

Murison, D., Winnipeg—15, Brandreth Road, Upper Tooting.

Northey, Lt. H. L. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Alford, Lincs.

Peters, Constance Meredith, Toronto—Kenilworth Hotel.

Rattray, Major J. H., Montreal—22, Ryder Street, St. James's.

Kimlinch, Capt. Geoffrey, Kamloops—Penrith, Cumberland.

Robertson, Albert E.—23, Montague Street, W.C.2.
Ross, Alex., Calgary—Kenilworth Hotel.

Russell, Mr. and Mrs. P. J., Vancouver—Prince's Hotel, Jermyn Street.

Rutherford, H. B., Toronto—London School of Economics.

Seymour, Mrs. A., Winnipeg—249, Battersea Park Road, S.W.

Stace, C. H., Vancouver—34, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

Staten, Miss S., Vancouver—131, Holland Road, W. Smallan, Staff Sgt. E., Edmonton—Shorncliffe.

Stavign, A. H., Vancouver—31, Portchester Square, St. Louis, Mrs. L. B., Winnipeg—71, High Road, Willesden Green, N.W.10.

Stanford, Capt. J. A. (R.A.M.C.), Halifax—3, Morpeth Terrace, S.W.

Summers, P. J., London, Ont.—Opera Hotel.

SOLDIERS' SAFETY RAZORS
and Everything for Soldiers.

LADIES' HANDBAGS (Silk and Leather)
DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER
ATTACHE CASES.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and
Cutlery Specialists,
76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Thompson, C. C., Hudson Heights—31, Vincent Square.

Thomson, Clive A., Toronto—Officers' Hospital, 17, North Audley Street, W.

Tompkins, Miss Lee, Victoria—Shefford, Beds.

Tustin, Mr. and Mrs. P. B., Winnipeg—15 and 16, Bedford Place.

Vigors, Capt. R. P., Courtenay, B.C.—Junior Army and Navy Club.

Ward, John W., Winnipeg—19, Ancona Road, Highbury.

Wark, Miss Helena, New Brunswick—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E., Oakville, Ont.—100, Grange Drive, Winchmore Hill, N.

Webster, Lt. (R.N.V.R.), Vancouver—H.M.M.L. Invergordon.

Weldon, Capt. D. B., Moncton—10th C.I.B., Bramshott.

Westgate, J. J., Montreal—Jermyn Court Hotel.

Williams, Digby, Vancouver—41, Woburn Place, W.C.

Williams, Lt. G. T. (R.E.), Prince Rupert—46, Torrington Square.

Among the recent callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society have been:—Lt. G. E. Biridge, Lt. Robert O. Schallauie, Lt. E. A. Robinson, R.A.F., Lt. N. Clark, R.A.F., Lt. G. H. Alexander, R.A.F., Lt. E. Cliff Rogers, R.A.F., Capt. B. Wynne-Jones, Lt. G. A. McGilivray, R.A.F., Lt. R. E. Stewart, R.A.F., Lt. L. E. Ellis, Lt. G. F. Manning, R.A.F., Lt. J. J. Heney, R.A.F., Lt. G. A. Alley, R.A.F.

TEXTILE MACHINERY IN CANADA.

When British makers of textile machinery are in a position to look after export trade again perhaps they will consider the possibilities of increasing their business with the knitting mills in Ontario. American machines predominate, though the wearing qualities of those of British make are recognised. The chief claims of competing machines are their light construction and rapidity of action. The British Trade Commissioner at Toronto recently paid a personal visit to the mills in Western Ontario towns, where he found that every mill manager had a pile of United States companies' catalogues and American textile trade journals, the British being few and far between. A local buyer stated that he had been called on only twice by British representatives during the past ten years.

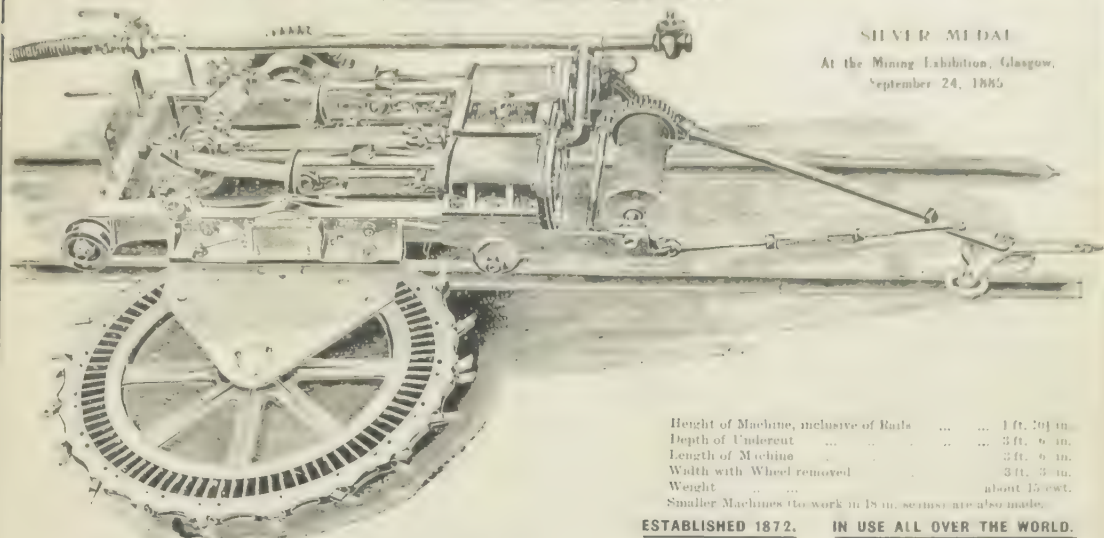
Mill managers expressed the opinion that while British firms have made considerable development with respect to machines for cloth, progress in equipment for hosiery had not been as rapid in the United Kingdom as in the United States. American hosiery machinery, they stated, was more reasonably priced than British. Many of the carding machines in use are of the Austrian type, which seems to be preferred in many instances, as it is claimed that it gives elasticity of yarn, and is an improvement on the British system of developing strong elastic yarn.

GILLOTT'S IMPROVED ROTARY COAL CUTTING MACHINE.

(GILLOTT AND COPLEY)

SILVER MEDAL

At the Mining Exhibition, Glasgow,
September 24, 1885



Height of Machine, inclusive of Rails ... 1 ft. 20 in.
Depth of Undercut ... 3 ft. 6 in.
Length of Machine ... 3 ft. 6 in.
Width with Wheel removed ... 3 ft. 3 in.
Weight ... about 15 cwt.
Smaller Machines to work in 18 in. seams are also made.

ESTABLISHED 1872. IN USE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

JOHN GILLOTT & SON, Lancaster Works, Barnsley,

Make a Speciality of

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY; MACHINES FOR COAL HOLING; MACHINES FOR FIRECLAY HOLING, HARD OR SOFT;
MACHINES TO TAKE OUT A PRICKING BETWEEN TWO COALS. The only machines in successful operation and giving profitable results.

Will cut from 20 yards per hour in hardest Coal or Fire-clay. Is made almost wholly of Steel. Amount of work guaranteed. Is lighter, more portable, durable and compact, and will do more and better work than any other machine. 20,100 yards holed in 1,726 hours in six months in a 28 in. seam of Coal, including all stoppages, and producing 12,500 tons of Coal. We had 17 of our machines at work at the Colliery where this was done.

INSPECTIONS MADE WITH VIEW TO WORKING MACHINERY AND APPROXIMATE RESULTS GIVEN

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Per inch, broad column (2 columns per page) ... 18/6

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minimum 3 lines, 7/6: per line thereafter, 1/6.

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quoted on application.

Advertising space in "CANADA" is let subject to
the proviso that the proprietors may refuse or omit
insertions or cancel serial orders at their discretion.

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TORONTO OFFICE: 304, Tyrrell Building
95, King Street East.

Telegram: "Canada Newspaper, London."
Telephone: "Regent 3-5."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms
will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH
WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of
Canada, where this paper circulates, but also
among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain,
Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of
Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors,
Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally
in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto
or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C.

OTTAWA—

ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Soli-
citors &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solici-
tors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON.
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of
Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than
those mentioned above, should write to
"CANADA," when the name of a good firm will
be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COM-
PANY Chartered Accountants, Auditors,
and Trustees, Merchants, Fire Chambers,
Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto."
Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church
Street

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their return to Canada, send subscription orders
for "CANADA" to the Publisher, in London, AT THE
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they actually depart from England they will advise us by
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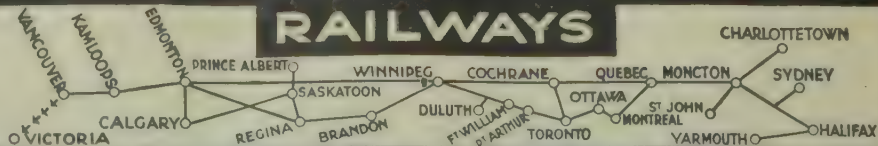
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No. 702. SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1919. Vol. LIV. 9^D WEEKLY

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

THE DRUMMOND ART COLLECTION	331,	339
THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE PAY OFFICE		335
"CANADA" VICTORY SOUVENIR		336
TIMBERING ON VANCOUVER ISLAND		337
PURELY PERSONAL		341
FROM EAST TO WEST	342,	343
LIVESTOCK IN CANADA (PHOTOGRAPHS)	344,	345
BASEBALL AND OTHER MILITARY SPORTS	346,	349
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS		347
CANADIAN FINANCE	342, 353, 354,	357, 359
TRADE NOTES		352, 357

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY.

IT is for the Germans to decide on Monday whether, on the expiry of the Armistice, a state of war is to be resumed. The Council of Four have been frequently criticised for their lack of firmness in dealing with the Huns, but they are not likely to be charged with that fault in regard to their final Note. No other attitude, indeed, would have satisfied the people of the Allied Nations. The war which Germany planned—both secretly and openly—was, without doubt, "the greatest crime against humanity and the freedom of peoples that any nation calling itself civilised has ever consciously committed." Such a crime cannot go unpunished. Justice must be satisfied, and the penalty must be sternly meted out. Someone must suffer for the consequences of the war. That it should be, not Germany, but the peoples she has robbed, is inconceivable. The duty of the Allies is clear, and they must not allow themselves to be deflected from it.

Mr. Bonar Law, fresh from Paris, in his speech at the Guildhall on Monday, emphasised the lesson taught by these five years of war—that it is our opportunity now to make sure that the sacrifices they have entailed shall receive their full reward. There is full justification for his declaration that the need for unity to-day is as great as when the war was in progress, and that, by want of wisdom and absence of restraint, disunion among the Allies, and want of unity at home, it is quite possible to lose, not indeed the victory, but its full fruits. Now,

perhaps, more than ever we have need of Mr. Bonar Law's reminder that the goal we had in mind in waging the war was "to have a victory which was to make it impossible ever again for any Power to slaughter the world, to plunge us again into such misery as we have experienced."

For the very same purpose as the final reply has been given to the German delegates, the new Victory Loan has been launched in the Mother Country. It is, in the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "to make clear and safe the position in which we are left on the expiration of five years of war." The loan has been called the Victory Loan and the Joy Loan, but it was perhaps most happily named by the Lord Mayor on Monday, when he characterised it as the Thanksgiving Loan—a loan by way of gratitude for all that has been achieved during the past five years and for the position we now occupy. That, together with the attractive financial terms which it embodies, is surely sufficient to ensure the triumphant success of the appeal now being made to the nation. The financial effort which the British Empire has put forward has been not the least extraordinary in the record of its war activities. That effort has, as Mr. Austen Chamberlain said, been watched and admired by other nations, and the crowning of it by one more great success would be not only in keeping with the past, but a guarantee for the future.

EMPIRE EDUCATION.

THE problems of Empire education were discussed last week at a conference that was certainly unique in its character and its composition. It was presided over by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, by whom it had been called, and the gathering represented the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, as well as the universities and educational establishments of the British Empire. The war has abounded in strange features, but not the least strange has been the manner in which education has been taken up by the Armies in the Field. The Canadians have the honour of being the pioneers in this respect, and the idea of their Khaki University has been adopted by the other Overseas troops and the Imperial authorities as well. Lord Gorell is the authority for the statement that at one time there were no fewer than three million men under educational training, so that it may well be claimed that never in the whole history of the education of the world has there been an educational experiment conducted on so large a scale. In this respect the war has undoubtedly furnished a unique opportunity, and the result of this work should show itself in the character and capacity of our soldiers when general demobilisation takes place.

As far as the British Empire is concerned, this educational work, like the war itself, should have lasting effects. The opportunities for personal contact among the soldiers have furnished an object lesson in the extent and character of the British Empire, that only requires to be reinforced by teaching. As Sir Henry Wilson said, there never was such a story as that of the British Empire. Mr. Fisher, the President of the Board of Education, made a strong plea that this great movement should not be allowed to "fizzle out." He urged that means should be taken to ensure that the men of the Army might be enabled to maintain an interest in the educational unity of the Army. After all, as he said, if the Empire is to be held together it must be held together by the force of ideas and aspirations inculcated and diffused through education.

Even before the war the subject of a really Imperial educational organisation had been taken up, and a Universities Bureau was formed as a result of a conference held in 1912. The result is that the fact has been realised, as it had never been realised before, that, in Colonel Tory's words, "the British universities overseas are as much British universities in the best sense of the words as the universities of the Homeland." At last week's conference it was strongly urged that an Imperial Education Bureau should be established—such as should give, for instance, definite information regarding the men within the Empire capable of doing the Empire's intellectual work. All the educational authorities who spoke were emphatic in regard

June 21, 1919

to the need for co-operation. A start was announced by Lord Bledisloe, who stated that the Board of Agriculture was prepared to participate in organising an Imperial Bureau of Agricultural Information in London. In view of the extent to which advantage has been taken by soldiers of the opportunities for agricultural education, it was natural that this subject should receive a good deal of attention at the conference. Canada, as is fitting, has made it one of the leading features of its educational work, and, in addition, to Colonel Tory, it was represented by Professor Boyle, of Alberta University, Dr. J. W. Robertson, and Lieut.-Colonel Harrison, his successor in the principalship of Macdonald College. From the Dominion the Mother Country has much to learn in this respect, and the adoption of the proposals for co-ordination of work and exchange of, not only information, but also of students, would be for the benefit of the Empire generally.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Britain's Share. Very striking are some figures in regard to the Empire's war effort, published in the *Round Table*. They are specially so for the Overseas peoples by reason of the way in which they bring out the predominant share taken by the Mother Country in the great struggle.

The total men in arms from the United Kingdom is given as 5,704,416; from the rest of the Empire, 1,425,864 (Canada, 628,964; Australia, 416,809; New Zealand, 220,099; South Africa, 136,070; Newfoundland, 11,922; small Colonies, 12,000). This leaves out of account 1,524,187 Indian and coloured troops, making a grand total from the British Empire of 8,654,467. Another table gives the percentages of enlistments to white male populations as follows:—United Kingdom, 25.36; ditto, less Ireland, 27.28; Canada, 13.48; Australia, 13.43; New Zealand, 19.35; South Africa, 11.12.

The percentage of casualties to the male populations is given as follows:—United Kingdom, 10.9; ditto, less Ireland, 11.78; Canada, 6.04; Australia, 8.50; New Zealand, 9.80. Outside the Empire, the United States casualties are given as 12.99 per cent. of the forces, and 0.25 of the population; the British Empire—this is exclusive of our naval effort—as 4.51 per cent. of the population; France, 4.32; Serbia, 3.56; Belgium, 0.78.

So far as figures can be eloquent, these comparisons surely speak volumes for the Empire and its sons.

Overseas Visitors.

The usefulness and signal success which have attended the war activities of such clubs as the Royal Overseas Officers' Club, and the Canadian Officers' Club, have given rise to a very natural aspiration. It is generally felt that something of the same kind is desirable in the years to come. At the recent dinner of the Canadian Officers' Club the Prince of Wales took occasion to express the hope that later on a larger and more permanent club would be formed. At a dinner of the New Zealand Officers' Club last week the Duke of Connaught suggested the same possibility, by way of a memorial to the splendid services rendered by the Overseas Dominions during the war.

The matter has been taken up by the Beyond the Seas Association, and something of the same idea appears to be in the mind of the Victoria Club. It is to be hoped all the organisations concerned will co-operate in giving adequate effect to a worthy conception.

The Release of Shipping.

The coal industry of Nova Scotia is being seriously affected by the lack of coastwise shipping between the ports of the Maritime Provinces and the St. Lawrence. During the war almost the entire large fleet of the Dominion Coal Company which used to ply regularly between Sydney and Montreal was requisitioned for war purposes. The provincial revenues of Nova Scotia, moreover, are largely dependent on coal royalties, which have been seriously reduced, while the coal trade is disorganised, with consequent unemployment in the coal areas.

A despatch from Toronto states that much dissatisfaction is being expressed with the action of the British Shipping Control regarding the release of suitable tonnage, and the question has been brought up in the Dominion House of Commons. Sir Robert Borden has made a proposal to the Imperial Government that full power of control over ocean rates and the disposition of the shipping of the Empire should be conferred by concurrent legislation on a temporary Commission, and that a Committee representative of the United Kingdom and the Dominions should immediately be appointed for the purpose of framing a permanent scheme and for the general development of transportation within the Empire.

So far, despite urgent representations from the highest Canadian official sources and legal decisions in the British Courts affirming the validity of pre-war contracts, only one ship has actually been released for return. Shipments of the present season's coal from Cape Breton to points on the St. Lawrence River are impossible under existing conditions.

Timber Cruising by Aeroplane.

More than one Province of Canada has adopted the aeroplane for the purpose of looking out for forest fires, but its use is likely to be extended still further in the same direction. The utility of the aeroplane, and especially of the hydroplane and flying boat, for timber cruising and mineral prospecting, was emphasised last month by a Canadian engineer-airman, Lieut.-Col. R. B. Girouard, at the Pan-American Aeronautic Convention. He pointed out that by their use much expense and many months of travel, as well as much arduous work, would be saved, and the flying boat and hydroplane would be particularly suitable for this because of the large percentage of the northern area which consists of water.

The plan that is advocated is to divide the areas into numbered blocks, and for the cruiser not only to secure samples of the minerals or timbers, but also to obtain aerial photographs. In that way, not only the products will be shown, but also the location and the best means of transportation will be indicated. When it is remembered what large tracts of Northern Canada still remain practically unexplored, it will be realised how great are the possibilities in this respect.

Mail Service and Sailings.

Another direction in which aviation is being put to useful purpose is in connecting the islands of Canada with the mainland. The subject has engaged the attention of the Prince Edward Island Government for some time, though the scheme does not seem to have been put into actual operation. In Newfoundland, however, the Imperial Aircraft Company, of London, has received from the Government the right to take preliminary steps towards establishing a mail and express service across the island, and also to Montreal. Major Kennedy, who is actively engaged in the matter, also suggests that aeroplanes might be of great value to the sealing industry, in the location of seals on the ice, which is at present a matter of both chance and difficulty.

The Canadian Legislator's Club.

The House of Commons at Westminster has a high reputation as a club, but it looks as if it might have to give way to its counterpart at Ottawa when the new Parliament Buildings are completed—judging by some facts stated by the Minister of Public Works in a recent debate.

The new building is one storey higher than the old structure, and the two chambers, instead of being in the middle of the building, are at the extreme ends, so that they may have plenty of sunshine and fresh air. The restaurant, which is above the House of Commons, appears to be particularly attractive, not only because it is beautifully designed, but because it overlooks the Ottawa River. The kitchens are stated to be on a very elaborate scale. A feature of the building is the large number of rooms available for members, Mr. Carvell stating that there will be sufficient to give every man who wishes it a private office. It is suggested that a walk should be constructed round the library, where members could take exercise, and

that this should be kept at a fairly warm temperature throughout the winter.

A Gymnasium and Its Uses.

One proposal strongly urged by members during the debate was that they should be provided with a gymnasium as well, and Mr. Carvell indicated that accommodation might be found for it in the basement. The idea, however, is more likely to arouse enthusiasm within the House than without it; indeed, the *Victoria Daily Times* has been led to indulge in some mild sarcasm on the subject:—

Such an institution would have its advantages. It would divert elsewhere some of the energy now devoted to the preparation and delivery of long speeches in the Senate and House of Commons, to the great joy of the Hansard reporters and the Press Gallery, while it would furnish a useful safety valve in circumstances where Parliamentary controversialists, becoming unduly angry with one another, outrage the amenities of polite debate.

On the other hand, the establishment of a gymnasium on Parliament Hill would have certain disadvantages. It would develop the vicar and wind of narrow-chested members who now want to make long speeches but cannot do so on account of their physical handicap. Correcting such deficiencies, it might prolong the Session—and somebody, we recall, has estimated the cost of the average Parliamentary Session at \$60 per minute.

A gymnasium might postpone the liver derangement and the Session might drift along many months longer than it does at present. Still, the sounder the Parliamentary liver the sounder should be the Parliamentary legislation, and the country might profit in that way from the establishment of a gymnasium in the Parliament Buildings.

STRIKE LEADERS ARRESTED. Government's Strong Action at Winnipeg.

The Canadian Government has struck a blow at the Winnipeg General Strikes Committee, under whose instructions 35,000 workers came out five weeks ago, by arresting ten leaders on Tuesday. They are charged with treason (says the Winnipeg correspondent of the *Daily Mail*). The Labour Temple was raided and literature and documents were seized. Mounted police made the arrests, assisted by hundreds of special police in motor-cars. Troops were kept ready in barracks to quell any disorders.

The leaders arrested are:—Mr. Bray, an Englishman, a returned soldier, and leader of the soldier strike parades at Parliament Buildings; Alderman Heaps, an Englishman; Mr. Queen, a Scotsman; the Rev. William Ivens, an Englishman, editor of the *Labour News*, and at first the dictator of the strike; Mr. George Armstrong, an English carpenter, and speaker at park gatherings; Mr. Russell, a Scotsman, secretary of the metal trades, who is regarded as the brainiest leader of the strike; and four Russian agitators.

Documents said to prove that the Industrial Workers of the World and the "One Big Union," which have caused much Labour unrest in Canada, are the same organisation, were seized in a raid conducted by the Ontario Provincial Police in Toronto.

A meeting of Great War Veterans at Vancouver denounced the action of the Trades and Labour Council in calling strikes, and disapproved their methods generally.

Sergt. Coppins, V.C., who was seriously injured by strikers at Winnipeg, is now expected to recover. The Provincial Government has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of his assailants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

- GLIMOUR.—At Montreal, on the 9th inst., the wife of William A. Glimour, M.A., B.Sc., of a son. (By cable.)
Orr.—On June 2, at Seaford, the wife of Major H. Orr, O.B.E., C.A.M.C., a daughter.
Ducker.—On June 6, at Mager Drive, Grand Villa, Winnipeg, to Winifred (nee Carter), wife of Patrick Ducker—a daughter.
Evans.—On June 11, in London, the wife of Capt. E. W. Evans, Alberta Regt., attd. Canadian Trench Party, Northern Russia Exp. Force—a son.
MURPHY.—At Schumacher, Ontario, to Mr. and Mrs. George C. Murphy—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- TAMOR-BALLAM.—June 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Rochampton, Frederick W. Taylor, late of the 3rd Canadian Battalion, and formerly of Edmonton, Alta., to Daisy Beatrice, second daughter of F. J. Ballam, of Clarence Farm, Rochampton. Canadian papers please copy.
WANKLIN-MEREDITH.—On June 14, at Brompton Parish Church, Major Frederic Angus Wanklyn, M.O., Royal Field Artillery, eldest son of F. W. Wanklyn, Montreal, to Miriam Meredith, daughter of I. F. Helliwell, R.C. of Toronto.

DEATHS.

- BRIDGES.—On June 2, 1919, at her mother's residence, 1036, Laurier Avenue West, Montreal, Florence, second daughter of Mrs. George Bryson and the late George Foster Bryson.
WALKER.—At Kingston, Ont., on May 24, 1919, Augusta Betts, wife of J. B. Walker, R.C.

A CANADIAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, June 5.

While industrial unrest and the high cost of living are the outstanding problems of the day in Canada which overshadow all else, yet the vast majority of thinking people are inclined to accept the conclusions arrived at by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, as set forth in a general review of world conditions which he made in the House of Commons this week. To assume that these conditions, the inevitable aftermath of the world war, could be disposed of by modification of the tariff or any ordinary political action, was, the Premier argued, entirely futile, and he contended that in comparison with other nations which had participated in the struggle, Canada had so far come out fairly well, and, further, that the Dominion had more recuperative power than its elder brethren. With regard to the labour disturbances now prevalent in several cities, the Premier laid it down that Canada was committed to the proposals embodied in the Treaty of Peace, and the Federal Government proposed to carry these out to the extent of its jurisdiction.

On the high cost of living problem, which, according to evidence laid before the Special Commission on Industrial Unrest now touring the Dominion, is held by large numbers of people to be a prime factor in that unrest, Sir Robert Borden held that it was really due to the world conditions, and chiefly to the withdrawal of so many men from productive activity, combined with artificial inflation of prices throughout the world.

The Labour Troubles.

Most people are agreed that few countries can show a better record in maintaining general peace in the midst of a labour fight, and the fact that thus far there has been practically no violence displayed, confirms the hope that by mutual compromise and well-conducted negotiations, the present wave of unrest will subside and Canada will soon settle down to undertaking the great volume of industrial business which is offering on every hand.

The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the high cost of living, which has just been announced, will supplement the Commission on Industrial Unrest, and between the two there should shortly be some enlightening facts presented to the public.

The Budget.

The Budget brought down in the House of Commons this week by Sir Thomas White brings home the fact that, the war being over, the price in money has to be paid; but, as the Minister of Finance pointed out, Canada is not in so tight a position as many of the other belligerents, even if the bill is one that makes one gasp. "Produce and save," was the slogan of the Minister in regard to meeting the financial situation which confronts the nation in the fact that the debt is \$220 per capita. As to the resources with which Canada can meet this heavy obligation, Sir Thomas White hinted at the gradual extinction of the debt over a long course of years by a sinking fund provision to be put into effect as soon as possible after the conclusion of the present year, and he also surveyed the natural resources of the Dominion, and urged that the application of enterprise, capital and labour, and the creation of foreign and domestic markets would offer a solution of the financial problem.

Tariff Changes.

The uncertainty which has prevailed in commercial circles as to what might be awaiting in tariff changes is now dispelled, and manufacturers are satisfied to find that there are no sweeping changes in this direction. The chief sop to the farmers is some reduction on agricultural implements, and as far as the general consumer is concerned, the dropping of the war tax of 7½ per cent. and of 5 per cent. war tariff on British imports comes as some sort of relief. The increase of income tax looks heavy to Canada, but the papers are reminding people that they escape lightly in this respect as compared with Great Britain. The immediate concessions made and the promise of a tariff enquiry in the autumn will, it is believed at Ottawa, satisfy the present demands of moderate men on the Government side of the House representing both East and West.

Following upon Mr. Stefansson's statement, a Commission has been appointed by the Dominion Government, consisting of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G. (chairman), of the Dominion Railway Commission; and Messrs. J. S. McLean, manager, Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto; J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Dominion Parks; and Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, to make a thorough enquiry into the potentialities of the Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions of Canada as a grazing and food-producing country.

"I have enjoyed your magazine very much during the time I have taken it, and wish to compliment you on its good quality"—J. R. S., Stanley, N.B.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE PAY OFFICE.

Some Light on a Little-Known Branch of the C.A.P.C.

HERE are two letters, taken from an actual file in the Canadian Pay Office, laden as they are with tense human feeling, first of despair, and then of gratitude—the Alpha and Omega of one incident in the work of a little-known branch of that office, the Pay and Allowance Board:—

Blackburn,

August 14, 1918.

DEAR SIR,— . . . and we have not a cent. We have had to sell our house and everything we had, and we are in a terrible way. My children have not any clothes or footwear, and I am too ill to work from worry and anxiety, so will you let me have my money now as I cannot possibly wait to get round for my month's allowance? I feel ashamed to write this poverty letter, but I cannot do any longer; it's either life or death now for me, because there isn't anything to live for. It's trouble on top now, and we may just as well be under. I and my children have no food, and this is terrible having to tell you all this. I have tried to keep my head up, but it's no use; all is gone now.—Yours faithfully,

L.—C—,

Wife of 6241101 Pte. H—C—, 20th Battn.

Blackburn,

September 1, 1918.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for the kindness shown to me, and thank God there is someone who will look to us in times of trouble. I shall never forget the kindness shown. We have lived on 5s. per week when we had no money at all, and they didn't send any at that time. I was very ill at the time, and couldn't work. Allow me once again to thank you, words cannot express what I think.—I am, faithfully yours,

Mrs. H—C—.

The Alpha and the Omega; but what is in between this short sketch may help to show.

In attempting to describe what is done by this branch, however, it was also fitting to refer to the kindred work carried on by the "Investigations" Branch, under a gentleman who, for twenty-five years, has given his leisure to work of this nature, and since 1914 has devoted his whole time to helping the wives and children of soldiers, relinquishing meanwhile his own private interests in the city.

These two branches, dovetailing into each other in their work, discover hundreds of romances, tragedies and comedies, and solve problems of human nature in its many vagaries, of which the outside civilian, the soldier in camp or field, and even hundreds of those actually employed in other branches of the Pay Office, are ignorant, and do not even dream. Here are disclosed stories which might well make the groundwork of novels easily "the best sellers," and which would cause the most fertile story-teller to turn green with envy. Here, while there are "regulations," there is no "red tape"; the most sordid story of human depravity is treated with a breadth of generous sympathy which brings new life and hope; the lonely and stricken mother of the boy who—

Short days ago
Had lived, felt dawn, saw sun-set glow,
Loved and was loved; and now lies low

In Flanders' fields.

meets consideration and tenderness which helps at least to soften, if it does not wholly counter, war's cruel blow.

Wife's Case Which Helped to Change Regulations.

Pte. C—, to whose wife Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay were being paid, went absent without leave, and in due course was struck off strength as a deserter. Consequently, all payments ceased. After a time the soldier was arrested, and, being tried by Court-martial, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. The regulations provided that separation allowance should be reinstated from the date the soldier was taken on strength and continue for six months after being sentenced; thereafter ceasing. And, as during imprisonment the soldier earned nothing, of course, no assigned pay could be paid.

It was on this total cessation of payments that his wife wrote the pitiful letter quoted above, and "Investigations" were asked to report. They confirmed the story of the wife's destitute state, and, out of funds at their disposal, relieved her pressing need, pending a final decision as to the continuance of separation allowance. This being a case of "great hardship," it was ruled that separation allowance should be paid from the date it had ceased, thus providing to a large extent for the relief of herself and her little children.

But this case had the further effect that, with others of a like nature, it led to a sympathetic modification of the regulations.

Pay Office as Court of Chancery.

But while the cry of distress meets with sympathetic hearing, it must not be supposed that "telling the tale" always produces the effect desired by the story-teller. The strictest investigation is made, and the most critical consideration is given in every case. Every document on file is read, and

salient points are marked. At the same time "Investigations" make exhaustive enquiry where that is needed, as the following story shows. It also illustrates how the Pay Office acts as a Court of Chancery in appointing suitable guardians for the motherless children of soldiers.

The wife of Pte. S— died at the beginning of 1918, leaving five little children, and he was asked to name a guardian, so that separation allowance and assigned pay, formerly going to his deceased wife, might thenceforth be paid for the children's use.

Pte. S—, after a short delay, asked that payments should be made to Mrs. F—, as guardian, representing her as his sister. An enquiry made on the spot disclosed the fact that two of the children were being cared for by Mrs. S—, a sister-in-law, while the other three were under the care of the local Poor Law authorities. Considerable correspondence took place and consequent delay ensued, but at last all the children were brought together under Mrs. F—'s charge, and it was ruled that payments should be made to her, provided that "Investigations" found that she was a suitable guardian.



SWORDS OF HONOUR.

Presented with the Freedom of the City of London to Admiral Sir David Beatty and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig at the Guildhall on Thursday of last week.

The swords were designed and manufactured by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company.

The report showed, however, that a great wrong would be inflicted on the children were the little ones left under her care, as she was far from being a desirable guardian. "Investigations" were asked to take the matter in hand, which they did with energy and speed. From the funds at their disposal they paid all sums outstanding due to the Poor Law authorities (in which case they arranged that a modified sum should be accepted) and to Mrs. S—. As one of the children was epileptic, considerable care and judgment was necessary in procuring a guardian. Meantime, and pending a final arrangement, "Investigations" saw that the children were well cared for. Ultimately proper guardians were found, and the children placed under their care in happy and healthy circumstances. Out of the money accumulated since the death of the soldier's wife "Investigations" were reimbursed in part for their outlay, the balance being provided from the general funds in their hands. Full payment is now being made to the duly appointed guardians and will continue as long as the soldier is in the C.E.F.

Unfortunately, the activities of the office in respect to the proper care of soldiers' children are not confined to cases where a mother has died. It occasionally happens that a soldier at the Front writes that he is greatly distressed because of the neglect—and worse—of his wife. And here, too, efforts are made to bring help, with due care that no grandmotherly interference shall take place.

Mrs. W—, the wife of a soldier in France, was convicted at the local Police Court for neglecting her children. The evidence given showed that the children were allowed to run wild without let or hindrance. They were unfed, unclothed and unwashed. They depended on the charity of neighbours for food, the only provision made by the mother being a roof under which they might sleep. The mother was sentenced to imprisonment. An official of a local society took temporary charge of the children, and attempted by means of correspondence with the soldier to make some arrangements for the welfare of

the children. Owing, however, to difficulties arising, the soldier laid the matter before this Office, and "Investigations" were called upon to help. They acted with accustomed energy and finality. New clothing was purchased as was found necessary, and the children put out to live with suitable guardians at H— Heath, where they will be well looked after.

Justice Delayed but None the Less Given.

It has been stated above that separation allowance, where payable, shall be paid so long as the soldier remains on the strength of the C.E.F., but occasionally cases arise where a wide interpretation is given to this regulation.

Let us instance the sad case of a gallant soldier, a married man, who, having paid the last and supreme sacrifice, now lies beneath the friendly soil of an Allied country. This soldier, anxious to serve, enlisted at the outbreak of war. Hearing single men were being given preference, he made no statement as to marriage. Owing to his ignorance of military procedure, he neglected to make application for separation allowance. Later, for bravery in the Field, he was awarded a commission, and in the summer of 1916 he was reported killed in action, being then a captain. Two years afterwards, the widow made application for arrears of separation allowance, and after the requisite enquiries, received the full balance of money due.

Stranded in London.

Not only is it a soldier's dependent who is the care of this branch, the interests and welfare of the soldier himself are carefully preserved and looked after.

An instance of what might have developed into a case of extreme hardship has reference to a young man who, having served his country well, was found stranded in London. He was referred to this branch of the Pay Office, and on the face of it, his statement might with justice have been construed as a fake. His story was that he had been twice wounded, and later discharged in Canada, where he had not received his three months' post-discharge pay, and had come to England, where he found himself stranded and without funds. Could they give him temporary assistance? The lad was, to use his own words, "on the rocks," and indeed did not know where to turn for his next meal. He was cross-examined, given some small financial help, and asked to call again after sufficient time had elapsed to enable enquiries to be made.

The official files showed no record of his having been wounded, but on a medical officer being called in, positive evidence corroborating his statement as to wounds was forthcoming. His signature (a difficult one) tallied with that on his attestation papers, and he was able to give accurate information as to the name and address of the person to whom his assigned pay had been made out. Cabled enquiries to Ottawa revealed the fact that he had not received the post-discharge pay, but the cheque for same had been drawn and still awaited him in Canada. Investigations showed that he had, after discharge, "signed on" as a seaman on a vessel sailing from Halifax, and that on arrival at a Scottish port he was taken ill with a recurrence of trench fever and left in hospital when his ship sailed. During the period of investigation this lad was kept supplied with money from the special funds—money which was willingly repaid on his receipt of the payments due to him from Ottawa.

Husband and Wife.

It occasionally happens that a sharp conflict arises between the interests of a wife and the claims of the soldier. In such cases extreme care in investigation and prolonged consideration of facts are given before a decision is arrived at. Practical justice is what is arrived at with the least possible cause for objection from either party.

A case in which many sordid features were apparent was that of a man who, prompted by his relatives, sought to evade his responsibilities contracted by marriage. This case reveals the efforts made by the Department to give justice to a soldier's dependents even when the man brings undue influence to bear. Pte. W—, the son of well-to-do parents, married a girl in 1912, against his parents' wishes. The marriage was the culmination of a two years' engagement. The husband's parents were deeply resentful and almost immediately after the ceremony the husband emigrated to Canada, and it was arranged that after the birth of the child which was expected the wife should join him there. In the autumn of 1914 the husband decided to return to England, for the purpose of taking his wife back to Canada, but was prevented doing this by the outbreak of war. Prior to this he had written to his wife that he had come to the conclusion that "they were not made for each other." He joined the Forces, attesting as a single man. Later, there were unmistakable signs that his affection was cooling off, his wife not receiving all the allowances to which she was entitled.

Wife's Character Vindicated.

In the summer of 1917 her separation allowance stopped, and the wife had to take a position in order to maintain herself and child. The husband's whereabouts at this time being unknown to his wife, the latter made application to the authorities, and investigations were instituted. The wife's character was

duly enquired into, the husband having in the meantime made certain allegations regarding her mode of life. These were proved to be untrue, and separation was adjusted and full payments of overdue moneys paid to the wife.

But while, as in the case above, justice to one may not meet with approval of the other, happily this Board have frequently had the opportunity of framing their decisions in such a way as to bring together man and wife after long estrangement. Where it is considered necessary or desirable the soldier is brought to this office and his story heard with understanding all the more because the wife's side has been listened to. The outcome is that what appeared to be mountains turn out, after all, to be mere molehills and reconciliation is brought about with happy results.

It will be evident that the Pay Office of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada is not merely a place where are kept officers' and soldiers' pay accounts, with credit and debit entries of pay of rank, cash issues, fines, forfeitures and other payments to and on behalf of the individual. It is not merely an organisation which pays to a soldier's dependents the separation allowance given by the Government to help them to carry on, and hands over to these dependents such an amount of assigned pay as the soldier may make. It is a place where works a branch which does not concern itself with the cash columns of a ledger. Such terms as "restricted pay," "loss of kit," "forfeiture by R.W.," are, if not unknown, at least unused. They have no meaning here. But what have meaning, and deep meaning, are such terms as "justice," "equity," "breadth of view," and "sympathy in treatment."

Care and thoroughness mark the methods used in arriving at decisions, while experience, thought and judgment are applied in weighing the facts and circumstances. It says much for the work of the Pay and Allowance Board and of "Investigations" that out of something like 8,000 decisions given in the last twelve months, less than a score have been resubmitted on a complaint by either the soldier or dependent concerned of unfair or unsympathetic treatment. While, on the other hand, hundreds, like Mrs. C— (whose letter appears at the beginning of this article), have had cause to recognise with gratitude the breadth with which their claims have met.

—*—

"CANADA" VICTORY SOUVENIR.

Vivid memories of the battlefields on which the Canadians figured will be recalled by every soldier or ex-soldier who purchases *Canada's Victory Souvenir*, just published.

The souvenir is a striking record, in pictorial form, of the part played by Canadians in the Great War. It is dedicated by the publishers "to all those Canadians who, putting self aside, donned khaki and joined the Great Crusade."

Men's hearts will beat the quicker as the eye—"the window of the soul"—looks upon these photographic reminders of over four years' tense strain and united effort. Following one or two photographs relative to the last successful phase of the campaign, the pictures deal in chronological order with all the big battles in which the boys of the Maple Leaf participated.

The "Second Battle," the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Lens, Passchendaele, Arras, Amiens, Cambrai, Denain, Valenciennes, and— Mons. What memories these place-names recall to men who had a share in their ultimate restitution to our French and Belgian Allies! And to the children and the relatives of the men concerned this album will maintain unbroken interest, for the ebb of time will strengthen rather than weaken the memories of the days when Canadian "storm troops" maintained their unbroken front of glistening steel.

The price of the album is 3s. 2d. post free, or, bound in cloth 5s., and can be obtained from the publishers, *Canada*, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS, BATTERY HISTORIES, ETC.

The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records, etc., on hearing your requirements.

The following already produced or in preparation—

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113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

TIMBERING ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

A Scientific and Interesting Calling.

VANCOUVER Island's shaggy mane of trees has been tugged at by numberless sawmills, but the sum total of their efforts has hardly touched the forest covering East and west, north and south the timber rises, magnificent titans of fir and cedar, hemlock and spruce, enough to furnish of merchantable wood at least one billion feet a year for a hundred years to come. Outside of the agricultural land under cultivation or as yet uncultivated there are thousands of acres of the finest timber imaginable on the island, and as a source of potential wealth it is immensely suggestive.

Timbering is a scientific calling, but in a country where the trees are so plentiful as on Vancouver Island there is a great deal of waste permitted. This goes on from the first step in the manufacture to the last: from the carelessness which allows of forest fires in the wake of the hunter or angler, or even the careless "cruiser," to the final burning up of tons of waste yearly at the sawmills. Other countries have regretted this

that all that is necessary to load them on the cars is to roll them from the platform to the cars when they are ready to be taken out to the mills. Out in the timber the "crew" are at work getting out the logs.

As the trees are felled by axe and saw the wire cables are hitched about the fallen logs and the signal given to fetch them in to the platform. Then ensues a remarkable exhibition of the power of the engine and the strength of the cables. Through thick and tough underbrush, over fallen logs and debris, even through smaller trees the huge logs are steadily dragged, nothing short of a gigantic tree being able to bar their progress. The cables strain like the strings of a violin keyed to concert pitch; the "donkey" chugs and rumbles and black smoke puffs from its short smoke-stack as though some hidden demon was impeding the sullen resistance of the forest.

Presently the log reaches the edge of the platform, a short halt is made, the log is again set in motion, drawn up, the cable unhitched, and preparations made to roll it on the car. A horse on the platform furnishes most of the motive power at this stage, and the skilful hands of one of the loggers, armed with a cant-hook, completes the job. The log is skidded, yanked, and guided by cable, horse-power and "man-handling" until it slides on to the car and settles down for its journey "sawward" to the mill.

A Dangerous Occupation.

There is always danger lurking near in the manipulation of these great timbers. In the woods, if a cable snaps, it flings out like the coils of a maddened python, and woe to the luckless logger who happens to be in the line of its flight. He is cut in two almost, or smashed to a jelly, the force of the flying strand being simply terrific. Or a falling tree may strike another tree and fling it on to a logger, or cast a dead limb far out and away, reaching someone standing in fancied security. On the platform the treacherous logs may tip suddenly and catch the handler, and the least that means is the loss of a limb; the result is likely death.

The fact of so few accidents is a tribute to the care and sobriety of the logging crews, and the further fact that they know by experience what perils are enveloping them. A rigid scrutiny of cables and machinery, a military obedience to signals and rules, makes the process one in which eternal vigilance is of necessity practised to meet the demands of the situation. Men have been suddenly drawn against huge trees by advancing logs, when a shrill signal has saved them from instant death. The engineer at the "donkey" has much responsibility, and is almost invariably a cool-headed and splendidly capable man in every respect.

As the cars are loaded and a train formed, the little logging engine, squat, but important, steams in and fastens to the cars and rolls away. Like a serpent winding in and out of the woods the heavily laden train disappears in the distance, and the piling up of logs for the next load goes bravely on.

At the Mill

At the mill the logs are dumped in long wind-rows, often scores of straight trunks aligned together, a hundred feet or more in length each, and from four to six feet or more in diameter. These huge timbers are hoisted to the platforms where the saws run in to meet them, they are slid over to the embrace of the steel, the saws spring to meet them, the belts hum, the refuse timber falls away, the log moves slowly down the chute, the singing, swirling last act has begun, and the squared timber, fit to hold a kingdom up, slides out at the further end of the mill ready to take its place in the world-wide drama of events.

There is nothing more picturesque or dominant in the industrial world than this squaring of the big timbers for the market. And whether for the Old World or the New—for Liverpool, Glasgow, the Clyde, or Peru, Brazil, or further ports—there is always the sense of something huge and portentous to be seen in their very size: like bridges spanning mile-wide torrents, or later Armadas, frowning from cannon-mounted decks, high-towering over seas remote and blue.

Vancouver Island, last of the Last Great Wests, holds more merchantable timber of larger size than any spot on earth—more and better timber; sounder and easier handled trees. It is just in the awakening of its vast advantages in this direction, and to a large extent it holds the centre of the stage in this development at the present time. Both by natural and artificial channels it is peculiarly adapted to handling this magnificent crop. Sea-ways and fresh water ways, lakes, rivers, salt-water arms, abound, and the rails are coming in from all directions to supplement the aids of Nature.

And yet with all this embarrassment of riches in the way of forest growth, it is not too soon, nor too hysterical, to sound



"TIMBER CRUISERS" IN BRITISH COLUMBIA FORESTS.

enormous waste, and it behoves Canada, and especially her heaviest-timbered Provinces, to provide for less destruction in the future.

The story of a bridge timber is a succession of regular gradations from the standing tree to the finished slab. The first inkling the forest has of the intentions of man is when the "timber cruiser" appears, mousing about the hills and valleys, measuring the trees with practised eye, thumbing his little book and marking down his figures—numerals most potent in the coming unfolding of the forest's possibilities.

"A chiel's amang ye takin' notes;
An' faith, he'll print 'em."

With pack on back and trusty compass handy, with dawn and starlight to guide his wandering footsteps, the "cruiser" is a weird pilgrim of the wilderness—serene, indifferent, and absolutely self-reliant. He reads the story of the ranked and enfiled tree-trunks as a child cons his primer. The secrets of waste places are his, and what the veil of Isis hides.

With the timber "cruised," and possibly "re-cruised" to make assurance doubly sure, the advent of the logging "crews" and the building of logging railways to bring the timber in to the mills follows on in regular course. A logging camp and crew present one of the most interesting and instructive sights in industrial enterprises. Every phase of its workings is carried on with almost military precision and decision. The "heavy artillery" is the powerful "donkey" engine, set firmly on its log foundation, run by steam power, and the keystone to the entire situation. With it are the cables, huge steel strands reaching out in many directions, like a spider's web, and enmeshing cloud-challenging tree-trunks like so many hapless insects.

The log platform on which the "donkey" is placed extends to a narrow track where the logging cars are shunted up to receive their loads. These cars stand sideways to the platform, and the logs are drawn in by the cables end-ways, so

the note of alarm. These forest titans seem to disappear for ever once they are cut down; re-forestation does not bring back former conditions. "There were giants in those days." Strange, is it not, that these monarchs do not appear to leave their inheritance to their descendants! The Provincial Government has done wisely and well in late years in the way of forest reserves, and of precautionary measures against fire. No Government can afford to do less. To paraphrase Goldsmith:—

Cities and towns may flourish and may fade;

A breath can make them, as a breath has made.

But a tall forestry, its country's pride,

When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

ERNEST MCGAFFEY.

CANADA AND TITLES.

In the Dominion House of Commons last week the Speaker read a letter from the Government stating that they had received the Address from the House regarding the conferring of honours upon Canadians (says the *Daily Record*). The Address had been transmitted to the Secretary for the Colonies, in order that it might be humbly laid at the feet of the Throne, he added.

The *Victoria Daily Times* says:—"The sub-committee of the House of Commons should have added to its recommendation regarding titles a rider, but addressed to the Department of Militia and Defence, urging the abolition of the honorary colonelcies created by Sir Sam Hughes. There are titles and titles."



MRS. A. L. W. SAUNDERS.



MISS A. E. MACMAHON, R.R.C.

Mrs. Saunders has been a hospital visitor and Y.M.C.A. worker from 1915 to 1919. (Photograph: E. Hilton.)

Miss Amy E. Macmahon, who has been awarded the Royal Red Cross (first class) is a graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and was up to 1914, when she came overseas to do war nursing, matron-in-chief of the new section of that famous institution. She is a daughter of the late Judge Macmahon, of Ontario.

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

Essequibo, Liverpool to Portland, Maine, June 10.—Nearly 600 troops of all ranks, including 528 patients from Kirkdale Hospital, Liverpool.

Scotian, Liverpool to Quebec, June 13.—The troops carried included 82 officers, 45 nursing sisters, and 1,600 men—practically all ranks of the 5th Divisional Artillery from Witley.

Aquitania, Southampton to Halifax, June 14.—The Canadian troops on board totalled 5,744 of all ranks, with Brig. Gen. C. J. Armstrong, of Montreal, in command.

With the sailing of the *Aquitania*, over 200,000 Canadian soldiers have been repatriated since the Armistice.

CANADIAN FLAG FOR GENERAL WOLFE'S TOMB.

A fund is being raised among Canadian troops to provide a Canadian flag of silk, hand embroidered, to be placed over the tomb of General Wolfe at Greenwich. Lady Patricia Ramsay (Princess Patricia) is patron of the fund. Sufficient money is to be reserved to replace the flag if necessary, and the balance, if adequate, is to be used to endow a bed named after Wolfe in a local hospital. It is hoped that the flag will be ready by September 13, the anniversary of General Wolfe's death, when a great service for the Canadian Forces will be held at Greenwich Parish Church.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of a permanent Tariff Board, which should act in an advisory capacity to the Government.

In his speech at the Guildhall last week Sir Douglas Haig said:—"I think that it is a moot point, and I have heard it disputed with some warmth, whether to a London or a Canadian Division belongs the credit of having taken the most prisoners in a raid during the period of trench warfare."

C.F.A. LEAVE ARCHANGEL.

Men Who Saved the Force More Than Once.

In a message from Archangel, dated June 14, the special correspondent of the *Times* said:—"The Royal Scots and Canadian Artillery departed on board the *Tsaritsa* after having been reviewed by General Ironside. The Canadians, whose battle of Tulgas was the epic of this campaign, were told by the General that they had saved the force more than once. He thanked them for their magnificent service."

To the Scots he said:—"You are going home with the Canadians, with whom you have fought so often. You will agree that they have rendered signal service to the Empire. If ever Canada is in need of help I am certain she will have yours. Certainly she will have mine."

Mr. Arthur E. Copping, the *Daily Chronicle* special correspondent, in a message dated Medveja Gora, June 1, describes the heroic works of the Scouts at Murmansk, and says:—"How valuable the services of our remarkable group of Canadians, brilliant scouts and fearless fighters, accustomed to low temperatures, deep snows, and the trackless bush, who have adopted into their ranks three fellow spirits—a Czech-Slovak, an American, and Angell, a Scandinavian member of the Foreign Legion."

SALVATION ARMY'S JUBILEE.

The Salvation Army celebrated the jubilee of its foundation, postponed from 1915 owing to the war, by a great demonstration at the Royal Albert Hall last week, when messages were read from the King and Queen Alexandra, as follows:—

THE KING:—"On the occasion of the jubilee of the Salvation Army I heartily congratulate you and its members on the mighty achievements of a system founded half a century ago by your distinguished father. By its works of love and mercy, both in peace and war, the Salvation Army has become honoured and endeared to the hearts of the nations of the world."

QUEEN ALEXANDRA:—"I learn with much interest that the jubilee year of the Salvation Army, which occurred in 1915, is to be celebrated this year. The far-reaching results of the great and beneficent work for mankind initiated by your esteemed father are recognised throughout the world. The progress achieved by your organisation is truly remarkable, and I trust that God's blessing may always rest upon your labours."

CANADIAN AIRMEN FOR SOUTH RUSSIA.

As already stated in *Canada*, Col. Raymond Collishaw, D.S.O. and Bar, D.S.C., D.F.C. (Victoria), has proceeded to South Russia with a wing of the R.A.F., including about 30 Canadian officers, to operate against the Bolsheviks under General Denikin. Among the officers are the following:—Major T. J. Gerrard, D.S.C., D.F.C. (Manitoba); Capt. L. H. Slatter, D.S.C. and Bar, D.F.C. (Calgary); Capt. R. S. Kinkhead, D.S.C. and Bar, D.F.C. and Bar (Toronto); Capt. M. C. Daly, M.C. and Bar (Vancouver Island); Lt. J. N. Green, M.C. (Toronto); Lt. M. H. Aten, M.C. (Toronto); Lt. W. H. Green (Winnipeg); and Capt. J. L. Fall, D.F.C. (Vancouver Island).

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

LORD MORRIS'S CASKETS.

At a meeting of Ayr Town Council last week it was stated that the casket containing the Burgess ticket presented to Lord Morris (then Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland) on September 6, 1916, had been lost during the war. The casket presented to Lord Morris by various Corporations were being conveyed from Newfoundland to his London residence, and the vessel in which they were being brought over was torpedoed and sunk. Most of the Corporations from whom Lord Morris received such caskets had replaced them. It was Lord Morris's desire that the caskets should be returned to Newfoundland, and preserved there in the Government Buildings. The Committee had unanimously agreed to replace the lost casket, and the Town Council approved the minute.

We have received from the 6th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., an interesting booklet, printed in Bonn, giving the record of the achievements of the Battery during the war, together with a nominal roll of all ranks upon arrival in Germany. The Old Red Patch is given a position of priority immediately after the title-page. Some verse and illustrations make up a dainty volume.

THE DRUMMOND ART COLLECTION.

By the death in February, 1910, of the Hon. Sir George Alexander Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. Canada lost one of its most distinguished and public-spirited citizens.

Born in Edinburgh in 1820, and educated at the High School and University of that city, Sir George Drummond was 25 years old when, in 1854, he proceeded to Canada to assume the management of the sugar refinery established by the late Mr. John Redpath. The success of his business career may be judged from the fact that at the time of his death he was President of the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Sugar Refining Company (which he had founded), and a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A member of the Dominion Senate since 1878, Sir George was Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Commerce.



THE LATE SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND.

He was made K.C.M.G. in 1904, and C.V.O. in 1908, on the occasion of the Tercentenary celebrations at Ottawa, when he was a member of the Battlefields Commission.

Sir George's first wife was a daughter of the late Mr. John Redpath; and in 1884 he married Grace Julia, daughter of the late Mr. A. Davidson Parker, of Montreal, and widow of Mr. George Hamilton. Through her work in connection with the Canadian Red Cross Society, of which she is Assistant Commissioner in England, Lady Drummond has earned the lasting gratitude of all Canadians.

Sir George's Pictures.

Sir George's interests were not confined to business and public life. He was keenly interested in philanthropic work, and he was the founder of the Home for Incurables in Montreal, and was a devoted lover of art, with a discriminating taste in the purchase of pictures, acquired during some years spent in travel and study abroad between 1874 and 1879. He was, indeed, the *doyen* of Montreal art collectors. The contents of his gallery, one of the finest on the American continent, are being sold in London next week by the trustees. The sale, which was necessitated by the winding up of the estate, was to have taken place prior to the war, but, of course, had to be postponed.

One of Sir George Drummond's first purchases—for £40—was the "Girl with Goats," shown on our front page, which later was identified as a Matthew Maris.

Probably the most famous work in the collection (writes an art critic) is Daubigny's "Return of the Flock," painted in 1877, the year before his death. At the dispersal of the Sécre-

tan treasures in 1889 this big evening landscape, with a cold moon in a clouded sky measuring 114 in. by 41 in. brought £2,400 francs. Subsequently the French Government made overtures with a view to obtaining it from Sir George, report for something like £20,000. The *Redoubt* School is represented by several characteristic Corot, and by works from the brush of Millet, of Mauve, of Jacques. By Degas is an intriguing sketch of the artist's studio, introducing two figures—plus a picture on the wall. The Matthew Maris is accompanied by a wholly dissimilar but remarkably good picture painted by his countryman, Josef Israels, probably late in the eighties. It shows a Dutch fisherman, in dregs and *son-wester*, seated by the hearth of his humble home, amusing his baby-boy. It is a human incident understandingly pictorialised.

Turning to the British School, we find three water-colours by Turner, "Dudley Castle," "The Sun of Venice," and the lovely "Zurich" of 1842, which, Ruskin affirmed, reveals not the artist's hand but his heart. This last was one of ten water-colours for which Turner received a total of £800 from Griffith of Norwood. Griffith sold it to Munro of Novar, at whose sale in 1878 it fetched 1,200 guineas. In oils is the same artist's "Port Ruysdael," executed in 1827 to emulate Jacob Ruysdael's dramatic coast piece, which belongs to another Scot* Canadian at Montreal, Mr. James Ross. The "Port Ruysdael" was originally bought for 300 guineas by Mr. Elhanan Bicknell, at whose sale in 1863 it fetched 1,900 guineas, this sum rising to 4,800 guineas at the Sir John Kelk dispersal of 1899. Noteworthy among the works by old masters is an amazingly vital half-length, painted by Frans Hals in 1643 of a man with a white moustache and imperial, wearing a broad-brimmed black hat—mistakenly identified as Johan van Loo, but almost certainly a portrait of Joseph Coymans, Lord of Bruchem and Nieuwaal. "Henrietta Maria" and "The Infanta" stand respectively for the art of Van Dyck and Velasquez.

—*—

I.O.D.E. WAR MEMORIAL.

Fund for Educational Work.

At the 19th annual meeting of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, recently held in Montreal, it was stated that the membership now numbered over 45,000. The following resolution was passed:

That a fund be raised by the Daughters of the Empire in Canada to promote the educational work of the order as a memorial to the Canadian men and women who have died so gloriously in the defence of the Empire during the present war, this fund to be expended in the following way:

(1) To found scholarships of sufficient value to provide a university education or its recognised equivalent, available for and limited to the sons and daughters of (a) the soldier or sailor killed in action or who died from wounds or by reason of the war prior to the declaration of peace; (b) the permanently disabled soldier or sailor; (c) the soldier or sailor who by reason of injuries received in service overseas dies after the declaration of peace while his children, or any of them, are of school age. In those provinces where other organisations or institutions have made similar provision these scholarships will not be given.

(2) To establish scholarships and post-graduate work in the United Kingdom or any part of the Empire.

(3) To found a national fellowship to be competed for by the I.O.D.E. provincial scholars.

(4) To establish a lecture course in Canada for the teaching of Imperial history.

(5) To place in schools selected by the departments of education of every province some of the reproductions of the series of Canadian War Memorial Pictures, painted for the Dominion Government by leading artists of the Empire, to commemorate Canada's part in the war, so that, in every community, the children of Canada may be constantly reminded of the heroic deeds of the men and women whose sacrifices saved the Empire and its cherished institutions.

(6) To promote courses of illustrated lectures, free to the children of Canada, on the history and geography of the Empire.

(7) To place, within the next five years, in every school in Canada, where there are children of foreign-born parents in attendance, a Daughters of the Empire historical library.

—*—

It is estimated that damage to the extent of \$500,000 has been caused in Winnipeg and throughout Manitoba by a cyclone (says the *Times*).

Including convalescents from hospital, the number of men of the Overseas Forces entertained while on leave in London by the Overseas Hospitality Fund has now reached 100,000.

"The Maple Leaf's Red Cross: The War Story of the Canadian Red Cross Overseas," by Mary MacLeod Moore, is to be published in both London and Canada towards the end of July.

THE BUDGET AND THE TARIFF.

Position of Liberal Ministers.

While Sir Thomas White's Budget proposals will fail to secure the unanimous approval of Government supporters of the House, there is no danger (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily Mail*) of Sir Robert Borden's Unionist Government being defeated when the division is taken on the Liberal amendments calling for free foodstuffs, free agricultural implements, and a general scaling down of the tariff walls.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, retiring Minister of Agriculture, stated that owing to his sharp difference with the Government fiscal policy he had no alternative to resigning.

The Hon. J. A. Calder, another Western Liberal Minister, announced his determination to remain in the Government at least until demobilisation is complete. Mr. Calder said that the retirement of all Liberal Ministers at the present time would precipitate a political crisis, which should be avoided at the present time.

If the defections number 15, the Government will still have a majority of about 80.

The Grain Growers' Convention at Moose Jaw has approved the position taken by Mr. Calder, as against that of Mr. Crerar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

CANADIAN M.P.'s AND TITLES.

To the Editor of CANADA.

Sir,—As a Canadian I must congratulate you upon the way you are trying to let Canadians see what they look like from the outside, and the references of your correspondent, Mr. Brown, upon the type of M.P. at Ottawa are timely and forceful.

Why Canadians should be made to look ridiculous by a class of member of the "soap box" order who deals in election "claptrap" on all occasions is beyond me, but it is probably accounted for by the fact that the same manhood of the country was at the front or occupied with war work.

References are made to Canada as a nation and her being about to enter nationhood. On reading the Hansard Reports of the rank and file members' speeches in Ottawa, what a melancholy burlesque it seems for men of such cramped vision and sense of proportion to propose to undertake the guidance of a "nation"!

I see Mr. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, has resigned, and has assigned his reasons—if these are his reasons, Canada is to be congratulated upon his retirement into oblivion. When every country in the world is straining to give employment to its people, develop home industries, and build up an export trade, it is a commentary on "statesmanship" to think that a man who evidently views the Imperial and world situation through the crack in the fence of a Manitoba farm should have held office under the Crown, guiding the destinies of our great Dominion during the world war.

Probably Mr. Crerar does not know that all the European countries have established restrictions on imports of goods that can be made at home, which is the strongest form of protection, but absolutely necessary just now; and for a man representing the Western farmers, who as a class have been the leading profiteers of the Dominion (to substantiate which one has only to compare present and pre-war prices on grain, cattle, hogs, butter, eggs, etc.), to come forward in our time of trouble and start a Free Trade and U.S. annexation controversy, leads one to the belief that he would be in more congenial company with the imported agitators who are causing so much trouble in Winnipeg, rather than purporting to represent real Canadians in the House of Commons, Ottawa.—Yours truly,

18, Elmcheap, E.O.

J. C. McDONALD.

TO A LOST FERRY PILOT.*

They told me thou hadst flown, then disappeared.

Wert discontent to creep, to march, to run.

In trench, to battle, or outstrip the gun?

In flashing dreams, to me hast reappeared!

Lost ruckle burr, meshed in the tempest's mane;

Beespangled fly, empated on thorns of light;

Or living torch to gild lack-lustrous night;

Earth vomits hell, and death the Heavens rain!

Thy dirge, the beat of falling surges, and

Sounds as of harping from Aolian wires:

Yon landing flares are Charon's beacon fire.

'Thy harbour both these leagues of heben sand!

Young winged Lyon! How cold and black the flame

Of heart which well in life that name became!

V. J. St. George

CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURES.

At the Investiture at Buckingham Palace on June 12 the following Canadian officers and nursing sisters were decorated:—

C.M.G.—Lt.-Col. Percival Montague, 2nd Divisional Headquarters Staff.
D.S.O. and BAR and M.C.—Lt.-Col. Hugh Urquhart, 43rd Bn.
O.B.E. (Military Division)—Lt.-Col. Albert Smith, C.A.D.C.
R.R.C. (Ist Class)—Nursing Sisters Maud Francis and Stella Jenkins, C.A.N.S.

BAR to M.C. Major Harold Wood, 26th Bn.
M.C.—Rev. Arthur McGee, C.A.Ch.D.; Major Henry Hall, E. Ont.; Major Arthur Piddington, R.F.A., Montreal.

On Saturday, June 14:—

D.S.O. and BAR to the M.C. Major George Vanler, 22nd Bn.

D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Alexander Cameron, Cavalry.

M.C. and BAR—Major Henry Davis, C.A.M.C.

Capt. William Smith, Cyclists.

M.M.—Miss Evelyn Gordon-Brown, First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.

BELGIANS' FAREWELL TO CANADIANS.

At Wavre, Belgium, two companies of the 4th Canadian Div. Train, the 4th Div. M.T. Co., and part of the 10th Inf. Bde. were recently bilteted. In the course of a farewell article, entitled "Au R'voir et Merci!" a local paper said:—

Merci, braves et beaux soldats canadiens qui avez été parmi les meilleurs de la grande armée britannique!

Merci d'avoir été les premiers Alliés que nous ayons vus dans notre ville.

Merci! Vous aurez une place à part, à cause de votre séjour parmi nous, dans la reconnaissance et l'admiration que nous avons vouées aux libérateurs de notre patrie!

Nos garçons retiendront vos jeux et nos filles vos danses!

Nos ouvriers se souviendront des salaires dont vous avez parlé, de votre solde élevée, de votre vie sociale d'ouvrier plus digne, de votre coquetterie. Malgré l'obstacle que votre langue mettait entre nous, votre contact ne sera pas sans effet! Il est par exemple impossible qu'on vous ait vus laver les dents et vous raser tout les jours sans qu'on soit porté à vous imiter!

Donc merci!

Il y a bien des grincheux, des vieillards et des jaloux qui vous accuseront d'avoir tourné la tête à notre jeunesse par vos fréquentations. Mais les sévères moralistes, les sermonneurs, il y en a toujours et partout, et toujours d'ailleurs, on a tenu peu compte de leurs tristes homéides.

Après avoir été au combat on peut se divertir, n'est ce pas! Et la jeunesse ne vous a pas boudé! Au contraire!

Nous, nous garderons toujours de souvenir des soldats canadiens et de leurs succès à Wavre. Chers amis canadiens, au r'voir! Au r'voir et merci!

CANADIAN RED CROSS HOSTEL, BUXTON.

Lady Drummond, Assistant Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, last week visited the Canadian Red Cross Hostel at Buxton for the wives and dependents of Canadian soldiers awaiting transportation to Canada.

"This hostel," said Lady Drummond to a representative of *Canada*, "is doing splendid work. At the time of my visit the 80 inmates included about a dozen French and Belgian wives of members of the O.M.F.C., all women of a nice type and class. Mrs. Gordon, who is in charge of the excellent arrangements, if the wife of the Rev. C. Gordon, who was recently an assistant to Archdeacon Carnegie at St. Margaret's, Westminster."

Lady Drummond was accompanied on her visit by Mr. R. B. Barron, who has done invaluable voluntary work throughout the war in connection with the investigation of O.M.F.C. separation allowance claims and is taking particular interest in the temporary home for dependents at Buxton. His organising powers are so appreciated that he was urgently invited by several of the men to come over to Canada with them—"and settle our wives in their homes there."

CAMP RIOTS.

Camp riots, resulting in the destruction of most of the temporary buildings comprising "Tintown," at Witley, took place on Saturday night and Sunday night last. A feature of the disturbances was the anxiety of the law-abiding soldiers (who number, as one prominent officer put it, at least 92 per cent. of the camp population) to punish the malcontents. Witley has now probably been purged of the latter.

Other disturbances are reported from Ripon and Epsom—where an attack on the local police station has resulted in the death of a station sergeant.

Mr. F. E. Shattock has rejoined the London staff of the Union Bank of Canada, after military service. He joined the Forces on June 28, 1916, as a Gunner in the R.G.A., and left with the rank of corporal. He served in England until June 15, 1918, and in France from that date until March 2, 1919, after which he proceeded to Germany with the Army of Occupation.

* Lt. Lloyd St. A. Lyon, 3rd Can. Inf. Bn. and R.A.F., won the M.M. as a mere boy in 1915 for repeatedly carrying messages under heavy fire. As a ferry pilot he was "presumed drowned," March 1, 1919. Born May 1, 1898.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

A cable from Ottawa states that Lady Foster, wife of Sir George Foster, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, who has been seriously ill, is out of danger. Sir George Foster left for Canada by the *Aquitania* last Saturday.

Lord Morris, ex-Premier of Newfoundland, was among the speakers at the dinner at the Constitutional Club last week, at which the Duke of Northumberland delivered an address on "The Coal Commission and Nationalisation of Mines."

Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P., left for Canada on Saturday by the *Aquitania*. He is not expected back in England for five weeks.

Sir George and Lady Perley hope to leave on a holiday visit to Canada early in July.

Sir George Perley is receiving many congratulations upon the news from Ottawa that on June 5 his daughter, who is the wife of Capt. Irvine G. Robertson, gave birth to a daughter.

Sir Campbell Stuart has been elected a director of the Times Publishing Company, which owns *The Times*, and appointed deputy chairman. Mr. John Walter is chairman.

Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming returned to Ottawa by the C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa* last week.

Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., is a member of the Executive Committee of the Comrades of the Great War.

Among the house guests entertained by Mr. and Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels for Ascot week, at their residence, Knole Wood, Sunningdale, were Major and Mrs. Paget, Lady Cholmeley, Lord Fairfax, Miss P. Browne, and Mr. Brompton-Adderley.

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General, is leaving Ottawa shortly for England, where he will represent the Dominion Government before the Privy Council in several important cases. It is understood that on his return (says the *Daily Record*) Mr. Guthrie will be appointed Assistant Judge in the Exchequer Court.

At the christening of the infant son of Colonel L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Amery, on June 13, in the crypt of the House of Commons, by Archdeacon Carnegie, Chaplain to the House of Commons, the child received the names of Harold Julian. The godfathers were Sir Robert Borden, represented in his absence by Sir George Perley, and General Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the General Staff, for whom Viscount Duncannon stood proxy. Mrs. Richard Warde was the godmother.

Lt.-Col. Claude Bryan is expected to return from his visit to Canada this week.

Col. W. H. Mathews, D.S.O., has resigned the secretaryship of the Carlton Club, and left England for Canada.

Among those present at the Guildhall last week at the presentation of the freedom of the City of London to Sir David Beatty and Sir Douglas Haig, were Lt. Generals Turner and Currie, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir George Perley, and Sir Edgar Bowring.



F. A. SWAINE, 751111 BX
Manager in Toronto (41, Victoria Street) for
the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd.
Photo: F. A. Swaine.

Among those on the platform of the Guildhall at the Victory Loan meeting on Monday were Sir George Perley, Sir Edgar Bowring, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. W. C. Noxon, Mr. H. B. Thompson, and Major Blackwell.

At an Overseas Club luncheon on Monday, in honour of the Earl of Reading, those present included Sir George Perley, Sir Edgar Bowring, the Agents-General for Ontario, British Columbia, and New Brunswick, and Col. H. M. Tory, representing Alberta.

The Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, Col. Morrison, Mr. E. P. Davis, K.C., and Major Gavin Davis were guests of Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent-General for British Columbia.

Col. and Mrs. Albert Gooderham have arrived from Toronto, and are staying at the Carlton Hotel.

Brig.-General C. J. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., sailed for Montreal by the *Aquitania* last Saturday.

Lt.-Col. F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., has received a presentation from the Governors and Staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. Sir Vincent Meredith, in making the presentation on behalf of the Board of Governors, referred to the noble work of Col. Scrimger as a medical man, and to the bravery which gained for him the Empire's highest award.

laying at 11, King Street, St.
W.

A cable from Montreal to Lady Drummond states that in consequence of the industrial situation Mr. Huntly Drummond is unable to leave for England this month as intended.

Major H. K. Newcombe, O.B.E., Manitoba Regt., of Dauphin, the Canadian officer who was recently mentioned for distinguished services in Mesopotamia and Persia, is a patient at the Officers' Hospital, 17, North Audley Street, W.

Lt. Col. W. Bovey has been appointed to command the Canadian section at G.H.Q., France.

Mr. J. Henson, General Agent, passenger department, Grand Trunk Railway, has returned to his duties at Cockspur Street, in recovered health after a long visit to Canada and the United States.

Mrs. John Hope, with two children, and Miss Muriel Dunsinuir, daughters of the Hon. J. Dunsinuir, formerly Premier of British Columbia, have returned to Victoria. During the war they have been engaged in canteen work for the Maple Leaf Club.

Canon Tucker, rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont., who was for many years connected with the Anglican Church in Montreal, has been appointed Dean of the Diocese of Huron in succession to the late Dean Davies.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The marriage of Major Chester Stairs Duffus, O.B.E., M.C., and Miss Ursula Giles is to take place at St. Agnes' Church, Newmarket, to-day (Saturday).

On May 27 the wedding of Miss Louise Landry, daughter of Brig.-General J. P. Landry, C.M.G., and Mrs. Landry, of Quebec, to Mr. Emilien Gadois, advocate, Montreal, son of Mr. Emile Gadois, of Montreal, took place in the Basilica, Quebec, Rev. Canon J. C. Bernard, curate of Sorrel, Que., uncle of the bridegroom, officiating.

The marriage has taken place at Ottawa, of Miss Edith Gertrude Wright, younger daughter of the late Mr. John H. Wright and Mrs. Wright, to Major Francis Arthur Robertson, D.S.O., of Victoria, B.C., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Robertson.

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on May 12, Miss Helena Cicely Atkinson, became the bride of Lt. T. W. Greenfield, 49th Bn., son of Mr. T. A. Greenfield, of Pedmore, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

At the Parish Church, Sherborne St. John, Hants., on June 11, the marriage took place of N/S Cecil Matilda (C.A.M.C.), daughter of Lorne and Nancy Francis Oatman, Tillsonburg, Ont., and Major Harry James Shields (C.A.M.C.), son of John Beatty and Mary Elizabeth Shields, Toronto. Both parties are with the No. 4 Canadian General Hospital, Basingstoke, England. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. R. Cumming, of the Canadian Chaplain Services, Major H. B. Van Wyck, C.A.M.C., presided at the organ. The bride was given away by the O.C. of the Hospital, Col. W. B. Hendry, D.S.O.

The engagement is announced of P. St. Pierre, son of Capt. Arthur St. Pierre and Mrs. St. Pierre, of Bic, Quebec, and Doris Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Williamson, of Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, Lancashire.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Canadian National Railways have made the city a present of a strip of land on Mann Avenue, and it will likely be turned over to the Ottawa Improvement Commission. The strip is 20 feet wide and extends from Nicholas Street to the Rideau. This will permit the construction of an 80-foot boulevard.

—Ottawa celebrated the Victorian centenary with a memorial service at Parliament Hill. In the absence of Col. Beattie, D.D., C.M.G., Director-General of Canadian Chaplain Services, Major H. I. Horsey was chairman. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Governor-General and Hon. Martin Burrell, Secretary of State.

—At the 38th annual convention of the Royal Society of Canada Dr. R. F. Ruttan succeeded the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux as president, and the new vice-president is Dr. A. P. Coleman. Mr. Duncan C. Scott, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt and Mr. D. B. Gowing will officiate, respectively, as honorary secretary, honorary treasurer and honorary librarian.

TORONTO.—The Finance Commissioner, Mr. Bradshaw, and the Parks Commissioner, Mr. Chambers, have been instructed by the Board of Control to report on the proposal to erect a stadium at the old Rosedale Lacrosse Grounds, now owned by the city. The stadium, it is estimated, would cost \$53,000.

—During the seven years the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission has been in operation it has secured for its customers a net saving of approximately \$12,500,000, according to the annual report which was made public. The net surplus last year was \$21,666. The gross income was \$2,353,443; the cost of electric current, operation and management, repairs and maintenance, \$1,485,613; surplus of income on operating account, \$867,830; interest, depreciation and sinking funds, \$846,163.

—McCullough, sentenced to death for the murder of Detective Williams at Toronto last November, was hanged last Saturday. An extraordinary amount of sympathy had developed in his favour, and there was a demonstration outside the gaol.

HAMILTON.—The city has definitely decided to participate in the Government's housing scheme to the extent of \$1,000,000. A Commission has been appointed by the Council to carry out plans for building about 300 houses, and the Council of the township of Barton is also committed to the scheme. The housing scheme has stimulated lot-buying in the Kenilworth district.

—The Sanford Co., Copley, Norris & Randall and Thornton & Douglas, Hamilton's three largest clothing firms, have granted a 13 per cent. wage increase voluntarily to garment workers. A 49-hour week was also granted voluntarily recently.

—The McCoy Auto Lock Co., Ltd., is a new industry which will be located here. The new firm has secured quarters in the old Gurney Tilden Building, North John Street, and operations are under way. It is capitalised at \$100,000. A branch will be established in Buffalo to manufacture for the American trade. The lock is an invention of Harry McCoy, a Hamilton man.

LONDON.—Almost the whole population, augmented by thousands from all parts of Western Ontario, welcomed the 18th lin. from overseas on May 25.

GUELPH.—The contract has been let by the Department of Agriculture for the new students' residence at the Ontario Agricultural College. The building will be called Mills Hall, commemorating the services of Dr. James Mills, who for upwards of 25 years was president of the College. The building will provide accommodation for upwards of 150 students. This will increase accommodation to over 350 students in residence. The cost of the building will be \$150,000 without furnishings. P. H. Secord & Son has the contract.

The city has formally asked the British Board of Trade to expedite the diversion of some surplus female labour to this city. 400 girls are required at once, 100 for domestic service and 300 for factories.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The cliff underneath the citadel is in a dangerous condition, and Col. Desrochers, of the Canadian Engineers, after inspecting the conditions, states that work on it should be started immediately if a landslide is to be avoided.

—The Quebec Street Railway Co. have placed orders for the construction of a new double track and for rolling stock, and a number of large new cars will be in operation in the autumn. The contracts necessitate an expenditure of \$177,000.

MONTREAL.—The Prince of Wales will be asked to unveil the Cartier Memorial on Fletcher's Field. The ceremony will, it is hoped, be held some time in August. This was decided at a meeting of the general committee for the Cartier Monument.

—The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Montreal Sailors' Institute was held in the Institute. Mr. Lansing Lewis occupied the chair. The report showed that there had been an attendance last year of 32,250 seamen. The reading rooms had been used by 9,550 men. The following officers were re-elected to the board of management:—Past Presidents, Col. W. I. Gear, Messrs. Hugh A. Allan, A. F. C. Ross, R. W. Reford; president, Mr. Lansing Lewis; vice-presidents, Messrs. Abner Kingman, John Torrance; secretary, Capt. Jas. N. Bales; treasurer, Mr. A. F. C. Ross; manager, Mr. J. Ritchie Bell; residential manager, Mr. Andrew C. Kerr.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Mr. A. J. Campbell, of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration and of Vital Statistics, has been appointed Deputy-Registrar-General. The Registrar-General is the Hon. G. H. Murray. Mr. Campbell entered the service of the Government in 1908.

SYDNEY.—After being out for twenty-five days, the striking journeymen plumbers returned to work, accepting 65 cents an hour and an eight-hour day. The old rate was 52 cents an hour for a nine-hour day. The demand was for 70 cents an hour and an eight-hour day.

CLARKS HARBOUR.—Incorporation of this town was effected during the recent session of the Legislature. Mr. F. T. Nickerson is the first Mayor; and Mr. Rosa Bower, Town Clerk.

—Provision was made by the Legislature for a survey of the Passage between the mainland and Cape Island, with the object of constructing a bridge. There is a unanimous demand on the Island for this structure, which would serve directly one-third of the population of the county.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Mr. G. H. Kuhring, son of Rev. G. A. Kuhring, of St. John, has been appointed to the Provincial Forest Survey Department. He was three times wounded.

—The Supreme Court of Appeal has declared valid the action of *The King versus J. K. Flemming*, a former Premier of New Brunswick. The action was brought for the restitution of moneys, estimated at \$100,000, alleged to have been obtained in connection with the St. John and Quebec Railway Co., which the present Provincial Government asks to be paid into the Provincial Treasury.

—Mr. Adrian B. Gilbert, M.A., of Gagetown, who recently returned from overseas, has been selected as the seventh Rhodes scholar from the University of New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN.—Mrs. Elkin, wife of Mr. Stanley E. Elkin, M.P. for St. John, christened the new wooden steamer, *War Moncton*, constructed by Grant & Horne here for the Imperial Munitions Board.

Among the improvements planned by the C.N.R. management here are a new railway station, the extension of the railway yard on the marsh to accommodate 500 more freight cars, and the building of a spur track to east side Courtenay Bay.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. At a meeting of the Council of the P.E. Island Provincial Rifle Association, Major A. A. Bartlett resigned the position of secretary, which he has held for the past twenty years, and Col. W. B. Prowse, D.S.O., succeeds him.

The dedication and formal opening of the Y.W.C.A. by Chief Justice Haszard passed off very successfully.

The shutting off of the supply of the regular liquors has led to the use of substitutes, but the police records show that 1918 was the most sober year in the history of the Province. The extension of suffrage to women will mean that there will be a record majority for prohibition.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Cabled reports indicate that crop conditions continue to be good in Manitoba, and throughout Western Canada are more favourable than in 1918.

Notwithstanding the local unrest, the city gave a welcome home to the 78th Grenadiers Bn. and the 12th Field Ambulance.

SOURIS. A Board of Trade has been formed here. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. W. C. Box; vice-presidents, Messrs. W. C. McCulloch and J. H. More; secretary, Mr. C. S. Smith.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Air Service Association of Saskatchewan will purchase two planes, open club rooms and secure and equip a field as an aerodrome. The planes will be owned, and the aviator chosen, by the Association.

—Contracts for the construction of new lines and extensions of existing lines are announced by the Canadian National Railways. The length of the new lines is approximately 340 miles, including in this Province Melfort line, 30 miles; Humboldt-Melfort line, 32 miles; 35 miles line in the lake country of Saskatchewan, south-east from Estlin; Acadia Valley line, Saskatchewan; Swift Current extension, 27 miles; Lucky Lake extension, 22 miles; and extension from North Battleford to Turtleford, 2 miles.

SASKATOON.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator here has been totally destroyed by fire, but the greater part of the mill was saved.

There is activity in local real estate circles, and houses are at a premium, rents rising in sympathy with the movement.

MOOSE JAW.—Announcement that a start on the construction of the new Canadian Pacific Railway station here would be made this year, and that the building would cost at least \$250,000, was made by Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. Final plans are now being prepared for the three new farm schools that are to be built this summer at Youngstown, Raymond, and Gleichen. The schools will cost \$50,000 each.

CALGARY.—Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated in an interview here (says a *Daily Record* cable) that the company are anticipating the construction of a branch line connecting Empress and Arme, while a second branch would link Empress with Meldrum. A line is also under consideration through Coronation and the Whitehead Lake country.

Mr. Edmund Taylor of the firm of Loughheed & Taylor has been elected chairman of the Real Estate Bureau of the Calgary Board of Trade. An executive committee, composed of the following members, was also selected: Messrs. O. N. Gilbert, P. J. Costella, R. A. Parker, E. D. Murchison, Fred Fiteau, F. A. Gillilan, N. O. Henriks, James Ryan, Wm. Toole, R. V. Potter, H. H. Farman and E. D. Adams.

—A new eight-storey apartment house for Thirteenth Avenue West, facing Central Park, is the latest addition to building in the city. The building will cost \$180,000.

Sergt. R. L. Zengel, V.C., has joined the city fire department.

LETHBRIDGE. Mr. J. D. McGregor, the well-known breeder of prize livestock, has purchased half a section of land at Vauxhall, east of Retlaw, in the irrigated tract of the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., which he will utilise for the raising of pure-bred stock.

LACOMBE. The C.P.R. is taking over the Lacombe and Blindman railway from the Government. The line is already completed for a few miles west of Bentley, twenty miles west of Lacombe, and it is expected to be ready for traffic before fall to Rimbey, forty miles from here. This railway will open up one of the best farming districts in the Province.

—Dowd & Co., of Vancouver, have purchased the Hudson Bay section fronting on the Aspen Beach township on Gull Lake, and have surveyors at work sub-dividing the beach lots.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—To meet the needs of nursing sisters returning to Victoria for discharge after Overseas service, the Canadian Military Nurses Hostel, at the corner of Douglas and Courtenay Streets, has been formally opened by Major-General R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G., G.O.C., who briefly outlined the reasons for the establishing of the hostel, and expressed the thanks of the authorities to Col. and Mrs. E. C. Hart for placing their residence at the disposal of the nursing sisters.

—On May 23 the sixth vessel of the French contract was launched here, being the 51st completed by the Foundation Co. —British Columbia produced nearly 63,000,000 lbs. of copper in 1918.

—British Columbia's male population over 16 years of age, as shown by the report of the Canada Registration Board, was 186,747, on June 22, 1918. Of these 108,110 were born British, and 15,158 were naturalised, making a total of 123,268. There was a total of 63,479 alien males over 16, according to the report. Chinese, 27,422; Americans, 12,119; Austrians, 2,560; Belgians, 210; Bulgarians, 49; Danes, 329; Finns, 781; French, 257; Germans, 409; Greeks, 699; Dutch, 209; Italians, 3,451; Japanese, 6,812; Norwegians, 1,343; Poles, 125; Russians, 3,460; Serbians, 264; Swedes, 2,493; Turks, 43; Armenians, 7; Swiss, 172; Spanish, 81; Roumanians, 51; and Portuguese, 18.

A grant of \$100,000 will be made by the Federal Government toward the cost of an experimental plant for the treatment of complex ores, states the Hon. Wm. Sloan, Minister of Mines.

VANCOUVER.—Sir George Bury, former vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and newly-elected president of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Co., will take up his residence here and occupy an office in the Merchants Bank Building.

WEST SUMMERLAND.—The highest price ever paid for a car of apples was recently given by the Vernon Fruit Co., Ltd., of Calgary, to Mr. Isaac Blair, of this place. The car consisted chiefly of Yellow Newtons, with a few Spies and Baldwins, containing 720 boxes, and the price realised was \$2,112. Sizes 100 to 150 were \$3.50 net each; sizes 64 to 80, \$2.24; and 30 to 82 culls, \$1.50.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Compared with the corresponding month in 1918, the April halibut shipments show an increase of nearly a million pounds. Dating from the beginning of 1919, the total amount of halibut handled at Prince Rupert up to the end of April was 5,054,600 pounds, the prices ranging from 10 to 19 cents for first-class fish, and from 7 to 14 cents for second grade.

AMONG THE LIVESTOCK ON



A FARMER'S WIFE AND SOME OF HER POULTRY



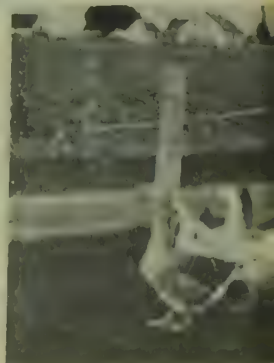
A MONTANA



BRANDING CALVES AT DOUGLAS LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.



WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA.



A FLOCK OF SHEEP

ADIAN FARMS AND RANCHES.



PORKERS, YOUNG AND OLD, AT ASCOT, QUEBEC



COWS PASSING AN EARLY ONTARIO HOMESTEAD.



EDWARD ISLAND.



A FLOCK OF HORSES AT A RANCH IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ALBERTA.

CANADIAN ATHLETES FOR INTER-ALLIED GAMES.

Forty seven officers and 95 other ranks will represent the O.M.F.C. at the Inter-Allied Games in Paris. The following are the teams, the names given being purely the athletes concerned, exclusive of rubbers, coaches, etc.

Swimming. Capt. A. R. Newsum, C.A.M.C.; Lt. P. C. Garrard, 4th M.G. Bn.; Sgt. H. Perkins, Witley H.Q.; Sgt. G. Sanderson, C.A.M.C.
Field and Track. Capt. Cal. Bricker, C.A.D.C. (captain); Lt. R. L. Carruthers, C.M.G.C.; Lt. G. S. Muir, 27th; Lt. D. N. Sutherland, 1st; Major (Rev.) A. Gilles Wilken, Gnr. L. Blades, C.F.A.; Pte. W. E. Bees-27th; Sgt. T. H. Dunvill, 1st Res.; Pte. W. A. Forsyth, Eng.; C.Q.M.S. R. L. Haliburton, Rhyt; Sgt. S. Harrowing, C.A.G.S.; Pte. J. A. Howard, C.A.M.C.; Pte. O. P. Johnson, 8th Res.; Cpl. J. V. Keeper, Eng.; Pte. H. E. Lapierre, 12th Res.; Sgt. A. McGilvray, Rhyt; Sgt. J. H. Mussey, 12th Res.; Pte. C. B. Phillips, C.M.G.C.; S/Sgt. J. A. Rounce, Rhyt; Gnr. W. Russell, C.K.A.; Pte. O. C. E. Staten and Sgt. R. Clarke, 12th Res.; Pte. F. Zoellin, 1st Tank Bn.
Football. Major (Rev.) W. H. Bayley (manager); Sgt. D. W. Browster, Ptes. J. W. Richards and D. Thompson, C.A.P.C.; C.S.M. S. Gough, Sgts. G. Hitchen and S. P. Horne, Buxton; S/Sgt. C. G. Hutchinson and Cpl. S. J. McGill, C.A.M.C.; Cpls. S. Duncan and D. McKay, 8th Res.; C.Q.M.S. T. Kyle and Sgt. J. Willis, Rhyt; Sgt. B. Mayson, 27th; Pte. W. A. Spouncer, 23rd Res.; Gnr. G. Taylor, Witley.
Boxing. Major P. A. Beveridge, 21st Res. (manager); Gnr. J. W. Arnold, Sgt. J. Clements, and Gnr. N. H. Ercoscovich, C.F.A.; Sgt. Joe Attwood, C.M.G.C.; Sgt. J. Cole, 21st Res.; Cpl. E. C. Harris, Eng.; Pte. P. McGrath, 8th Res.; Sgt. H. Martin, 3rd Res.; Sgt. Harold Rolph, C.A.G.S.
Tug-of-War.—3rd Bde., C.G.A. team: Lt. A. S. Gunn (captain), Gnr. J. Blake, F. W. Fripps, A. McLean, G. R. Mason, C. T. Phillips, F. Robinson, G. Yule, Cpl. R. H. Prest, and Pte. W. F. Robinson.

CANADIAN RIFLEMEN FOR INTER-ALLIED GAMES.

Lt.-Col. W. Rae, D.S.O., G.S.O.I Corps, has been appointed Commandant of the Canadian rifle team to shoot at the Inter-Allied Games to be held in Paris. Capt. E. J. Kaufman, 44th Bn., is Adjutant, and the members of the team (which is practically the Canadian 1919 team for Bisley) are as follows:—

Major F. Richardson, 32nd; Major W. O. Morris, 75th; Major R. G. Hutchinson, M.C. P.G.H.; Major G. Mortimer, C.O.C.; Capt. F. R. Martin, 31st; Capt. F. G. Johnson, C.A.P.C.; Lt. E. T. D. Francis, 2nd Div. Signals; Lt. W. J. Gerrard, D.C.M., 1st Tramway Coy.; Lts. F. and V. Spalding, R.C.D.; Lt. J. H. Vincent, 19th; Lt. J. Balfour, M.C. Cyclists; Sgt. D. McInnes, C.A.M.C.; Sgt. B. S. Phillips, 43rd; Sgt. J. Faulkner, 1st C.M.R.; Sgt. J. Hay, 3rd Eng. Bn.; Arm.-Q.M.S. J. Benton, C.O.A.; Pte. H. Fraser, 16th; Pte. W. R. Simmonds, 10th; Pte. E. G. Payne, C.A.S.C.; Pte. J. R. Stockwell, 76th.

Major Beveridge, C.A.G.S., took a team of Canadian boxers to Peterborough on June 13, and all the men won their bouts. The boxers were:—Sgt. Joe Attwood, Pte. Arnold, Sgt. Cole, Sgt. Martin, Pte. McGrath, and Gnr. Dempster.

On Saturday, June 7, the Corps C.C. eleven sustained its first defeat of the season, being beaten by King Edward School, Witley. On Whit Monday they were again defeated, this time by Lynchmers.

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The value of these Blouses is quite exceptional. They are made from superior quality materials by our own workers, and are now offered for sale at what are practically pre-war prices.

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Price 29/6

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. "London Gazette."

PERSONAL STAFF. A.P.C. Lt. R. K. Johnston, C.F.A. (Dec. 3, 1918).
 A.C. and Q.M.G.'s STAFF. D.A.A.G. Temp. Maj. D. J. Corrigan, D.S.O.
 M.C. 1st C.O. (May 5).
 ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS. Staff Capt. Temp. Capt. H. E. R. Steele, M.C. Man. relinquishes his appt. (Feb. 16).
 SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS. Graded for pay under S.P. Cl. 14. Temp. Lt. Col. W. W. Burdall, D.S.O., Que. (Jan. 23). Liaison Officer. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) P. A. Landry, B.C., and to remain seed. to C.A.F. (March 3). Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 14. 1st Jan. 1919. Temp. Maj. H. E. Ridout, C.A.P.C., and Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) W. G. Robura and N. R. Burrows, C.A.P.C., Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 22. Temp. Capt. K. Kelly, C.P.C., from Jan. 1 to May 13, 1919. Temp. Capt. A. N. Martin, E. Reynolds, and A. Ross, C.A.P.C. (Jan. 1). Hon. Capt. and Qr.Mr. G. M. Moon, Corps Can. Rly. Servs. (May 6). Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 16. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) T. C. Lamb, C.A.P.C., from Jan. 1 to March 3; temp. Maj. H. J. P. Davidson, C.A.P.C. (March 4); temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. R. Mortimore, C.A.P.C. (Feb. 17). Temp. Maj. H. W. D. Cox, Alta., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lt. 1st Cl. but to remain seed. (May 29, 1918). Temp. Maj. J. A. Stewart, N.B., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt. 1st Cl., and ceases to be seed. on L.O.C. (Jan. 9).
 HEADQUARTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND DEPARTMENTS.—A.D.M.S. Temp. Col. R. M. Simpson, D.S.O., C.A.M.C., relinquishes his appt. (Feb. 21). D.A.D.M.S. Temp. Maj. S. Ellis, C.A.M.C. (April 16). Temp. Maj. W. F. Nicholson, M.C., C.A.M.C., relinquishes his appt. (May 1).
 MESSENGERS. Temp. Lt.-Col. G. H. Rulston, D.S.O., Art., to be C.R.A., 5th Divnl. Art., and to be temp. Brig-Gen., March 16, with seniority from Jan. 9. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of May 12.) Temp. Lt. J. Craig, D.C.M., Engrs., to be an Orderly Officer (May 5).

CAVALRY. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. E. A. De Rothschild, D.C.M., ceases to be seed. to the War Office for duty (April 24).
 ARTILLERY. Temp. Maj. C. V. Stockwell, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (April 15, sen. Jan. 18). Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.: R. McK. Watt, M.C. (Jan. 18); N. A. Thompson, M.C. (April 26, sen. March 12). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.: G. E. Ducharme (Jan. 10); H. R. Coe, and to remain seed. H. Atkinson, M.C., and to remain seed. (Jan. 20); R. L. Byron (Jan. 22); J. D. Smith (Jan. 25); C. H. Cochrane (Feb. 7); E. R. Evans (Feb. 15); D. A. Anderson, M.C. (March 27). Temp.

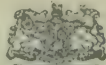
May 21, 1919. Temp. Lt. L. R. Stone, from 2nd Pnr. Bn., to be temp. Lt. (May 28).
 1 M.G. Temp. Lt. St. G. Linder to be temp. Capt. (Jan. 25). Temp. Lt. L. Wilbros to be act. Capt. (March 1).
 NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. C. C. Davies retires in the British Isles (May 20). Temp. Lt. A. E. Brattle to be temp. Capt. (April 17). Temp. Lt. J. W. Roy, M.C., to be act. Capt. (Feb. 4 to March 1).
 NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. R. G. Brothman retires in the British Isles (May 20). Temp. Lt. R. G. Woodhead ceases to be seed. P. duty with R.A.F. (May 21).
 QUEBEC REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. T. T. Wilson to be act. Capt. (March 1). Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles: J. A. A. St. Julien (May 22), R. E. Lagan (May 27). Temp. Lt. G. F. Skelton to be act. Capt. (May 1).
 1st CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.: W. J. Smith, M.C. (Jan. 19); J. O'Neill, M.C. (Feb. 4). Temp. Lt. Col. W. G. Mitchell ceases to be seed. for duty with the War Office (May 12). Temp. Lt. G. V. Collins to be temp. Qr. Mr. (Nov. 12, 1918). Temp. Lt. D. Costley to be act. Capt. (Feb. 2). Temp. Lt. C. E. McRae, M.C., to be act. Capt. (March 19).
 2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.: C. H. Pickman, M.C., and to remain seed. (Dec. 16, 1918). (Act. Capt.) M. E. Thompson, M.C. (Dec. 17, 1918) (substituted for Gaz. notification May 12). (Act. Capt.) R. L. Gale, M.C., and to remain seed. (Jan. 29); R. J. White (Jan. 30). Temp. Lt. A. D. Duncan retires in the British Isles (May 31).
 WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. R. J. Rankin is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial (May 30). Temp. Lt. J. B. Sullivan, M.C., to be act. Capt. (May 12). Temp. Lt. W. D. Butler, M.M., retires in the British Isles (May 28). Temp. Capt. C. Horsfield to be Capt. (Technical), C.A.F., and to remain seed. (March 2). Temp. Lt. G. V. Irwin to be act. Capt. (March 3).
 MASTERS REGIMENT. Temp. Lt. B. J. Green retires in the British Isles (May 31). Hon. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt.) A. Hutchison to be act. Hon. Maj. while holding appt. as Asst. Dir. and Legal Servs. (March 15). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. R. Cave, M.M., to be act. Maj. (Jan. 3). The Gaz. notification March 25 concerning Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. G. Smelin, M.C., is cancelled.
 SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT. Temp. Capt. W. R. Hepburn, M.C., retires in the British Isles (May 28). Temp. Lt. A. A. Creswell ceases to be seed. for duty with R.A.F. (May 21).



OFFICERS AND N.C.O.'S OF THE CANADIAN SURVEY SECTION, PHOTOGRAPHED AT WAHN, GERMANY.
 The O.C., Capt. W. R. Flewin, M.C. (in centre), has just been awarded the Military Cross.

Lt. (act. Maj.) J. L. Duncan, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (act. Maj.), and to remain (Jan. 19). Temp. Maj. to be act. Lt.-Col.: M. V. Plummer (Feb. 10 to April 4). E. A. Greene, D.S.O. (Jan. 25 to March 15). Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs.:—G. C. Cummings (Oct. 16, 1918, to April 1, 1919), H. A. Buckley (Feb. 10 to April 14). Temp. Lt. A. G. Virtue, M.C., to be act. Maj. (Jan. 25 to March 15). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—D. K. MacKen (Oct. 16, 1918, to April 1, 1919). G. S. Raley (Feb. 10 to April 14). J. L. Baker (Feb. 1 to March 29). H. B. Galpin (Feb. 10 to April 14). A. G. Virtue (March 16). Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs.:—J. C. Auld, M.C. (Aug. 19, 1918, to Oct. 28, 1918). J. E. Lean (Oct. 12, 1918, to Dec. 9, 1918). H. Webster, M.C. (Nov. 2, 1918, to April 25, 1919). G. B. Weismore, M.C. (Nov. 3, 1918, to Nov. 28, 1918, and Jan. 25, 1919). N. H. Daniel (Jan. 18). R. H. Dean, M.C. (Feb. 16). C. D. Crowe, M.C. (March 3). Temp. Lts. to be act. Majs.:—S. H. Richards (Oct. 13, 1918, to Nov. 17, 1918). R. L. Byron (Dec. 2, 1918, to Dec. 5, 1918). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—J. H. Lorimer (July 5, 1918, to April 6, 1919). J. A. Gordon, M.C. (Jan. 19, 1919, to Jan. 28, 1919). E. M. Cockshutt (Sept. 13, 1917, to Nov. 3, 1918). S. E. Prowse, M.C. (Nov. 3 to Nov. 28, 1918, and Jan. 16, 1919). J. B. Hanlon (Nov. 16, 1918, to Jan. 25, 1919). S. H. Richards (Nov. 17 to Dec. 4, 1918). G. R. Sinclair (Nov. 20, 1918, to April 7, 1919). R. L. Byron (Dec. 5 to Jan. 6, 1919). E. S. Bushell (Dec. 19, 1918). C. H. Cochrane (Jan. 18 to March 26). D. A. Anderson, M.C. (Jan. 19 to Jan. 31). E. R. Evans (Jan. 19 to March 4). W. E. B. Starr (Feb. 10 to April 9). E. M. Cockshutt (Feb. 16). T. H. Musgrave (Feb. 22 to March 25). W. R. Skoy, M.C. (March 3). Temp. Lt. (now temp. Capt.) H. M. Stairs, M.C., to be act. Capt. (Oct. 17, 1918). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) D. V. White relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (Jan. 17). Temp. Lts. relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—C. L. Boyd (Dec. 3, 1918). E. R. Evans (Dec. 12, 1918). G. L. Pearce (Jan. 17). R. Cruik and J. R. Somers (Jan. 18).
 ENGINEERS.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) to be temp. Lt.-Col.:—H. D. St. A. Smith, D.S.O. (Jan. 15). L. Miville (M.C. Feb. 6). Temp. Lt. J. R. Donnan, M.C., retires in the British Isles (May 26). Temp. Lt. P. A. Seeds to be act. Capt. while comdg. a Co. (April 1). Temp. Lt.-Col. H. C. Walkem, D.S.O., from 107th Pnr. Bn., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (May 25, 1918), and to remain attd. to Corps Hd.-Qrs. as Forward Area Comdt. Hon. Capt. and temp. Qr. Mr. W. S. Gordon, from 107th Pnr. Bn., to be Hon. Capt. and Qr. Mr. (April 24). Temp. Lt. V. Gerard, from 107th Pnr. Bn., to be temp. Lt. (May 2, 1918), and to remain seed. to R.A.F. Temp. Capt. T. P. MacKenzie, M.C., from 123rd Pnr. Bn., to be temp. Capt. (May 23). Temp. Lt. G. Monaghan, from 124th Pnr. Bn., to be temp. Lt. (June 5, 1918). Temp. Lt. S. MacLoughlin, from 2nd Pnr. Bn., to be temp. Lt.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. C. G. Dixie to be act. Capt. (May 12). Temp. Lt. A. McL. Aiklen, M.C., retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capt. M. K. Ryan to be Capt. (Technical), C.A.F., and to be seed. (March 12). Temp. Lt. L. A. Wildman to be act. Capt. (Jan. 21 to April 28). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. J. Williams to be act. Maj. (Dec. 2, 1918).
 BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt.-Col. O. F. Brothers (O.B.E.) ceases to be seed. for duty with the War Office (April 30). Temp. Lt. W. T. G. Henderson to be act. Capt. (Jan. 21).
 C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) E. L. Pope to be act. Lt.-Col. while empd. in charge of the Medical Section, No. 12 General Hospital (Dec. 1, 1918). Temp. Capt. C. A. Davies to be act. Maj. while empd. with No. 12 Gen. Hospital (Jan. 1). Temp. Capt. H. B. Van Wyck to be act. Maj. (Jan. 22). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. (May 10).—J. F. Rocheleau, A. Roy, and R. Fontaine, J. A. Mignault (May 15). R. C. Lyon (May 24). S. J. W. Horne and F. B. Sharp (May 25). C. E. Benwell, M. R. Kerr, W. T. Pocock, D. L. MacDonnell, and V. C. McCuaig (May 29). Officers retire in the British Isles:—Temp. Maj. W. R. W. Haight (June 1). Hon. Capt. C. R. Stewart (without pay and aliases) (May 21). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. (May 11).—L. W. M. Frede, J. G. Seaton, G. L. McGunn, and J. F. Weir, L. G. Hillier (May 16). H. A. McKay (May 20). M. R. Boe and S. F. Tichborne (May 29).
 CORPS RAILWAY TROOPS. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. A. McDonald relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (Jan. 15).
 CRUISE CORPS.—Temp. Lt. G. Andrews to be act. Capt. (March 11).
 FORGATRY CORPS.—Officers retire in the British Isles:—Temp. Maj. W. S. Herchmer, O.B.E., Temp. Capts. G. B. Webster and E. D. James. Temp. Capt. H. S. Price to be temp. Maj. (Dec. 26, 1918).
 C.A.D.C.—Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs. (June 5).—R. Jamieson, A. A. Garfat, E. W. Honsinger, O. N. Leslie, and J. W. Hargy. Temp. Capt. F. A. Harwood retires in the British Isles (June 7).
 C.A.P.C.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) E. H. Cooper retires in the British Isles (May 3). Temp. Lt. A. J. MacLachlan, Que., to be temp. Lt., with effect (May 3).
 C.A.S.C.—Temp. Maj. F. R. Sproule to be seed. and to be O.D. Detail (Leau Store (St. Omer) (Nov. 7, 1918). Temp. Lt. A. A. Walker, S.M.T.O. Hd.-Qrs. Corps, to be Adj. vice temp. Capt. J. D. Lawson (March 18). Temp. Lt. D. W. A. Roberts to be Adj. Hd.-Qrs. Corps H.T. Colman, vice temp. Lt. A. A. Walker (March 18).
 GENERAL LIST.—Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) H. Blake to be temp. Maj. (March 26).



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Imperial Forces.

COMMAND AND STAFF.—Spec. Appt. (Cl. HH).—Temp. Lt.-Col. K. J. R. Campbell, D.S.O. (late Capt., Res. of Off.), relinquishes his appt.

R.A.F. Flying Branch.—Lt. J. W. Lockhart relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and is permitted to retain his rank. Sec. Lt. E. R. A. Biggs (H.L.L.) relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empd. Administrative Branch.—Lt. J. S. Bowler relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Capt. Sec. Lt. C. B. Roushorne to be Sec. Lt. from (A.). Technical Branch.—Lt. J. W. McKee (Lt. R.F.A.) relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empd.

R.A.M.C. Temp. Hon. Capt. Philip D. Spohn relinquishes his commn. and retains the hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Capt. E. G. Barrie, F.R.C.S., Edin., relinquishes his commn. and retains the rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. A. B. Earle, M.D., relinquishes his commn. and retains the rank of Lt. R.E. Temp. Lt. B. G. Ruddock relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

R. H. and R.F.A.—Lt. R. E. G. Roomo, Spec. Res., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. G. O. d'Ivry M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be 2nd in Comd. of Batts. To be Lia. Gen. Res. of Off.—A. D. Gunn and W. H. D. MacMahon, late Lt. R.F.A. R.G.A.—Capt. E. P. Johnson, Can. Siege Art., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to comd. Siege Batts. Lt. (act. Capt.) E. R. G. Crosby, Can. Garr. Art., to be act. Maj whilst comd. Siege Batts. Lt. A. M.C.B. Bell-Irving, Spec. Res., to be act. Capt. whilst 2nd in Comd. of Siege Batts.

M.G.C.—Instr. Lewis Gun, etc.—Capt. A. M. Boyd, 5th Bn. R. Northampton Regiment.—A. W. S. Bennett, late Lt. North'n. R., to be Lt. Gen. Res. of Off.

— * — * —

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Monday, June 15.

Died.

QUEBEC REGIMENT. Boyles, 721750 A. E. Y.M.C.A. Withall, 447239 A. R.

List of Wednesday, June 18.

Previously Reported Missing. Now Reported Killed.

ARTILLERY. Gornville, 86555 Ont. R. G. CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT. Harbush, 27845 Lt./Sgt. J. D.; Long, 77530 J. N. K.; Palmer, 172271 Ont. Q. C. MONTREAL REGIMENT. Pickett, 910773 L. N.

Died.

ARTILLERY. Gillon, 89915 Ont. P. C.

— * — * —

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS

OFFICERS. HOSPITAL, 17, NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W. Lt. J. G. A. Thatcher, Que. (acc); Lt. H. G. Young, 12th Eng. Bn. (fractured right humerus). SERIOUSLY ILL. Capt. D. R. Fletcher, C.A.M.C., 4th "M" Wing, Willey (acute nephritis), 12th C.G.H., Bramshott. DISCHARGED. Lt. C. Carmichael 87th; Lt. J. M. Morris, 42nd

RIPON AREA WIN BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

East v. West in Final—The Team for Paris.

RIPON AREA won the O.M.F.C. baseball championship at Stamford Bridge on Sunday, June 15, beating London Area in the final by 4-1. The series started on June 13, with the following results: London beat Seaford 6-3; Rhyl swamped Buxton by 18-0 in seven sessions, and Ripon defeated Witely 9-2.

The semi-finals were staged as a double-header on Saturday, London playing Ashford (who had drawn a bye in the preliminary round), and Rhyl playing Ripon. London won from Ashford 8-0 after being behind up to the 7th, and Rhyl went under to Ripon 4-3, the winning tally coming in the 8th innings. Ripon and London were thus left in the final, and a glance at the box score will show, by the home towns of the players, that the championship practically resolved itself into a tussle between Eastern and Western Canada.

* * * Epsom Contingent Make Good.

London's victory over Ashford was in a large measure due to the hitting of the three Epsom men on the side. Larry Carmel, who got three hits in 3 times at bat, and Robbie Robinson (who took Schlegel's place in the 4th) got a pair, starting the Londoners' rally in the 6th, which led to them getting three runs, and his 2-bagger in the 7th, which scored Edis, brought home the winning run. "Red" Chalmers, played as an infelder, also got a brace. The Epsom contingent thus secured two-thirds of the hits credited to the side.

London led off the score, Carmel scoring on the throw following Gilpatrick's sacrifice. In Ashford's second time at bat, Borland's homer to the left garden scored Tesky, who had been walked. Their next session gave them another two, McQueen and Boyd obtaining hits, after which McGrath gave way to "Tiny" Daly. Peckham, Daly and Carmel assisted in the run which accrued to London in the 5th, and Ashford replied by getting two in the first of the 6th.

Not to be outdone in the slug-fest, Robinson, Smith and Chalmers hit out to each good purpose in the 6th that a trio of runs were chalked up at the close of the session. That left them still one run behind, and in the 7th, after Moffatt had replaced Gleeson on the mound, and signalled his advent by walking Carmel and Edis, the French-Canadian equalised the score by slipping home, what time Gilpatrick was being put out at 1st. Mr. Robinson, of Epsom, made things lively by slashing out a 2-bagger—a fine drive over Moffatt's head, which enabled Edis to complete the circuit. The Epsom section of the side added another in the 8th, Chalmers and Carmel, aided and abetted by Daly's sacrifice, being the responsible partners.

* * * The Rhyl-Ripon Game.

Until the very last phase of this game no one could with certainty predict the final result. Thompson, Rhyl's right fielder, took to Maxwell's deliveries as an American typist takes to chewing gum, getting a homer, a 2-base hit and a single.

His homer gave Major Stirling's men their first tally, and his 2-bagger in the 3rd prepared the way for another run. Ripon caught the run-getting fever in the 4th, when O'Neill got a home run and F. Lewis came home on a passed ball. In the 6th Burt scored Klahn. Gendreau's hit for two bases in the last of the 8th scored O'Neill, who had been walked.

In the 9th Rhyl strove desperately to draw level. With two men out, and the second and third bases occupied, and a run needed to tie the score, Bottager made a good attempt, but was beaten by a fraction of time in his effort to get to first.

* * * Championship Lost by Errors.

Ripon evidently believe in a flying start. As in their game against Rhyl the previous day, when Thompson scored a homer in the first innings, O'Neill got a home run in Ripon's first time at bat in the big game. It was a mighty hit, the ball going clear over the fence in centre field. It was an even better hit than his homer of the previous day. O'Neill is a powerful man, having won the O.M.F.C. shot-putting championship, and his batting average in the championship series is a fine one.

In their first innings London nearly equalised, Carmel being cut off at the plate on Robinson's attempt to sacrifice himself for his Epsom colleague to make the home grade. Next time in they got a run—there only tally of the game, as events proved. "Stubby" Merikel's 2-base hit to centre field was followed up by Schultz's liner, which scored the Sunningdale player. A neat double-play nipped in the bud any addition to the Londoners' score.

In Ripon's 3rd, Catcher Scott having got to first by a felder's error, and to second and third on passed balls, and O'Neill having walked, F. Lewis scored them both by a 3-bagger to the extreme right garden. In the last half of the 3rd, Green substituted O'Neill in the box, the big man having strained his arm. Green's opening work was not promising. Larry Carmel, the most dangerous man to be allowed freedom between the bases, was given a walk on balls, was sacrificed to second by "Doc" Edis, and went third on Robinson's hard volley to the pitcher. Hopkinson put out Chalmers by a brilliant catch of a foul fly, and thus gave Green support and moral at a time when runs for the opposition seemed an odds-on chance. Green then rapidly improved, and the locals found it difficult to do anything with his deliveries.

London again got a man on third in the 7th, but Gilpatrick fanned when the opportunity for a run presented itself. In the 8th O'Neill was the first batter up for Ripon and Ernie Tate deemed it policy to again walk the "strong man" F. Lewis made first on Gilpatrick's error, and on Schultz's feeble attempt to get

Gendreau at first. Mr. O'Neill and home. Thus were some doubt at this stage, but Tate proved he had control by fanning two of the next three men up.

Faced by an adverse score of 4-1, London made a desperate effort in their last innings to stave off defeat. The weak batter was due up, so "Moon" Hurd was put in as a pinch hitter. He tried hard, but came off second best in the race to first. Two more substitute batters were tried on the forenoon hope against, but both died at first, and thus Ripon, in addition to winning the title of champions, had preserved intact their unbeaten record of the season.

Ripon deserved to win. They played errorless ball, and although they had fewer hits than their opponents, they were more opportune. London's half a dozen errors largely contributed to their downfall. Tate had nine strikeouts. The box score:

Ripon.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E.
Scott, C. (Viking)	5	1	0	10	0	0
Lewis, F., 2b. (Calgary)	5	0	0	3	3	0
O'Neill, p. and cf. (Hodgetown)	3	2	3	2	0	0
Lewis, F., 3b. (Calgary)	4	0	1	1	0	0
Gendreau, ss. (Montreal)	4	0	1	1	1	0
Green, cf. and p. (U.S.A.)	3	0	1	0	4	0
Hopkinson, 1b. (Edmonton)	3	0	0	9	0	4
Nelson, lf. (Clareholm)	4	0	0	0	6	8
Buffan, rf. (Leithbridge)	3	0	0	0	0	0

Totals 33 4 5 27 10 0

* Richards batted for Buffan in 9th.

London.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E.
Carmel, rf. (Montreal)	2	0	1	0	0	0
Edis, 1b. (Toronto)	3	0	1	10	0	2
Gilpatrick, 3b. (Maine)	3	0	0	1	1	1
Robinson, lf. (Saskatoon)	4	0	2	2	0	0
Chalmers, 2b. (Petrolia)	3	0	0	2	3	1
Merikel, cf. (Kitchener)	3	1	1	2	0	0
Schultz, ss. (Kitchener)	3	0	2	0	1	2
Peckham, c. (Maine)	3	0	0	10	2	0
Tate, p. (Sault Ste. Marie)	3	0	0	0	4	0

Totals 28 1 7 27 11 6

* Hurd batted for Schultz, Mansky for Peckham, and Smith for Tate in 9th.

Score by innings:—

Ripon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E.
Ripon	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	5	0
London	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	6

SUMMARY.—Stolen bases—O'Neill, Carmel, Edis, Gilpatrick, Robinson. Sacrifice hit—Edis. 2-base hit—Merikel. 3-base hit—Lewis, F. Home run—O'Neill. Double play—O'Neill to Lewis (E.) to Hopkinson. Strikeouts—By Tate, 9; Green, 5; O'Neill, 3. Base on balls—Off Tate, 3; Green, 3; O'Neill, 1. Passed ball—Peckham. Time of game, 2:00. Umpire—Lathan.

The Team for Paris.

Ripon, the champions, turned down the offer to go to Paris, and the following were chosen to make the trip:—Managers, Major W. C. Stirling (Rhyl) and Lt. G. H. Savage (Sunningdale); trainer, Q.M.S. H. C. Brayfield. Rhyl. Players.—Capt. J. F. Edis (Sunningdale) and Pte. W. Dewhurst (Rhyl), 1b.; Pte. E. S. Peckham (Sunningdale) and Cpl. V. C. Shepherd (Witley) catchers; Ptes. E. R. Tate and Daly (London), Pte. E. Hurd (Sunningdale), Sgt. F. A. Barker (Rhyl) and Gnr. R. E. Clayton (Witley) pitchers; Sgt. N. Chalmers (Epsom) and Pte. A. Klahn (Rhyl), 2b.; Pte. P. E. Gilpatrick (Sunningdale) and R. C. Latimer (Witley), 3b.; Pte. W. R. Wright (Rhyl), s.s.; Ptes. L. Carmel and C. W. Robinson (Epsom), A. Thompson (Rhyl) and S. F. Smith (Sunningdale), outfielders.

R. W. T

Canadian Oarsmen for Henley.

The Canadian "eight" for the King's Cup is rowing in the following order:—Lt. E. E. Norman (Saskatoon), bow; 2. Lt. G. W. Masham (Montreal); 3. Major J. C. McCuaig (Ottawa); 4. Cpl. F. R. Harvey (Ottawa); 5. S/Sgt. W. Gilbourne (Montreal); 6. Lt. A. D. Spragge (Winnipeg); 7. Capt. H. A. Dawson, M.C. (Montreal); 8. Capt. F. S. Dyke (Calgary), stroke; Sgt. R. A. Preston (Winnipeg), cox. Mr. Vivian Nickalls coached the crew while at Putney. McCuaig and Spragge rowed at Henley in 1911. The crew to compete for the Allied Fours (Leander Cup) will be:—Lt. M. H. Rix (Alberta), bow; 2. Capt. C. P. Disney (Ottawa); 3. Lt. G. W. Tracy (Vancouver); and Lt. A. P. Whittier (Ottawa), stroke.

S.Q.M.S. R. L. Haliburton, at the Surrey A.C. meet in London on Monday, won the 250 yards handicap (from 1.5 yards mark) in 25 4/5 secs., and was a close second in a 75 yards handicap.

Anglo-American Baseball League.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22nd, at
Stamford Bridge, Chelsea.

C.A.P.C. v. U.S. ARMY

Game Starts at 3.30. p.m.

4% SINKING LOAN, 1919-90

Redeemable within 71 years by means of a Sinking Fund.

Interest Payable Half-Yearly on the 1st MAY and 1st NOVEMBER.

A First Dividend as follows will be paid on the 1st NOVEMBER, 1919:—

ON ALLOTMENTS APPLIED FOR		“Fully-paid Allotments.”	“Installment Allotments.”
on or before the 21st June		£1 9 2	£0 2 3
from the 23rd June to the 28th June -	£1 7 7	£1 1 1	£0 1 6
“ 30th “ “ 5th July -	£1 3 1	£0 0 9	“ “ “
“ 7th July “ 12th “ “ -	£1 4 6	“ “ “	“ “ “

(on each complete £1,000 in allotments of £1,600 and upwards.)

PRICE OF ISSUE £80 PER CENT. Payable as follows:

1. For FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENTS:		On Thursday, the 16th October, 1919	£110 “
On Application		On Thursday, the 13th November, 1919	£110 “
2. For INSTALLMENT ALLOTMENTS:		On Thursday, the 11th December, 1919	£110 “
On Application		On Thursday, the 8th January, 1920	£110 “
On Tuesday, the 28th July, 1919			£200 per cent.
On Thursday, the 21st August, 1919			
On Thursday, the 18th September, 1919			

The Stock is an investment authorised by The Trustee Act, 1887, and Trustees may invest therein notwithstanding that the price may at the time of investment exceed the redemption value of £100 per Cent.
THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF IRELAND are authorised to receive applications for the above Loan, which will take the form of Stock or Bonds to Bearer at the option of Subscribers; Stock may be issued as “transferable in the Stock Transfer Books,” or may be registered as “transferable by Deed.”
Applications must be for some which are multiples of £50, and may be for either “Fully-paid Allotments,” or (2) “Installment Allotments.” They will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and at the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and may be forwarded either direct, or through the medium of any Banker or Stockbroker in the United Kingdom.
British Government Treasury Bills issued prior to the 1st June, 1919, will be accepted under discount at 3 per cent. per annum as from the 21st June, 1919, in lieu of cash in payment for Fully-paid Allotments, provided that the entire proceeds of the Bills are so applied. “Fully-paid Allotments” will be received in respect of such Applications will receive on the 1st November, 1919, the dividend payable on that date in respect of “Fully-paid Allotments” applied for on or before the 21st June, 1919.

Stock and Bonds of the undermentioned issues will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in payment, in whole or in part, for “Fully-paid Allotments” of this issue.

£4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945.	£6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, 1920.
£5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.	£4 per cent. National War Bonds, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Series.
£5 per cent. National War Bonds, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Series.	

Where the Stock or Bonds surrendered do not represent the exact sum required to pay for an Allotment which must be a multiple of £50, the requisite balance must be added in interest accrued to the 21st June, 1919, will be paid on holdings surrendered, and the Allotments issued in lieu of before the 21st June, 1919. In the case of the £6 Exchequer Bonds, 1920, an additional payment will be made representing interest at 1 per cent. from the 21st June, 1919, to the 16th February, 1920, upon the holdings surrendered.

None Applications in whole or in part by the surrender of Stock inscribed or Bonds registered in the Books of the Bank of Ireland must be forwarded to the Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Stock registered in the Books of the General Post Office, and Bonds issued by the General Post Office, will not be accepted at the Bank of England. They will be accepted at the Post Office under the arrangements set forth in the separate Prospectus issued by H.M. Postmaster General.

The Principal and Interest of the Loan will be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

His Majesty's Government undertake to set aside at the close of each half-year a sum equal to 21 per cent. on the nominal amount of the Loan originally created. After deducting therefrom the amount required for payment of interest on the Loan for the half-year, the balance of the sum so set aside will be carried to a Sinking Fund, which will be applied during the succeeding half-year to the purchase of the Loan for cancellation if the price is at or under par, when the price is above par it will be either so applied or otherwise invested under the control of His Majesty's Treasury. Any outstanding balance of the Loan not previously redeemed will be repaid at par on the 1st May, 1920, but this Majesty's Treasury, thereupon the right of giving three calendar months' notice in the “London Gazette” to redeem at par at any time on or after the 1st May, 1920.

Any outstanding balance of the Loan will be accepted by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue as the equivalent of cash on the basis of £90 cash for each £100 Stock or Bonds surrendered with due adjustment on account of interest. Satisfaction of annuities due on account of death duties, provided that the Stock or Bonds surrendered have formed part of the Estate passing on death of the deceased continuously up to the date of death from the date of the original subscription or for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding the date of death. Stock and Bonds so surrendered and outstanding will be held for account of the Majesty's Government until redeemed by the operation of the Sinking Fund or until the final redemption of the Loan, any portion of the Sinking Fund applied in any half-year to the purchase for cancellation of Stock or Bonds so held will be added to the total of the Sinking Fund available a ratio not exceeding that which the Stock and Bonds so held at the commencement of each half-year bore to the total of the Loan outstanding.

Stock or Bonds of this issue and the interest payable from time to time in respect thereof will be exempt from all British Taxation present or future so long as it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of persons who are either domiciled or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Further the interest payable from time to time in respect of Stock and Bonds of this issue will be exempt from British Income Tax, present or future, so long as it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that the Stock or Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of persons not domiciled or resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without regard to the question of domicile. Where Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of a person entitled to exemption under these provisions, the relative Coupons will be paid without deduction for Income Tax or other taxes if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such form as may be required by the Treasury.

The Books of the Loan will be kept at the Bank of England and at the Bank of Ireland.

Stock will be convertible into Bonds to Bearer in denominations of £50, £100, £200, £300, £400 and £5,000 with Coupons attached for the interest payable half-yearly and Bonds will be convertible into Stock without payment of any fee. Stock will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of a penny.

Dividend warrants will be forwarded by post. In the case of inscribed and registered holdings of “Fully-paid Allotments” the warrants for the first dividend, payable 1st November, 1919, will be forwarded in all cases to the original Allottees or their Nominees.

“Fully-paid Allotments” will be issued in one or other of the following forms as applicants may direct:—

1. “Certificate of Inscription” of Stock transferable in the Stock Transfer Books;

2. “Register Certificate” of Stock transferable by Deed;

3. “Bond Certificate(s)” exchangeable in due course for Bonds to Bearer.

Allotments made in respect of applications paid for, in whole or in part, by the surrender of Stock or Registered Bonds will in all cases be inscribed or registered in the names of the holders in whose names the surrendered holdings stood. Allotments made in respect of applications paid for, in whole or in part, by the surrender of Bearer Bonds will in all cases be made in the form of Bonds to Bearer.

Allotment Letters with Coupon attached for the dividend, if any, due 1st November, 1919, will be issued in respect of “Installment Allotments” and when paid in full may be inscribed or registered on or after the 1st September, 1919, or may be exchanged for Bonds to Bearer as soon as these can be prepared.

The Installments payable in respect of “Installment Allotments” may be paid in full on or after the 29th July, 1919, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. Where payment in full is made between two installment dates, discount will be calculated as from the installment date next preceding the date of such full payment. In case of default in the payment of any installment by its proper date, the deposit and any installments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture. Payments may be made without additional charge at Offices of the undermentioned Banks in the United Kingdom.

A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to Bankers, Stockbrokers and Financial Houses on allotments made in respect of applications paid for, in whole or in part, by the surrender of Stock or Bonds.

Application Form for “Fully-paid Allotments” will be paid for, in whole or in part, by the surrender of Stock or Registered Bonds, have been sent to the principal Stockbrokers.

(1) “Fully-paid Allotments.”

(2) “Installment Allotments.”

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(1) “Fully-paid Allotments.”

(2) “Installment Allotments.”

LIST

Bank of England.	Cocks, Diddulph & Co.	Grindlay & Co.
Bank of Ireland.	Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd.	Gurneys Banking Co., Ltd.
Bank of Liverpool & Martin's, Ltd.	Coutts & Co.	Gwynne Commercial Banking Co., Ltd.
Bank of Scotland.	Cox & Co.	Guinness, Mahon & Co.
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	Dundas & Co.	Gunter & Co.
Bankers' Co.	Dunlop & Co.	Halford Commercial Banking Co., Ltd.
Bankers' Co., Ltd.	Dunlop & Co.	Hibernian Bank, Ltd.
Bankers' Co., Ltd.	Drummonds.	Hewes.
Bankers' Co., Ltd.	Edinburgh Bank, Ltd.	Hole & Co.
Bankers' Co., Ltd.	Fox, Fowler & Co.	Hole & Co.
Bankers' Co., Ltd.	Glyn, Mills, Carr & Co.	Hole & Co.
Bankers' Co., Ltd.		Hole & Co.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - \$3,800,000.

Total Assets Exceed - \$153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS in THE PRINCIPAL CITIES in AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED

to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED

at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—3½ p.c., 1914-19, 101; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94½;
3½ p.c., 1909-34, 81; 3½ p.c., 1930-50, 71½; 4 p.c.,
1940-60, 81½; 2½ p.c., 1947, 59½; 3 p.c., 1938, 72½; 3 p.c.
Reg., 1938, 75.
Albion.—4 p.c., 1922, 95; 4½ p.c., 1924, 100.
British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 89½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 79½.
Nova Brunswick.—4 p.c., 74½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-51, 69½; 3½ p.c., 1905.
74½ p.c., 1910, 72.
Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c., 81.
Ontario.—4½ p.c. Reg., 83½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1934, 86.
Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c., 1924, 103½; 5½ p.c., 1924-34
Reg., 103.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 88½.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-35, 96½; 5 p.c., 1923-53.
82½; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 87.
Maisonneuve.—6 p.c., 86½.
Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 86½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 75;
3 p.c., 57; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 85½.
Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 83½.
Port Arthur.—6 p.c., 89.
Regina.—5 p.c. Stock, 84½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-50, 90.
South Vancouver.—6 p.c., 76.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1934, 77.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-28, 89½; 4½ p.c., 1919-21, 86½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-51-52, 70½; District Joint
Sewers, 81.
Victoria.—4½ p.c., 75.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 79; 4 p.c., 1921-36, 81;
4½ p.c., 1943-63, 86½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—6 p.c. Bds., 85½.
Algoma Central & Hudson Bay.—6 p.c., 41;
Stamped, 62.
Atlantic & North-West.—5 p.c., 1937, 94½; 8½.
Lawrence 6 p.c., 104.
Canada Atlantic.—5 p.c., 1955, 66½.
Canadian Northern.—Ontario 3½ p.c., 1938, 72;
4 p.c. Perp., 66½; 3½ p.c., 1961, 71½; Pacific
4 p.c., 1960, 72½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 80½; 4 p.c.,
Perp., 65; 3 p.c., 65½, 65½; 4 p.c. Land, 99½;
4 p.c. Alberta, 1959, 74½; 4 p.c., 1934, 84½; 5 p.c. Inc.
Chrgs., 43; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 99 13½; Western
4½ p.c., 1942, 85.
Canadian Pac.—17½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 73; 4
p.c. Perp. Debs., 74½; Algoma 5 p.c., 1937, 95; 4
London Reg., 17½.
Duluth, Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 71.
Edmonton Danvers.—4 p.c., 73½.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch 4 p.c., 81; Alberta,
1939-42, 78½; 3 p.c., 1962, 52; 4 p.c., 1955, A, 50½; 4
p.c., 1955, B, 61½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 66½;
4 p.c. Deb., 60; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 83½.
Grand Trunk.—9½; 4 p.c. Guar. Bks., 62½; 5 p.c.
1st Pref. Non-Cum., 55½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref. Non-Cum.,
4 p.c. 3rd Pref. Non-Cum., 22½; Bond 5 p.c.,
1955; Perp. 4 p.c., 66½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1920, 99½; 5
p.c. Notes, 1921, 97. Western 4 p.c., 1960, 61.
Duluth Bonds, 6½; Junction 5 p.c., 1934, 83½.
New Brunswick.—Perp., 4 p.c., 72.
Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Permanent, 91½.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 80½.
Quebec Cent.—1st Mort., 4 p.c., 73½.
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.—5 p.c., 72.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction.—Com., 50; Pref., 71½.
B.C. Elect.—Def., 44; Com., 60½; Perp. Debs.,
61½; Perp. Pref., 63½.
Can. Gen. Electric.—Com., 124; Pref., 111.
Electric Dev. Ont. Bds., 99.
Kamistiquia.—Bds., 91½.
Montreal Water & Power, Bds., 76.
Shawinigan.—Cap. Bks., 132½; Bds., 104½; Mort.
Debs., 64½.
Toronto.—Cons. Debs., 82½.
Vancouver Power.—4 p.c. Guar. Debs., 59½.
Iron, Coal and Steel.
Algoma Steel. Bds., 45.
Consolid. Bds., 110½; 24½.
Canadian Victoria, 102.
Dominion Steel Corp., 97; Pref., 90.
Lake Superior. Bds., 70½.

Financial, Land and Investment

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—9½.
British Empire.—Pref. Ord., 14/9; 5 p.c. Cum.
Pref., 14/8½.
Can. Bank of Commerce.—43.
Can. Land Irrigation Co.—6/3; 5 p.c. Debs., 57.
Hudson's Bay.—8 31/32; Pref., 88/9.
Royal Bank of Canada.—Letters, 11½.
Miscellaneous.
Ames Holden McCready.—Bds., 91.
Asbestos Corp. of Can.—5 p.c. Glid. Bds., 82½;
Pref., 89½; Com., 75½.
Bell's United Asbestos.—Ord., 47/6; 6 p.c. Cum
Pref., 18/6.
Can. Cement.—Bds., 102½.
Can. Steamship Lines.—Debs., 85½; Voting, 59½;
Com., 69.
Can. Car.—Bds., 101½; Pref., 100.
Can. Western Lumber.—Debs., 40½; Com., 1/3;
Def. Interest Warrants, 15; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 11½.
Cochran's Plow.—Pref., 91; Com., 22½.
Columbia Westin. Lumber Yds.—6½ p.c. Pref., 11/9.
Forest Mills of B.C.—Ord., 1/9.
Furness Wilby.—Ord., 5½; Pref., 8½.
Imp. Tob. of Canada.—Pref., 20/5; Ord., 26/4½.
Marconi of Canada.—18/13½.
Pennmans.—Bds., 96½.
Spanish River Pulp.—Com., 29½; 6 p.c. A Reg.
Deb., 91; Pref., 105½.

Mining.

Casby Cobalt.—2/½.
Le Roi No. 2.—5/9.
Mond Nickel.—7/8½; Cum. Pref., 21/6; Non-Cum.
Pref., 20/10½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20/6; 1st Deb., 39½.

Dominion Textile.—A dividend has been declared of 2 per cent. (\$2 per share), less tax, on the Common stock for the quarter, payable July 2.

Saskatchewan Stock.—The Union Bank of Canada give notice that the transfer books of the Province of Saskatchewan 5½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1924-34, will be closed from June 16 to June 30 (both days inclusive) for the preparation of the dividend due July 1.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—A dividend has been declared of 2½ per cent. (being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum) for the quarter to June 30, payable at the offices in Toronto on and after July 2, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 14.

Grand Trunk Railway.—The transfer books so far as regards the Perpetual 5 per cent. Debenture Stock (Grand Trunk Borrowed Capital) and Perpetual 4 per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock have been closed from June 14 to July 12 (both days inclusive). Warrants for the interest accrued to June 30 will be forwarded on July 12 to all proprietors of those stocks registered on the books of the Company on June 14. The transfer books so far as regards the 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Great Western Borrowed Capital) and 4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Northern Borrowed Capital) will be closed from July 17 to July 31 (both days inclusive). Warrants for the interest for the half year to July 31, will be forwarded on July 31 to all proprietors of those stocks registered on the books on July 17.

Mr E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on his return from Western Canada, was optimistic as to its prospects.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Opportunities for British Importers and Canadian Shippers.

Many opportunities now exist for Canadian manufacturers to secure representation in the United Kingdom, and for British firms to form connections with Canadian shippers anxious to create and develop export trade to Europe. We shall be pleased to insert in this column enquiries from British importers and Canadian shippers with the object of bringing them into direct touch with one another.

Replies should bear the number of the enquiry, and be addressed to the Manager, Canadian Trade Department, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.

Woodenware and Novelties.—Canadian, with good knowledge of United Kingdom as well as Canada, is shortly starting in business in London, and desires the representation of Canadian manufacturers of wooden ware and novelties.—Enquiry No. 116.

Knitted Goods.—A Canadian knitted goods manufacturer, now in London, will be glad to hear from British firms interested in these lines.—Enquiry No. 117.

Tweeds and Knitted Goods.—A Canadian manufacturing firm in a position to supply tweed cloth and knitted goods, desires to get into touch with British importers. Representative now in London.—Enquiry No. 118.

Agencies Wanted for British Goods.—A firm of manufacturers' agents in Eastern Canada, at present handling boots and shoes and leather goods, etc., desires to obtain additional agencies for British manufacturers of similar but non-competitive lines. Representative now in London.—Replies to Enquiry No. 119, as above.

CANADIAN MAIL SUBSIDIES.

An Ottawa despatch says that of the total amount of \$2,467,120 to be voted for mail subsidies and steamship subventions for the year ending March 31, 1920, the greater part—\$1,716,666—is being given for services operating to and from Canada on the Atlantic Ocean; \$402,142 for Pacific Ocean services, and the rest for local services. For most of the Atlantic services the votes are double those of 1918. They remain the same for the Pacific services, and also for the individual local services, although some extra allowances are made for encouraging services on the St. Lawrence River, from Quebec to points on the north and south shores, and to local services from Sydney, Cape Breton.

SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT PAYS G.T.P. BONDS

Owing to the default of the Grand Trunk Pacific in meeting debenture interest claims the Saskatchewan Government have been obliged to step into the breach and pay the interest in respect of the branch lines, the bonds for which were guaranteed by the Provincial Government (says the *Daily Record*). Premier Martin announced that the amount paid was \$260,000.

Mr E. S. Archibald has been appointed Director of Dominion Experimental Farms.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days: -

Canada, Wed., July 2.

Ticket Day.

Pay Day.

Thurs., June 28.

Friday, June 27.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has not been large. The heat wave and the launching of the big Funding Loan campaign have held business generally in check, and a disposition to await the German answer to the final peace proposals of the Allies have additionally militated against activity. The general undertone has remained satisfactory, but the immediate market outlook is a quiet one, while the lists for the new loans remain open.

Canadian securities have not been prominent, and their general tone has been regular. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion, Fours have weakened rather sharply to 82, and the 3½ per cents. at 72 are 2 down. The 4½ per cents., however, hold at 94. Saskatchewan 4½ per cents. are back to 83. The Municipal group has held steady, and Winnipeg 4½ per cents. have added a point at 86 on the better labour news.

Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad group, have given way to 172, though the Grand Trunk Junior stocks on balance retain gains of ¼ of a wider early improvement, while Grand Trunk Pacific Fours have fallen a point to 61½.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have been steady around 9. Lower priced shares have not varied materially.

In the industrial section Spanish River Pulp Prof. has risen a point to 100½. Lake Superior shares at 22 are 1 down. There has been no change in Canada Can Common, but the Pref. has given way 4 to 100½. Canada Cement Pref. at 105 is ½ up. The Common holds firm at 74½. Brazilian Traction has reacted to 60. There has been a recovery of 15 points to 440 in City Services Common. Canadian Marconis has risen well to 18s. on the new capital proposals.

Mexican traction issues have fallen 1 to 4 points on the internal unrest in Mexico.

Canadian silver mining shares have hardly varied.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, June 3.

Confidence was certainly the dominant note in the Canadian security markets last month, and even the unfavourable labour situation does not seem able to discourage buyers, though it was doubtless largely responsible for the temporary check which occurred early in the last week of the month. Throughout the month the annual statements published by banks and by industrial companies continued to show remarkably increased earnings, thus encouraging confidence in the general situation. As a whole, May was far and away the most active month of the year as regards business in the Canadian security markets, and it is noteworthy that the heavy buying of stocks caused no apparent diminution in the demand for bonds.

As a result of this buying activity prices tended strongly upwards, and in a good many stocks striking gains were recorded. In the

flour milling group, for instance, Ogilvie moved up 36 points, and Lake of the Woods 32½. Maple Leaf 16½, and St. Lawrence Flour 34. Among the paper group, Spanish River Prof. showed the greatest advance with a gain of 23½, but Laurentide, Altibi and Riordon all advanced in the movement. Nor was the buying activity confined to special groups, for, you will have noted from my letter during the month, strong upward movements in such diverse securities as Scotia, Atlantic Sugar, Ames-Holden-McCreedy, Wabasso Cotton, Woods Manufacturing, and others.

After the pause which occurred last week trading opened strongly in June, the steel stocks being the out-standing feature in Montreal, where Dominion Steel and Steel of Canada followed the example set by Scotia, which advanced 9 points. In comparison with the steels, the paper stocks are relatively quiet, though Brompton and Spanish River have been active, the former advancing to 63. The flour milling shares, though quiet, are strong, and among the general list a good many stocks have again made fresh high prices for the year. Among these may be mentioned Brazilian Traction, Canada Cement Prof., and Canadian Locomotive. The rise of Ames-Holden Common to 41½ is with-out definite explanation—the annual general meeting of the company takes place on June 26; Asbestos, Common and Pref., have been in strong demand, the buying in this case being accompanied by rumours of probable increased distribution on both stocks. It is stated that Asbestos stocks are being bought for New York. The removal of minimum prices in Montreal made little difference as most stocks are now well above their respective minimum prices. Exceptions to this, however, are to be found in Dominion Bridge (123), which sold yesterday at 113½; Trans-Power (23), which sold at 16, and Wayagamack (50), which sold at 46. The minimum prices are given in brackets.

Current market quotations follow:—Ames-Holden-McCreedy Common, 41½; Pref., 86; Asbestos Corp. Common, 73; Pref., 85; Atlantic Sugar Pref., 90; Bell Telephone, 120½; Barcelona, 104; Brazilian Traction, 60; Brompton, 62½; Canadian Car, 30; Pref., 90½; Cement, 70; Pref., 101½; Canadian Gen. Electric, 114½; Canada Loco., 70; Steamships, 42½; Pref., 87½; Cons. Smelting, 29; Dominion Bridge, 113½; Dominion Glass, 55; Dominion Steel, 65; Dominion Textile, 116; Laurentide, 224; Laurentide Power, 75; MacDonald, 26½; Maple Leaf, 167; Pref., 105; Montreal Power, 90; National Breweries, 128; N.A. Pulp, 6; Quebec Rly., 19; Riordon, 128; Russell Motors Pref., 91; Scotia, 95½; Shawinigan, 124½; Spanish River, 26½; Pref., 105; Pref. (1914), 94; St. Lawrence Flour, 112; Steel of Canada, 69½; Pref., 97½; Wayagamack, 46½. The old War Loan Bonds are quoted 1925, 98½; 1931, 99½; 1937, 101. The various maturities of the Victory Loan are quoted 1922, 101½; 1923, 101½; 1927, 102½; 1933, 104½; 1937, 106½.

It is announced that the offer by American interests for the purchase of the National

Steel Car Co. of Hamilton has been refused, not being considered satisfactory.

The Royal Securities Co. are now offering for subscription \$2,000,000 7 per cent. convertible preference fund mortgage debenture stock of the Metropolitan Pulp and Paper Co. at the price of 94 and interest.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Brazilian Traction Light and Power.—Net earnings for April, 5,000,000 milreis; and 1,000,000 milreis.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been opened at Beaver Lodge, Alberta, Ladner, B.C., and Nipawin, Sask.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada.—The directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred and 1¼ per cent. on the common shares in respect of the quarter ending June 30, payable July 15 to holders of record July 1.

Pennams. For the quarter ending July 31, dividends have been declared of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred stock payable on August 1 to shareholders of record of July 21, and 1¼ per cent. on the Common stock, payable on August 15 to shareholders of record of August 5.

British Overseas Bank.—The British Overseas Bank (Limited) has been registered to carry on the business of banking in all parts of the world. The nominal capital is £5,000,000 in 1,000,000 shares of £5 each, comprising 300,000 "A" ordinary shares, 300,000 "B" ordinary shares, and 400,000 shares of £5 each.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—Result for four weeks ended April 22:—Total number of standard ounces silver produced, 153,510; profit of reduction company, \$4; operating cost at mines \$10,031; special (capital) expenditure, \$424; total footage, 81; total tonnage, 2,841. These amounts have been converted into sterling at the usual rate of exchange, but calculated at the present rate the figures would be higher.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph of Canada.—Shareholders will be invited at the approaching general meeting to agree to the reduction of the nominal value of their shares from \$5 to \$2.50 and to the creation of 500,000 additional shares of \$2.50 each. By this arrangement the total nominal capital of the company will be reduced to \$3,750,000, the company will be entirely clear of its heavy liabilities, will be provided with substantial working capital, and enter into possession of a second high-power wireless station which will enable it to open up additional telegraph service. Mr. Arthur H. Morse has been appointed managing director of the company, and will proceed immediately to Canada to take up his duties.

Marconi International Marine Communication.—The report for the year to December 31 states that the company's business has continued to show substantial expansion. The gross revenue amounted to \$563,205, showing an increase over the preceding year of \$92,547. This increase was again derived mainly from rentals of additional ships fitted. It will be borne in mind that the restrictions on private messages from ships at sea have only been removed since May 1 of this year. The net profit amounts to \$186,341. The directors recommend payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. for the year 1918, which, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid in January last, will make 15 p.c. for the year.

West Canadian Collieries.—The report for the year to December 31 last states that, after providing for debenture interest and sinking fund, depreciation, etc., the net profit is \$45,044, and £11,622 was brought in, making \$56,666. A dividend of 5 per cent. is proposed, carrying forward £22,650. Further, through the enemy occupation of Northern France and of Belgium, the amounts placed at each due date at the disposal of debenture holders for the coupons then due having produced to the company interest of over 3 per cent., the Board considers it equitable to grant an interest of 3 per cent. on the amount of the coupons to such holders residing in the invaded districts as will be able to prove that the enemy occupation made it impossible for them to cash the coupons at their due date.

4 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (Incorporated 1884).
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$233,698
 PAID UP 359,389
 RESERVE FUND 359,389
 TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,024,900
 This Company is at present receiving LOANS on debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One, Two or Three Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
 Chief Agents in Great Britain,
 144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
 LTD.
 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.
 BRANCHES:
 Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.
 Executor and Trustee.
 Paid-up Capital - \$308,219 3 7
 Reserve Fund - \$328,787 2 7
 Assets under Administration \$1,457,192.
 Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City Properties in Canada.
 Guaranteed Trust Investments.
 Correspondence invited.
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 Bank of Scotland. Bankers. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

TRADE ITEMS.

Mr. J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Manchester, left by the *Scandinavian* on Saturday on a two months' visit to Canada.

Mr. Harry Robinson and Mr. J. M. Livingstone, representing the Ladies' Garment Association of Canada, have arrived in London from Belgium.

Sir James Ball, the British Timber Controller, has arrived in London after his visit to Canada. He travelled over the Eastern Provinces and visited the lower ports and the Pacific Coast. He consulted the various trade organisations and the principal timber exporters, and placed orders for large quantities of timber. Sir James also made arrangements for the shipment of British Columbia fir, mostly sleepers, from the West Coast, and spruce from the East, boats having been secured at favourable rates.

Mr. T. A. Code, knit goods manufacturer, of Perth, Ontario, is at present visiting this country. Seen by a representative of *Canada* this week, he stated that he has on hand large orders for socks for Roumania and Belgium, and hopes to start export business to the United Kingdom. He has just made a tour of Scotland and Ireland, and returns to Canada on June 24.

Mr. Code is accompanied by Mr. Boyd Caldwell, of Boyd Caldwell & Co., tweed and knit goods manufacturers, Perth, Ontario. Mr. Caldwell's firm is also engaged on extensive orders for Roumania and Belgium, and he is preparing to open business relations with the United Kingdom, especially in tweed cloth.

Mr. W. H. Randall, retiring superintendent of the water distribution section of the City of Toronto, has been appointed managing director of the Neptune Meter Co., Ltd., of Canada. The company is erecting a factory in Toronto for the manufacture of water meters.

Dominion Petroleum, Ltd., is a new company formed to develop leases held at Burnaby, near Vancouver. It is believed that drilling will develop a commercial production of oil.

The Canada Cement Co. has received substantial orders for cement from the West Indies.

A number of American manufacturers are negotiating with the city authorities at Brockville, Ontario, for the establishment of new industries.

The factory of the Imperial Steel and Wire Co., Ltd., Collingwood, Ont., was destroyed by fire on May 25.

CANADIAN TRADE OPENINGS.

Financing Trade With Europe.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian Trade Commission in London, in an address to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, emphasised the opportunities open to Canadian manufacturers for extending their trade in Great Britain, the British Dominions, Belgium, France, Greece, and Roumania. In particular, he suggested that Canadian banks and manufacturers should organise to supply goods to the Russian Provisional Government in South-Eastern Europe. He believed it was possible to finance such a project, but seemed to think Government credits a difficult method for the purchase or distribution of goods, in view of inevitable domestic and political complications.

Before its adjournment (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) the Association adopted a resolution approving Government support for mechanical education; opposing Labour legislation which would place Canada at a disadvantage compared with other industrial countries; asking the Government to restore the tariff under which tractors could be manufactured in the Dominion; and opposing further acquisition of railways by the Government.

Resolutions were also adopted in favour of the expulsion of aliens who attempt to undermine the Constitution, approving the appointment of an Industrial Relations Commission and pledging its support, and urging the Government to pass legislation to punish civil employees who strike, while providing machinery for the examination and redress of grievances.

Mr. Lloyd Harris was entertained at a banquet held at the Lambton Club.

Lt. John E. W. Oland, Royal Canadian Navy, has been awarded the D.S.C. for distinguished services in destroyers during the war.

Lt. C. E. T. Cooper, who was a member of the Bank of British North America (London, England) staff on the outbreak of the war, was awarded a Military Cross in the recent Birthday Honour List.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render assistance on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

INVESTMENT NOTES.

In his Budget speech, Sir Thomas White referred to the striking fact that the deposits in the Canadian banks, totalling \$1,605,000,000, showed a remarkable increase over the amount on deposit when the war broke out, despite the subscription of several huge war loans during the intervening years. The Canadian bank statement for the month of April shows that that increase has continued since the end of the Canadian Government's financial year. At the end of April demand deposits totalled \$571,412,857 and notice deposits \$1,070,985,040, representing increases respectively of \$4,615,589 in demand deposits, and of \$83,133,314 in notice deposits during the month. The total—\$1,642,897,937—is some \$38,000,000 in excess of the figures quoted by Sir Thomas, which suggests that the policy of saving which he so strongly recommended in the interests of individuals and of national finance is being steadily pursued. It is noteworthy that these "notice" or savings bank deposits at the end of April had again reached a total only about 5½ million dollars less than the record figure, at which they stood last October just before the last great Victory Loan was issued. To that loan, according to figures published early this year, 1,067,879 subscribers—a goodly proportion of the total population of Canada—subscribed about \$700,000,000, and of this about \$500,000,000 had been absorbed by the end of April.

Figures now available show that the Merchants Bank of Canada—like those other Canadian banks whose annual statements have been published earlier—maintained strongly its prosperity and progress during the year which ended April 30. The bank's net profits for the year were \$1,383,569, or \$146,888 in excess of those for the previous year, and equalled 19.76 on the bank's paid-up capital. Dividends and bonus amounting to \$805,000 were paid to the shareholders, who thus received \$105,000 more than in the previous year, and after the deduction of \$70,000 for war taxes, \$50,000 for pension fund, writing \$300,000 off bank premises account, and subscribing \$22,500 to patriotic funds, a balance of \$136,069 remained, which, with the addition of the balance from the previous year, leaves a total balance of \$574,043 carried into the current year. Turning to the balance-sheet, it is to be noted that total assets have increased during the year by nearly \$26,000,000 to \$166,725,404. Cash holdings have all increased, and thus maintain their ratio, and there is in the aggregate a large increase in holdings of Government, municipal, and other securities. Current loans in Canada are well over \$19,000,000 more than they were a year ago. On the other side of the statement deposits show the large increase of over \$24,600,000, of which the increase in savings deposits alone is \$15,958,000. Thus it is evident that this well-known institution is thoroughly maintaining the confidence of the public in itself, is playing its part well in financing the commerce of the country in this reconstruction time, and is earning good profits for its shareholders.

This year again the Dominion Steel Corporation is able to present to its shareholders a statement which shows this premier industrial enterprise of Canada to be in a thoroughly healthy and prosperous financial condition. Net earnings for the year to May 31, after defraying all expenses of operation, repairs, and maintenance, and business profits tax, were \$8,768,054, and while this is somewhat less than the earnings in 1918 and 1919, it is well above those for 1916. Earnings were at the very satisfactory rate of 17 per cent. on the common stock. After providing \$1,304,322 for depreciation, paying \$1,013,268 interest, and \$980,000 in Preferred dividends on its own and its subsidiaries' stocks, the balance remaining was \$5,470,468. From this dividends were paid on the common stock amounting to \$1,765,368, and the remainder, added to the sum brought into the year, gave the company a total balance of \$17,459,251. Of this no less than \$9,500,000 was transferred to reserves, leaving \$7,959,251 still at credit of profit and loss account.

Temp. Capt. (A/Major) F. C. Lamb, C.A.P.C., has been appointed Command Paymaster at Seaford.

The first annual report of the Ex-Officers' Employment Bureau (in conjunction with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom), Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.2, states that for the last three months ex-officers have been placed at the rate of 500 to 600 per annum.

Ada Leigh Homes

Founded 1873.

Patroness: HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

A PLEA FOR HELP.

A SUM of £30,000 IS REQUIRED by the British and American "Ada Leigh" Homes in Paris for rebuilding 18 bis Rue de Milan for considerable extensions to and renovations of the House and to liquidate pressing liabilities. Cheques may be sent to Mr. GUYMAN SHEPHERD, Secretary, The Church House, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK HAS 418 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.
It has Branches also in

St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

London Office - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as \$210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed \$94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of \$8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was expected to reach the enormous sum of between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000.

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

ONTARIO

For particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office
TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3 S. J. JONES, Manager.

THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. EVERY DESCRIPTION of Banking business transacted.

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Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

152 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

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CANADIANS IN R.A.F. interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Social purposes, are invited to write for details to CANFLY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113 Kingway, London, W.C.2.

OBITUARY

At Charlottetown, Mr. Samuel C. Nash, 84, Collector of Inland Revenue, 1870-1911. At Yarmouth, N.S.—The Hon. G. H. Sanderson, M.L.C. (79). At Montreal—Lady Jette, widow of Sir Louis Jette, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

At Toronto—Lt.-Col. Windeyer, late A.A.G. No. 2 Military District, who organised the 74th Bn.; Mr. Herbert Wadsworth (57), managing director Standard Bank; Mr. George W. Wright, Mr. A. W. Wright, an old and well-known journalist; Mr. Thomas L. Moberley, 70, editor of the "Toronto" edition of the Mail-Empire.

At Guelph—Mr. Thomas W. Sanders (84), for 46 years City Police Magistrate.

At Victoria—Mr. James A. J. McKenna (57), who joined the Dominion Department of Indian Affairs in 1891.

The Alberta Government's office in London was closed on Wednesday of this week.

Mr. E. M. B. Warren, A.R.B.A., is at present at work in Westminster Abbey on two paintings now on the Canadian Divisional generals, and another of the Canadian colours on General Wolfe's monument.

A large number of interesting water-colour pictures of scenes in British Columbia, taken about 20 years ago, have been presented to the Province through Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent-General by Mr. Francis W. Goodland of Vancouver, B.C., and S. Cleveland Place, Eaton Square.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$20,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,881,814.

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The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States and Mexico.

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with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

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E. W. BEATTY, Esq., K.C. HOWARD G. KELLEY, Esq.
C. W. DEAN, Esq. A. E. HOLT, Esq., Manager.

CAPITAL:

FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c. &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, \$427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad. BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,437,973.

Total Deposits (January 1919), \$132,000,000.

Total Assets (January 1919), \$162,000,000.

Sir H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

307 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Letters of Credit and drafts issued available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

Complying with the incessant demand among agricultural students for a simple system of keeping farm accounts and cost records, the Khaki University of Canada has published and is now distributing booklet No. 16, Series 1, of the agricultural booklets that have proved so popular.

Under the joint authorship of Capt. J. A. Clark, head of the Agricultural Department of the Khaki University, and Sergt.-Major M. Hennegin, a cost accountant and practical farmer, this booklet is designed to give the student a thorough understanding of simple accounts, gradually working up to the more difficult process of finding the cost of producing a bushel of grain or a pound of flesh. The information contained in this booklet should enable the student or farmer to adopt any one of the different systems of farm book-keeping now on sale in Canada and get the most out of his records at the end of the year.

Owing to the late date of publication of this booklet, there are bound to be many points of discussion that cannot be answered prior to the close of the Khaki University. But to assist any students in this important branch of the business of farming, the authors have both consented to receive and correct examination papers sent to their home addresses in Canada, after the close of the University.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., M.A., has been conducting as W.I. Technical Advisor to the Board of Agriculture the following series of Summer Schools for Women's Institute workers: At Wye College, Kent, in April; at the home of Lord Petre, Ingestre Hall, Essex, in May; at Dorchester, Dorset, in June; at Horsham, Sussex, June 10-14. She will be at Cambridge University on June 25-28. Any Canadians in England who wish to take the Cambridge School should apply to the Women's Institute Section, Board of Agriculture, 48, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

While at Dorchester the Dorset Federation of Women's Institutes gave a Dorset fête in honour of Mrs. Watt's birthday, including a scene from "The Mollstock Quire," presented by the Hardy Players.

Lt. G. N. Hughes, C.A.S.C., has been appointed Quartermaster, C.A.S.C. Duty Depot, Witely, vice Capt. T. E. A. Hall.

Five thousand returned soldiers made application in May for land through the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, and loans of \$6,000,000 have been approved. Applications now total 15,000 and loans exceed \$12,000,000. The largest number of applications is reported from Alberta.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

The Victory Loan.

British investors are now called upon to make a supreme effort to provide those responsible for the reestablishment of Great Britain's financial equilibrium with the means whereby this may be accomplished. Elsewhere we give the full official particulars of the two loans by which the Government propose to achieve this very desirable end, and we refer our readers to these for details as to the terms of the respective issues, confining our remarks here to the general aspects and significance of this momentous appeal to those who recognise their importance from a national point of view. This is much more than merely national, seeing that its success will rehabilitate the fineness of the Mother Country, which, more than any other of the Allies, has had and still has to shoulder the financial burden of the colossal struggle. That the country will rise to the occasion and pour in its reserves of wealth to the Treasury is unquestioned. In this case patriotism is combined with self interest, for the superlative merits of both the Funding Loan and the Victory Bonds must be apparent to the veriest tyro in finance.

Features of the Issue.

Experts have dealt with the prospects of capital appreciation in both cases, and especially in that of the Victory Bonds, where a unique feature is the fact that they automatically acquire their full value for the payment of death duties, in the event of the death of the holder, a point that will have much weight with those who have to anticipate such demands upon their estate. Another feature which must be recognised by investors as a body is the long currency of both the Funding and the Victory issues, whereby a steady and relatively high yield is assured, irrespective of monetary fluctuations. No one can for a moment imagine that present investment conditions can be of long duration, and although the transition period may not be a short one, he would be a pessimist indeed who contemplated British credit on a 5 per cent. basis, say, in 1929. Astute as has been the method by which disturbance of existing investment conditions has been avoided—possibly at some sacrifice to the national credit—this decision has been made after mature deliberation, and is unquestionably the only course that could be followed in order to prevent undue disturbance of the financial world. As a result, investors are presented with an opportunity of acquiring two forms of investment which are superlatively attractive, especially, we would repeat, in view of the prospective capital increment which must result from a return to even approximately normal conditions in the world of finance. May we remind our readers, in conclusion, that they can best help the Imperial Government at the present juncture by making a prompt response to its appeal. The success of the two issues may, of course, be considered assured, but it is a paramount condition of this success that the initial volume of subscriptions should be of such a magnitude as to give both the loans a good send-off. Those who help to achieve this will be setting an example to their fellows which may prove of incalculable advantage in the effort to obtain record subscriptions to these two momentous issues.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

The forty-fourth annual report and balance-sheet of the Imperial Bank of Canada reveals a further and gratifying expansion in the business transacted by that well-known and enterprising institution. Deposits and circulation both show substantial increases, a particularly satisfactory feature being the growth in the interest-bearing deposits, especially in view of the large withdrawals for investment in War Loan during the period under review. The aggregate deposits have risen from \$75,894,652 to \$83,198,234. The maximum figure reached by the circulation was \$13,205,550 on November 16 last. The liabilities to the public have increased during the past twelve months to the imposing total of \$96,610,597, an expansion of \$10,208,081, but this increase is to some extent offset by the bank's larger holdings of Government securities, showing that it has at least done its share in financing the country during the strenuous war period. In the face of heavy demands upon its resources, the Imperial Bank has during the year under review maintained a strong financial position, and it may be added that this has never been more satisfactory in the history of the institution. The assets side of the balance-sheet affords corroborative evidence of this, for the assets have grown from \$101,817,909 a year ago to \$112,186,457. The net profits have kept pace with the general expansion in the bank's figures for 1918-19, being \$1,247,516, or \$62,450 in excess of last year, and after allowing for the \$500,000 transferred to reserve account, the balance remaining, notwithstanding the handsome special allocation of \$100,000 to the pension fund, and the increased charges largely attributable, of course, to

war conditions, shows the substantial increase of \$163,000. The strong position of this bank is shown by the fact that when the balance sheet was drawn up, what may be called the first line of reserve amounted to as much as 33 per cent. of liabilities to the public—an excellent showing, whilst adding funds securities to the actual cash, the reserve are shown to be as high as 61 per cent. The dividends declared during the year aggregate 12 per cent., and amounted to a distribution of \$810,000 to the shareholders. The management has thought it wise to carry forward a substantial balance at credit of profit and loss account \$865,459. In comparison with the figures presented immediately before the outbreak of war, the present position reveals remarkable growth, the total assets having increased by \$63,323,206, equal to 42 per cent, the circulation \$7,108,376, 144 per cent., and the deposits \$24,350,399, 13 per cent.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. S. GOLDBY.

Formerly Manager of the Bank of British North America.

At the office of the Bank of Montreal, in Threadneedle Street, London, on Tuesday, a presentation was made to Mr. W. S. Goldby by his former colleagues in the Bank of British North America.

In making the presentation Mr. Jackson Dodds, O.B.E., the former secretary of the bank, said:—

"As this will probably be our last act as members of the old B.N.A. staff in London, I would like to say how sorry we are that such a good friend is not continuing with us in the service of the Bank of Montreal. However, Mr. Goldby had passed the time of life when he was entitled to his well-earned pension, having completed no less than forty-six years in the service of the bank, and we do not begrudge him his 'demobilisation,' or rather retirement from the Active List, as we might have said in the Army.

"I think many of us will have with some regret that the B.N.A. would no longer exist as a separate concern; but as it had to be, we rejoice that our lot has taken us to such a splendid institution as the Bank of Montreal. To many the opportunities will be greater, and when our new masters have got to know us, and we have got to know them, I feel sure they will appreciate the loyalty which was such a feature of the old B.N.A. staff, and which I know will be transferred to them. It will not be possible for everyone to be fitted in at once, for we know that the Bank of Montreal have many men, some of whom are returning from active service, to be considered with us. However, from personal knowledge, I can say that our new employers are anxious to meet us in every way, and that they will keep to the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement made when the B.N.A. passed into their hands. All we must have is a little patience, and put ourselves heart and soul into learning the rather different system employed in the Bank of Montreal.

"Mr. Goldby, on behalf of your many friends and well wishers in the old B.N.A., I ask you to accept this umbrella, silver Queen Anne teapot, cream-jug and sugar basin, together with this book containing the signatures of the various contributors, as a token of our goodwill and affection for you. May I say for myself that I shall miss you very much indeed, for if we ever had a cross word together, I do not remember it? Your ready help, whenever I wanted to know any of the old customs of the bank, I shall not soon forget. Many of our friends in Canada and elsewhere, brother officers and customers, will miss your cheery welcome, but none will miss you more than we. We all hope that you, Mrs. Goldby and your family may long be spared to enjoy the use of our little gifts, and that when you look upon them you will be reminded of the happy days you spent in the old bank with us."

Mr. Goldby, in thanking the donors for the very handsome presents, said that he often wished himself back with his old friends in the bank, although he enjoyed his country life in Kent. He wished all his old colleagues the best of good luck and fortune, and hoped that all present would pay Mrs. Goldby and himself a visit in the near future, so that they could try a brew from the teapot so kindly given to him. He added that he intended it to be in daily use, thereby having a constant reminder of the pleasant associations with his old friends in the Bank of British North America.

Nursing Sister E. McInerney has retired in the British Isles. Sir George and Lady Perley have arranged to give a reception on Dominion Day at the Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, London, W. The reception will be held from 4 to 6 o'clock.

It is probable that an International Aircraft Exhibition will be held in Toronto (which is geographically the best centre for such an exhibition on the whole American continent) during next autumn. Sir Robert Borden is said to be greatly impressed with the idea.

RANCHING SILVER FOXES in Canada is a thoroughly proven industry. Raw pelts sold in London, May, 1919, £200 each. Fascinating out-door employment. Particulars, Capt. Randall, 5, Bank St., Ashford, Kent. After July 15th, Truro, Canada.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

C. S. (Sidmouth).—(1) Gratuity on the 3 years' basis, i.e., £66 6s. (2) Yes. (3) No. CAPTAIN C. E.—The address of Lena Goldfields, Ltd., is 441, Salisbury House, London, E.C.2.

W. G. (Co. Donegal).—Your cheque, we learn, was despatched to you on June 10. The other payments will follow in due course.

L. C. S. (Glasgow).—You are entitled to repatriation at Government expense. Write, stating your claim, to the Repatriation Officer (Navy), Winchester, Hants.

J. B. S. (Beckenham, Kent).—(1) Yes. (2) Culleton's Heraldic Office, 92, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (3) For wholesale supplies, E. J. Pearson & Sons, Ltd., 275, St. John Street, London, E.C.1.

E. H. (Birmingham).—Write to the Passport Office (Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, London, S.W.), stating the length of time you have been engaged. You should have no difficulty in obtaining a passport.

EMIGRANT (Liscard, Cheshire).—(1) If you intend to stay in Saskatoon, we would advise you to get in touch with the Y.W.C.A. Hostel there. (2) Houses in the city named are very hard to obtain, and rents are higher than before the war.

NURSING SISTER.—The outfit allowance only came into force last August, and hundreds of officers who have served over four years are therefore in the same position as yourself. Army Orders are not always fair to the individual, but the case of the individual cannot always be considered.

N. J. H. (Colne).—The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (Canada) has made arrangements with the British authorities for Canadian pensioners in this country to receive vocational training at the various British centres. The allowances to Canadians during such training will be at the British and not the Canadian rates.

OIL GUSHER IN NEW BRUNSWICK. New Brunswick Gas and Oil Fields, Ltd., Moncton, on June 13 struck an oil gusher at a depth of 2,660 ft. No. 18 well, where the gusher was tapped, flowed over the top of the derrick. A derrick is usually about 70 or 80 ft. high. The district concerned is about ten miles south of Moncton. Hitherto oil has been struck only in small quantities, although a large number of wells have been sunk.

ACTIVITY AT THE B.C. OFFICE. During last month 1,390 persons visited the reading room at the offices of the Agent-General for British Columbia, 1, Regent Street, W.; Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent-General, held 654 interviews with callers; 1,233 letters were sent out, and 1,104 received. The beds in the dormitory for Canadian soldiers in the basement were occupied by 628 men passing through London.

CANADIAN SHIPPING. In the Dominion House of Commons last week the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Affairs, defended the Government's shipping programme, which called for forty-five new ships. Nine were already constructed. These ships would pay for themselves in one year. The policy was to give a preferential rate to Canadian shippers.

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107, REGENT STREET, W.
SOME Photographers for the
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CONCERTS.

On Monday, June 30, at 3.15. Mr. Walter Johnstone-Douglas (who made a very successful appearance last week with his English, Scottish and French songs) will present a similar programme at the Wigmore Hall. At the Queen's Hall last Saturday, assisted by the orchestra conducted by Sir Henry Wood, Miss Katie Goldsmith still further demonstrated her remarkable ability as a violinist.

On Wednesday, M. Carlos Solerino gave the first of two Chopin pianoforte recitals at the Steinway Hall, for students and amateurs.

To-day (Saturday), at 3. Mr. Mark Hambourg is to give a Chopin recital (his last for the season) at the Central Hall, Westminster. At 3.15 Mr. Harold Samuel is to give a pianoforte recital at the Wigmore Hall.

On Monday, June 23, at 3, Miss Gladys Moger, Mr. John Ireland, Mr. Cyril Rootham, and the Allied String Quartet, will give a concert of chamber music and songs at the Wigmore Hall. At 5.30 Miss Edith Walton will give a pianoforte recital at Wigmore Hall.

On Tuesday, at the Eolian Hall, at 3.15, Miss Una Truman and Mr. Frank Howard will give a pianoforte and violin recital; and at the Queen's Hall at 8.15, Mr. Frederic Lamond will make his last appearance this season (with orchestra), the London Symphony Orchestra (Mr. Appleby Matthews) giving an interesting programme.

On Friday, June 27, at 3, the Shapiro Symphony Orchestra, of 100 performers, will render pieces by Wagner, Brahms, Saint-Saens, and Tchaikovsky, at the Queen's Hall, for the benefit of St. Dunstan's After-Care Fund.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be held at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on Monday, June 30, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, at which the Grand Trunk Act, 1919, will be submitted for assent and acceptance, as required by Section 7 thereof, with a Resolution authorising the Directors to exercise the powers conferred by the said Act.

By Order,
ALFRED W. SMITHERS, Chairman.
H. H. NORMAN, Secretary.
Dashwood House,
9, New Broad Street,
London, E.C.2. June 12, 1919.

MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The above Company announces that COUPON No. 18 for interest due on 1st January next will be PAID on and after that date at the Office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
16th June, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 702. June 21, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CANADIAN SURPLUS WAR STORES.

The sales being held by Geering & Colyer for the Canadian Government are being well attended. Surplus war material of all kinds is being disposed of from time to time, and the catalogues include hundreds of items ranging downwards from motor-cars to such trivialities as kitchen towels and ice-cream freezers. These sales are providing a happy hunting-ground for the shopkeepers whose stock includes household goods of all descriptions, and some very good bargains are being obtained.

—**—

CANADA'S NEED.

"The only thing that will get Canada out of her trouble is more protection," declared Mr. Thomas Findlay, President of the Massey-Harris Company, before the Industrial Commission at Ottawa. "We need a lowering of costs, and if we are going to have a shortening of production at this critical time with shorter hours of work, it will, in my mind, perpetuate the unrest prevailing."

—**—

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

"Cyrano de Bergerac," at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is generally agreed to be one of the finest productions at present in London. Rostand's most famous play has been rendered into English with utmost taste, and finely staged, and Mr. Robert Loraine gives a striking representation of the romantic hero.

A series of three concerts of ancient Italian music is announced to take place at the Wigmore Hall on Monday, June 23, at 3.15, and on Wednesday, July 2, and Tuesday, July 8, at 8.30.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BAKKE & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allenal," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

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ORR ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

OTTAWA—
ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, No. 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa. Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

REGINA, SASK.—
ALAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

CROP CONDITIONS EXCELLENT Prairie Provinces' Largest Crop

A cablegram from the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, Ottawa, states that crop conditions continue to be excellent, and in the West are more favourable than those of 1918.

According to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada will have this year the largest area in crop in the history of the Provinces.

The greatest increase will be in Alberta, where considerably over 9,000,000 acres will be planted. The wheat acreage will be 400,000 acres greater than last year's, when the area sown to this crop was approximately 5,900,000. There will be nearly a million acres more of oats and 100,000 acres more of barley sown. Rye is a crop that seems to be growing in popularity with the farmers of Alberta, and double the area of last year will be sown to this crop.

In Saskatchewan there will be little, if any, increase in the area sown to wheat, but

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross) Seven Days Ended June 7.]

Canadian Northern \$722,000

Pacific 1,188,000

Grand Trunk 1,229,000, inc. 1

The Paris office of the Bank of Montreal at 17, Place Vendôme, is to be opened on Dominion Day (July 1), with Mr. W. F. Benson, as temporary manager and Mr. Edward Pope as assistant manager.

The *Landmark* for June sustains the vigour of its earlier numbers. Among much interesting matter are articles on "General Pershing" by George T. Bye; "The Inarticulate Englishman" by Dr. J. F. Murrehead; and an

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Canadian Pacific and Allied Lines Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Tuesday, June 24, M.
Thursday, June 26, M.
Tuesday, July 1, M.
Thursday, July 3, M.
Tuesday, July 8, M.
Thursday, July 10, M.
Tuesday, July 15, M.
Thursday, July 17, M.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Friday, June 27, Montreal
Saturday, July 12, Antwerp

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, June 21, Carmania
Saturday, June 28, Carmania
Saturday, July 12, Royal George

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal
Thursday, June 26, Manchester Mariner

Canada Land and Irrigation

for the 17 months ended December 31 last



MR. W. S. GOLDBY.

Formerly manager of the Bank of British North America. (See page 367.)

there will be more acres sown to oats than was the case last year.

Manitoba expects to have a record-breaking year in the production of wheat, as considerable new land that was broken last year will be put into this crop. As far as can be at present ascertained, there will also be some increase in the acreage sown to oats and barley in this Province.

It is probably safe to say that the three Provinces will have over 30,000,000 acres of land sown to the principal grain crops—wheat, oats, barley and flax. Last year nearly 26,700,000 acres was sown to these crops, 7,109,236 acres in Alberta, 15,778,000 acres in Saskatchewan and 5,801,000 acres in Manitoba.

On Thursday, at 3.15, M. Georges Pitsch gave a violoncello recital at the Wigmore Hall.

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THE TALLEST CANADIAN OFFICER.

Lt. G. A. Ridgway-Wilson, Signalling Officer, 54th Bn. (6ft. 8 1/2 in.).

Photo: E. T. William son, Hushmore.

account of Bradford's manuscript giving the history of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The Canadian produce market shows a decline of 2 cents per lb. in wholesale butter prices, while cheese prices are strengthened. The shipment of produce to Europe for the week ended June 7 shows 45,785 lbs. of cheese exported. Cattle prices show a general small decline.

A special general meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway will be held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., on Monday, June 30, at noon, at which the Grand Trunk Act, 1919, will be submitted for assent and acceptance.

Passengers on board the Cunard liner *Carmania*, on leaving Liverpool recently for New York, via Halifax, with 3,000 Canadian troops, were more than usually interested in a surrendered German vessel opposite which the *Carmania* lay for some time in the docks. It was the *Cap Polonia*, a sister ship of the *Cap Trafalgar*, which was sunk by the *Carmania* in the South Atlantic in September 14, 1914, after a duel lasting an hour and forty minutes. At the time the



PRIVATE DOUGLAS SMART.

No. 192150, 92nd Battalion (Machine Gun Section), serving with the 42nd Bn., and missing since September, 1916, near Courcellette. Pte. Smart previously held a commission in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but reverted to the ranks in order to get to France. Any information regarding him would be welcomed by his parents, c/o Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-13, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

states that the total area of the small, unimproved property taken over from the Southern Alberta Land Company, the Alberta Land Company and Canadian Wheat Lands, Ltd., under the terms of the scheme of arrangement of May 31, 1917, is approximately 532,000 acres, of which Mr. Hays, the general manager in Canada, estimates about 190,000 acres is capable of being irrigated. During the period 21,720 acres of dry land were sown at an average of \$23 per acre. Owing to the impossibility of ascertaining at present what profit (if any) has resulted from these sales, or what proportion of expenditure has been sold is a charge against profit and loss. Items are shown in suspense in the balance sheet. Profit and loss shows a debit balance of £7,885, subject to adjustment of any profit on land sales and the difference between capital and revenue of the company referred to. Enquiries as to the being constantly received at the Manitoba Hat office, and it is anticipated that a considerable demand for irrigated land will arise as soon as the company is in a position to deliver water.

The body of Lt. Grant Gooderham, of the R.A.F., who has been missing for several months, has been discovered in Toronto Bay.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, British Columbia House, 13, Gerrard Street, S.W. 1. High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Parley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, M. W. L. Garfield. Telephone: Victoria 3250.
Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Osd Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. (Telephone: Victoria 286.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, British Columbia House, 13, Gerrard Street, S.W. 1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 3, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. 2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 67, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Telephone: Regent 599.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Biro-Gov. E. M. Mallet Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., 165, Strand, W.C. 2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C. 2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar B. Bowring, 55, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

Anthony, C. J., Vancouver—54, Norway Road, Putney.
Arnold, C. W., Hamilton, Ont.—38, Eve Road, Isleworth.

Baker, G. Hamilton, Winnipeg—1, Ravenna Road, Putney.

Ban, John, Ottawa—Inverness Court Hotel.
Banfield, Rev. A. W., Toronto—Kingsley Hotel.
Barnes, Sgt. G. W. (C.A.F.C.), 7, Millbank, S.W.
Beaulieu, C. G., West, Montreal—National Hotel.
Birkett, Lt. Thos. G., Ottawa—Meldreth, Cambé.
Bisailon, Lt. G. H., Montreal—National Hotel.
Bland, J. L., Vancouver—54, Belgrave Road, Ilford.

Campbell, G. S., Halifax—Vandyke Hotel.
Charlton, P., Montreal—Berkeley Hotel.
Clarke, H. H., Vancouver—43-24, Eldon Street, E.C. Cooper, Lt.-Col. J. A., Toronto—Canadian Officers' Club.

De Crepigny, Major V. C., Wilmer, B.C.—Naval and Military Club.
Delaney, Margaret C. (V.A.D.), Winnipeg—No. 3 War Hospital, Reading.
Derrick, F., Victoria—38, Brighton Road, Godalming.

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Dougherty, Mrs. A., St. John—c/o London Joint Stock Bank, Strand.

Edmond, Major C. H., Vancouver—Fetham House, Golding's Hill, Loughlin.

Faford, Basil, Quebec—Imperial Hotel.
Ferguson, Capt. G. G. (R.A.M.C.), Toronto—3, North Terrace, S.W.

Finnigan, Lt. T. F. (R.A.F.), Moncton—6th Reserve, Seaford.

Fleming, Theima C. (V.A.D.), and Gueule, Windsor, Ont.—Manor Hotel, 32, Westbourne Terrace.

Fleming, Lt. Oscar E., Windsor, Ont.—Kenilworth Hotel.

Freeman, P. J., Vancouver—109, Grange Road, Leyton.

Fraser, E. G., Carmarthen, Alas.—Carbrooke Park Avenue, Bromley, Kent.

Gairbraith, Lt. J. H. B., Carleton Place, Ont.—12, St. Mary's Square, Paddington.

Gauden, Capt. Burgess, Victoria—7, Clements Lane, E.C.

Gardner, H. F., St. John—Hotel Somerset.

AGITATION AGAINST WHEAT CONTROL.

Representatives of the grain-producing interests of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and the United Kingdom, held a conference on Thursday of last week in London, at the offices of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, the subject for consideration being the removal of Government wheat control at the earliest possible date.

A resolution was passed recording the opinion:

"(a) That it is essential that measures be adopted without delay to render the Empire self-supporting in all essential foodstuffs. That the overseas Dominions are prepared to offer their cordial co-operation in any policy that may be adopted by the British Government for the promotion of agricultural interests in the Mother Country, provided that the principles of Imperial Preference are incorporated in any measure involving the taxation of imports into the United Kingdom; and (c) that it be recommended to His Majesty's Government, owing to the serious position likely to be created for the wheat-producing and other allied interests of

Gerrle, Capt. J. P. Edmonton—24, Maddox Street, W.
Gills, Capt., and Mrs. G. H., Halifax—Queen's Court Hotel, South Kensington.
Gleason, Sgt. B. O., Moncton—Beech Hill Hospital, Kinglefield Green, Surrey.
Gosley, A. L., Toronto—c/o Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill.
Grimmer, Lt. D. C., St. John—17, Torrington Square.
Gunn, A. A. S. (3rd Bde., C.G.A.)—Polytechnic Grounds, Chislewick.

Hall, Major M. M. (R.E.), Vancouver—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Hamilton, Henry C., Toronto—4, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington.

Harling, Thos., Montreal—Hyde Park Hotel.
Harris, Lt. J. A., Dartmouth, N.S.—Petrograd Hotel.

Higginson, Capt. and Mrs. P., Montreal—Bernier's Hotel.

Hill, Col. C. R., Saskatoon—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Howe, Major G. P., Edmonton—Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough.

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James, Wm., West Winnipeg—Cuckfield, Sussex.

James, S. K., Brington, B.C.—Standard Bank of South Africa, Durban.

Johnson, Mrs. Gardner, Vancouver—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Kensit, H. E. M., Ottawa—3, Curator Street, E.C. 4.

Kingzett, H. H., Vancouver—Richmond Cottage, Southall.

Laing, J. W., Montreal—Hyde Park Hotel.
Laurie, Thomas H., M.D., St. John—17, Denbigh Street, Victoria.

MacDonald, Capt. T. G., Calgary—Buxton.

MacKinnon, Opl. T. W., C.M.G., and Mrs., Berwick, N.S.—Lymington, Kent.

Macmahon, Miss E., Edmonton—4, The Grange, Matfield Park Road, Hampstead.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.

MR. SWAIN, 146, New Bond Street, London, W. 1., requiring Portraits of Officers for publication and certain specific purposes, would be happy to receive sittings. These are free of charge or obligation, and Mr. Swaine presents in each case a finished copy from any two proofs selected.

146, NEW BOND STREET (and Southsea).

This invitation also applies to Overseas Nurses.

Macnaughton, Capt. B. (R.A.M.C.), Moncton—15, Leinster Square.

Maroon, A. B., Chislewick, B.C.—C.F.C., Bromley Road, Catford.

Maxwell, Capt. J. H., Vancouver—Sidoap.

Meikle, W. B., and Mrs., Toronto—Western Assurance Co., 14, Cornhill, E.C.

Middleton, G. Regina—Canadian Record Office.

Mitchell, Geo. J., Toronto—c/o Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Montgomery, Mrs. Neville, Vancouver—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Moore, A., Vancouver—17, Torrington Square.

Nares, W. O., Winnipeg—86, Finchley Road, N.W.

Nicol, J. B. C., Victoria—Russell Hotel.

O'Meara, Canon, Toronto—3, Belgrave Place, Uxbridge Square, Slough.

Oulton, Capt. M. A. (C.A.M.C.), and Mrs., Sheldiac, N.B.—Mafeking Cottage, Milford, Surrey.

Page, Walter, Calgary—2, Bladen Road, W.
Patterson, Capt. P. H., Vancouver—69, Gullford Street, S.W.
Payne, Lt. C. H., Ottawa—Claridge's Hotel.

Renwick, F. E., Toronto—Connaught Club, W.
Richardson, Capt. B. D., Winnipeg—64, Great Union Road, St. Helier, Jersey.

Roberts, Engr. Lt.-Comdr. T. B., Saskatoon—18, Elmwood Road, Heme Hill.

Robinson, Lt. H. O., Victoria—c/o S. N. O., Aberdeen.

Romanos, Hilda D., Calgary—Kenilworth Hotel, Rylands, Lt. F., Victoria—13, Third Avenue, Halifax, York.

Scott, Lt. J. S., Fredericton—C.F.C., Windsor Great Park, Berks.

Sheringham, Lt.-Col. C. J. de B., Winnipeg—Constitutional Club.

Smith, Dr. M. A. B., Halifax—Waverley Hotel, Southampton.

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Sovereign, A. H. (Y.M.C.A.), Vancouver—37, Porchester Square, W.

Tavaré, Lt., Edmonton—10, Francis Road, Windsor.

Tipper, Capt. J. F., Dartmouth, N.S.—Marble Arch Hotel.

Walker, Lt.-Col. S. L. (C.A.M.C.), Truro, N.S.—"Wing, Witley."

Watt, Mrs. M. E., Victoria—Little Ote Hall, Barroose Hill, Sussex.

White, L. A., Vancouver—Hatherley House, Sidcup.

Wilgess, F. B., Victoria—32, Westbourne Terrace.

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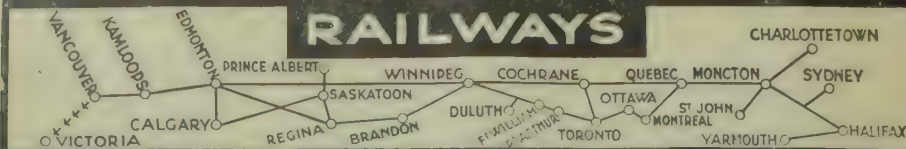
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CANADA

No. 703.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919

Vol. LIV.

9^D WEEKLY

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE BUDGET DIVISION	365
THE SENATE AND PROHIBITION	365
CANADIAN RED CROSS GENEROSITY	366
CANADA LODGE INSTALLATION	366
CANADIAN VIGNETTES.—I.	367
St. CATHARINES: "THE GARDEN CITY OF CANADA"	368
SOME CANADIAN WORKERS	369
PURELY PERSONAL	371
FROM EAST TO WEST	372, 373
SEED-TIME AND HARVEST: THE WESTERN WHEAT CROP ..	374, 375
CANADIAN MILITARY MEDALLISTS	377
COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS	379
CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT	381
CANADIAN FINANCE	382, 383, 387
TRADE NOTES	382, 384

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

It is most unfortunate that by their recent outbreaks Canadian soldiers should have incurred notoriety so unpleasant, and so entirely undeserved by the vast majority of the splendid troops and the great and law-abiding country to which they belong. It is, however, only natural that a large amount of publicity has been given in the British Press to the series of outbreaks of which the incident at Epsom is the latest and most serious. The camp troubles, though serious, were much exaggerated. These were matters for the military authorities alone to deal with, and the necessary action has been taken in each case. But the Epsom riot was quite a different matter. Police-Sergeant Green met his death, and his comrades were more or less seriously injured, while executing their duty in defending their station against an attack organised by Canadian soldiers from Epsom Convalescent Hospital. How it was possible for those 400 men to pour into Epsom in this manner is no doubt being investigated by the military authorities.

The circumstances surrounding the death of Sgt. Green have very naturally aroused the strongest comment, and they have been the subject of leading articles and letters to the editor in many British journals, including the *Times* and the *Morning Post*. Canadians in England, whether soldiers or civilians, have been left in no doubt as to the light in which the British public has regarded the outrage. One Canadian tells how his wife was refused admittance to

a London hotel because she was "a Canadian, and we want no riots here." This, of course, is an extreme instance of unreasonableness, but there is no doubt that it is typical of the impression left upon a certain class of mind, and it is particularly unfortunate in view of the high admiration which the general body of Canadians have won during the war period. The attitude of the representative Canadian is expressed in a letter from Professor George M. Wrong, of Toronto University, who says that "the sense of sorrow and humiliation among Canadians, soldiers and civilians alike, is overwhelming. They hope for two things—that the guilty persons will be punished with rigour, and that the Canadian Government will make adequate provision for the dependents of the brave and unfortunate man who was killed."

Canadians themselves, and all who know Canada's soldiers, are properly emphatic in their protestations against the idea that all Canadian soldiers are tarred with the same brush. A remark made the other day by Mr. J. C. Watters, ex-president of the Dominion Trades and Labour Council, with regard to strikes, is very much to the point with regard to outbursts on the part of soldiers as well. "Any fool," he said, "can start a strike." It is safe to say that the originators of these disturbances have been some of those irresponsible individuals who are to be found in every heterogeneous body of men. There is good reason, indeed, to believe that the same disturbing influences have been at work, in some of these cases at least, as have been proved to be the origin of the unrest in Winnipeg and elsewhere in Canada. On more than one occasion the attitude of the loyal soldiers in camp has been emphatically demonstrated, and it is the duty of every good citizen in khaki to leave no doubt as to his attitude.

The Canadian authorities have rightly expressed their determination to see that discipline is maintained in their camps. They have no other alternative, and it is for the soldiers to make their task as easy as possible. And Canadian soldiers, while in the Motherland, must be prepared to show that respect for law and order outside their camps, which the reputation of their Corps and their country deserves. Though nothing can justify the outbreaks in the camps, there have undoubtedly been extenuating circumstances. These are well pointed out in a letter to the *Times* by Sir George McLaren Brown. "The Canadians who are detained in idleness in uninteresting camps in this country, through no fault of their own, have not seen their homes since first they left Canada to take their part in the battle of the Empire," he says, and he emphasises that the arrangements for the return to their homes have been blocked "owing to the utter selfishness of this or that section of the British people," although they have read of the large numbers of Americans who have been repatriated, as well as of the British who have been demobilised. The illogical thing is that these camp demonstrations have been made against the Canadian military authorities, who are in no way to blame for the delay, but who have, on the contrary, done their best to expedite repatriation, and not against those upon whom rests the prime responsibility for the delay. It is a pity it has not been possible to bring home to the strikers at Southampton and Liverpool how deeply their action in holding up transatlantic shipping is resented.

The whole lesson, it might be added, should not be lost upon the Canadian soldier, who must surely have realised the selfishness of such a disorganisation of public services, very often at the instigation of irresponsible agitators. The one bright feature of the strikes in Canada has been the way in which the returned soldiers placed themselves on the side of law and order. It is up to their comrades still in England to see that their splendid reputation is not further marred by lawless action on the part of any unruly, though proportionately small, element.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Political Situation.

The Budget division has resulted in a majority for the Government large enough to remove all risk of a political crisis this session. In spite of the complications caused by the resignation of Mr. Crenar, the Opposition amendment, demanding free agricultural implements, free food, and still more

sweeping reductions in the tariff, was defeated by 50 votes. Mr. Crear led into the division lobby only twelve other Westerners pledged to support the Union Government. The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance in the Laurier Cabinet, who was elected as a Liberal Unionist, also voted against the Government.

The latest complication is the unexpected action of the Senate in refusing, by 34 votes to 24, to homologate the decision of the Government and of the House of Commons to apply prohibition throughout the Dominion for twelve months after the end of the war. The view of the majority was that the necessity for the twelve months' period no longer existed, since demobilisation had been almost completed already, although Peace had not yet actually been signed. The signing of the Peace Treaty, therefore, marks the end of Dominion prohibition, and the question again rests with the individual Provinces, though it remains to be seen whether the last word is to be left with the Senate.

Cabinet Reorganisation.

Important political changes, and a considerable reorganisation of the Dominion Cabinet, are looked for as the result of recent developments. The formation of a permanent Unionist party, comprising most of the old Conservatives and about three-quarters of the Liberals supporting the present Government, is strongly advocated, and the failure of the Free Traders is regarded as making them a negligible quantity for the present at least.

The impending changes involved in the Cabinet reorganisation are outlined in detail by the well-informed Toronto correspondent of the *Times*. Sir Thomas White, he states, will return to business life, while Sir George Foster and Messrs. Doherty, Burrell, and Cochrane will—most, if not all—be given public appointments. Others whose resignations are said to be possible are Sir Edward Kemp, Mr. Carvell, and Mr. Reid. It is regarded as certain that Sir Robert Borden will be the head of the reconstituted Cabinet, representing the new Union party, and Sir John Willison mentions that speculation is again busy as to whether Sir Lomer Gouin—who has achieved so notable a success in the Provincial General Election in Quebec—will join hands with Sir Robert Borden, or identify himself with the Federal Opposition. "There is little doubt," declares Sir John, "that he will shortly appear in Federal politics."

Western Farmers and Politics.

Great political activity is reported from the Western Provinces, where the majority of the farmers' organisations have decided to take direct action, not only in Federal, but also in Provincial politics. The indications are that the Western farmers and their allies are working independently of old political parties, and are out to benefit "No. 1," i.e., the agriculturists of the territory west of the Great Lakes. The attitude of the Western farmers to the Dominion Government's fiscal policy is, as has been shown, one of direct opposition. It will be interesting to see whether the Western Liberals, who still adhere to the Union form of Government, will return to their old political allegiance.

In the meantime the farmers' organisations are being perfected. It is even hinted that the Great War Veterans' Association will carry out the necessary changes in its constitution to enable it to give its moral and possibly practical co-operation to the farmers. Such a pact might have far-reaching effects. Complete demobilisation will be well in sight by the first week in August, when the important Liberal Convention takes place at Ottawa, and this fact will give the gathering additional interest.

Canadian Red Cross Gifts.

The two gifts, announced to-day, which the Canadian Red Cross Society have made to the nation, are worthy of the Society and of its record of service during the years of war. The beds and equipment at both Bushey and Taplow are to be utilised for convalescent hospitals for anemic and delicate children of London and Birmingham respectively. In the former case this has been made possible by the Upper Lodge in Bushey Park, with its grounds, being handed over by the King to the London County Council.

The object is a most commendable one, and we are sure the action of the Red Cross Society will be appreciated by every one of its supporters in Canada. There will be accommodation provided for 400 children at Bushey and 300 at Taplow. The need in both London and Birmingham is great, and the practical manner in which the Canadian Red Cross Society has shown its sympathy will be generally appreciated.

Women Wanted Overseas.

In the course of some striking evidence before the National Birth Rate Commission on Monday, Commissioner D. C. Lamb, director of the Emigration Department of the Salvation Army, drew attention to the importance of the more equal distribution of the sexes throughout the Empire. He characterised it, indeed, as one of the most vital considerations in this time of Empire reconstruction. More equal distribution, he urged, was necessary:—(1) That men in the Oversea Dominions should have the opportunity of getting married; (2) that there might be a higher standard of home life in the Dominions affected; and (3) for the sake of the women of the Motherland who were forced to the repression of their maternal instincts, and denied the opportunity of fulfilling their natural destiny.

The progress of Canada and Australia, Commissioner Lamb pointed out, has been hindered for lack of adequate female population, and both in Australia and New Zealand attention has been directed to a declining birth-rate. Speaking of the experience of the Salvation Army's Emigration Department, he said they had migrated about 10,000 single women, of whom the failures did not amount to 1 of 1 per cent. Of those sent to Canada, 70 per cent. had married within three years of their arrival. It is satisfactory to notice that the Oversea Settlement Office, while seeing no special reason for adapting any general system of State-aid to those who wish to settle overseas beyond improving means of communication with other parts of the Empire and reducing the cost of passages, consider, however, that there may be a case for giving direct State-aid to women as a corrective of the unequal distribution referred to by Commissioner Lamb.

Early Canadian Agents in London.

Nowadays Canada, as a Dominion, is officially represented in London by the High Commissioner and the majority of the Provinces by Agents-General. The High Commissioner's dates back to 1879, when Sir Alexander Galt was appointed to the office by Sir John Macdonald. Long before that date, however, Canada, like the other Colonies, was represented in London by an agent appointed to transact business, partly commercial and partly political.

As is pointed out in an interesting article in the *Canadian Magazine*, in the case of Canada the practice dates back almost to the conquest of the country. In 1764, General Murray, the first civil Governor of Quebec, urged upon the Secretary of State that Capt. Cramahé, his secretary during the period of military rule, should be appointed agent for the Province in London, and Capt. Cramahé remained in London for nearly two years; but so far as can be ascertained, no definite appointment as agent was granted him. In 1765, largely as a counterblast to Murray's action, the English merchants of Quebec and Montreal sent two of their number to London, with power to appoint an agent to represent them. They accordingly appointed an English barrister, named Fowler Walker, who held the post until 1769 or 1770, and who played a not unimportant part in the history of the early years of British rule in Canada.

Oil Prospecting.

Some very serious attempts at exploration work and drilling operations are being undertaken this season in the reported oil-bearing areas of Northern Alberta, near Great Slave Lake and along the Mackenzie River. "It is safe to say that more intelligent exploration work will be carried on this season than has been done for the last number of years," recently stated Mr. A. M. McQueen, vice-president of the Imperial Oil Co., in referring to the activities in Northern Alberta. According to him, there will be eight geological parties working in various parts

of Alberta and farther north. Two drilling rigs will be transported as far as Great Slave Lake, and one of them will be carried on down the Mackenzie River. The formation in these areas is looked upon as promising from a geological standpoint, but the transportation difficulties that have to be faced in getting equipment into that country are great.

The route to be followed in taking equipment into the Far North is from Edmonton by rail to Fort McMurray, a distance of 300 miles. Great Slave Lake is 1,400 miles from McMurray, and the Arctic Ocean is 900 miles beyond. The operations of this season will either definitely dispel the belief that these large areas constitute vast potential sources of oil in Canada, or they will establish the fact that this wealth of oil actually does exist.

Mr. W. C. Goffatt, an ex-Mayor of Orillia, Ontario, who is engaged in the fur trade in North-West Canada, and who is connected with the Consolidated Oil Co., says that there would probably be at least twenty drilling rigs in the Peace River district this year. It is understood that the late Lord Rhonda had considerable interests in what he believed would prove oil-bearing areas, and Lady Rhonda, accompanied by some expert geologists and prospectors, is expected to visit Canada this year in connection with their development.

*** TO HIS MEMORY.

Passchendaele. All Saints' Day, 1917.

A. W. P.

Do you hear the peace bells ringing, son of mine!

And the happy voices singing,

And the prayer and praise upspringing

From brave hearts who of their adness give no sign?

Ah! You knew that it would come, soon or late:

You were told of victory won

On the day that you went home.

For One met you, thanked you, blessed you, at the Gate.

On our great and thankful Day, come again!

While the pealing trumpets play,

And the banners proudly sway.

Let us know you, radiant, happy, with us then;

Marching with those ranks in white,

All "absolved through faithful fight,"

And your Captain, that first Man who died for men!

Victoria, B.C.

IDA HANINGTON.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1, for 80 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

HEWITT.—On June 16, at St. Ninian's, Senford, to Esther Ruby, wife of Capt. T. B. Hewitt, C.A.P.C. (Calgary)—a son.
WYLLIE.—At Toronto, Ont., on June 10, the wife of J. Gilmour Wyllie, C.A. (late C.A.S.C.)—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONY, COROLUX.—On June 10, at Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, Canada, Robert Cook, Ph.D., third son of the late Rev. G. B. Cooke, of Acton, Ont., to Stella Mitchell, youngest daughter of George Oliver Conyon of Blackheath, London, S.E.

MCDONALD.—On June 11, at St. Stephen's Church, Montreal, Herbert S. McDonald, of Woodville, Brockville, Ont., to Jessie, daughter of the late Charles Path of Borough and Martyr Worthy, Winchester.

MARTIN MEMBERS.—On June 4, at the Church of the Ascension, Montreal, by the Rev. Canon Flanagan, Sgt. T. G. Martin, D.C.M. V.M., 8th Bn., Manitoba Regt., to Doris Leane, second daughter of Mrs. F. A. McMullen, Mount Royal Apartments, Montreal.

STOCKY BROOK.—On June 16, at St. George's, Worcester, by the Rev. Allan Pitt, LL.D., to A. Starkey, of Montreal, to Ethel Starkey Brock, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Brock, of Northampton, Cheshire.

WATSON HEDDERLEY.—On June 13, at All Souls', Langham Place, London, by the Rev. Frederick Webster, William Charles Wellhouse Weaver, only son of the late William Weaver, of Newmarket, and Mrs. Weaver, to Ada Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Hope, well of London.

SPENCE ROBERTSON.—At Brimley Church, on June 11, by Major Rev. A. G. Wilson, to J. O. Spence, third son of Victoria Regt. to Port, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robertson of Upperby, Canada.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD.—On June 4, at St. Catharine's Street, Westmount, P.Q., Sarah Marling, beloved wife of George Crawford.

FANE.—On June 14, at Burnham-on-Saer, Mary, widow of the late Admiral Sir Charles Fane, K.C.B., of Abney, and youngest daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Kenny, P.C., of Halifax, N.S., Senator of Canada, in her 73rd year, R.I.P.

McCALL.—On June 3, accidentally drowned, Lake Wapamack, Quebec, James Darling McCall, B.Sc., late Capt., Quebec Regt. and R.A.F., eldest son of J. T. McCall, Montreal, formerly of Maniche, Assyria, aged 34.

MARTIN.—On June 6, at Wheatthampton, Sgt. Henry B. C. Martin, of the 1st Canadian Contingent, son of the late Joseph and of Bertha Martin, the result of gas poisoning in Flanders, 1916.

On Service.

GOUGHNOL.—At Caudey, France, on September 29, 1918, while a prisoner of war, Lt. Percival Howard Goughnol, R.A.F., in his 25th year, younger son of Mrs. V. G. Goughnol, of 371, Clarke Avenue, Westmount, P.Q.

A CANADIAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, June 13.

Tariff and industrial unrest are the two problems which are uppermost in the minds of politicians and employers to-day. The tariff question has been under discussion in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and also in the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Toronto. Mr. W. J. Bullman, of Winnipeg, the president of C.M.A., declared in his opening address, *inter alia* :—

"This Association believes that we need a tariff revision in Canada. The tariff has not been revised since 1907, and there never has been a scientific and thorough revision of the tariff in this country. The conditions of industry should be investigated by a competent body. If seven men were appointed, for example, we think they should be men who have made a thorough study, or are capable of making a thorough study, of tariffs generally, and of Canadian tariffs particularly. We believe the underlying principle which should govern the theory and practice of this commission, or similar body, should be to determine what tariff is best suited to this country. The only tariff which will suit industry is a tariff which will prove beneficial to the greatest number of people in Canada. A tariff which will please the farmer, and the manufacturer is in Canada to stay, of the whole country; a tariff which suits the consumer only by enabling them to buy indiscriminately with no thought of providing employment for other Canadians will not be ultimately satisfactory. A tariff commission should steadily keep in mind one question—What tariff and what fiscal policy will do most to make Canada a great and prosperous nation within the British Empire?"

The other side of the question was put by the Hon. Dr. Beland in the House of Commons on the Budget debate :—

"The manufacturer has accomplished great things for Canada, and perhaps I may say for himself. It would be an insult to his spirit and manhood to say that he is still entitled to the same consideration as was accorded to him by the farmer and the consumer in the days of his youth. The farmer is in Canada to stay, and the manufacturer is in Canada to stay. Whilst I am not prepared to embrace the cause of one to the destruction of the other, I am inclined to think that the manufacturer has had the advantage in the gift of the Governments of this country."

The resignation of the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government, has undoubtedly turned on the elusive gates, letting loose a flood of tariff revision talk. "His going," says the *Montreal Gazette*, "may hasten the time for that appeal to the people which is necessary to clear the political atmosphere and give the Government a mandate to continue the policies which it thinks are in the general interests of the country." Although indications point to sixteen or eighteen defections from the Unionist ranks owing to this division on the fiscal policy initiated by Mr. Crerar's action, it is generally believed at Ottawa that the Budget will go through all right when it comes to a vote. At the same time, there are those who see the Union Government deciding to do what Sir Lomer Gouin has done—making an appeal for a reconstruction mandate.

Monday, June 23, has been fixed for the polling day in the provincial elections for Quebec. So far there is very little to indicate the feeling of the people, but Liberal conventions are everywhere active, and it is fairly certain that the Gouin Government will be returned to power. Premier Gouin, in his opening election speech, dwelt upon agricultural and colonization efforts, educational facilities, good roads, and spoke of encouraging capitalists to place their money in Quebec province. The Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, at the same gathering, stated that as soon as the wave of industrial unrest had passed, it was proposed by New York financiers to invest \$100,000,000 in Quebec.

The Saskatchewan Government has decided to send an agent to Europe to investigate the possibilities of a market for live stock.

Last week a large party of Overseas soldier agriculturists visited Sandringham as guests of the King, and were shown over the stud farm. During this week a visit was paid to the Royal Agricultural Show at Cardiff. The Khaki University at Ripon sent a large number of its students and instructors.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS, BATTERY HISTORIES, ETC.

The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records, etc., on hearing your requirements.

The following already prepared or in preparation :—

O PIP (Rhine Number).

4th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

13th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

60th BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

61st BATTERY C.F.A. RECORDS.

THE LISTENING POST ETC. ETC. ETC.

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

THE BUDGET DIVISION Large Majority.

THE Budget was passed by the House of Commons early on Thursday morning of last week by a majority of 141 after a Free Trade amendment supported by the Opposition had been rejected. The low tariff sentiment had less influence with the Western Unionists than had been expected (says the *Morning Post*), and as a consequence the majority was unexpectedly large.

The Minister of Finance, speaking at the conclusion of the debate, said that the problem before them was to provide means whereby Europe would be enabled to purchase the products of the Dominion. He declared that if private enterprise was found to be insufficient for this purpose the Government would render assistance. It is believed that new credits will be provided if necessary.

The Hon. W. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, has issued an appeal to the people to unite for free food, free fuel, and material tariff reductions. He declares (says the *Times*) that Canada is the most highly taxed country in the world through indirect taxation in the form of the tariff on imports, and that in the framing of the tariff the farmers were the last class to receive consideration. He says he has every confidence that the National Liberal Convention at Ottawa will adopt a low tariff platform, and urges the danger of divisions in the progressive forces.

Motor-machinegun batteries are stationed in the streets of Winnipeg.

Forty-four strike demonstrators, arrested for alleged participation in Saturday's riots, have been arraigned and released on bail of \$1,000 each. In 50 other cases a remand was ordered until next week.

At the closing session of the Methodist Conference in Manitoba it was decided to deprive the Rev. William Ivana, editor of the *Labour News*, of the standing and function of minister conferred at his ordination. The reason stated is his unwillingness to devote himself to the work of the ministry.

There was an outbreak of strike fever at Toronto on Sunday when the employees of the street railway struck, leaving the city without a car service with the exception of the lines controlled by the City and Suburban and lines operated by other companies.

At Victoria 5,000 men are out in sympathy with the Winnipeg strikers. They are members of Unions affiliated to the Metal Trades Council. Work at three or four shipyards is paralysed. Only one concern, whose workmen are mainly returned soldiers, is carrying on.

At Vancouver the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles have formed a battalion for service at home during the present crisis.



THE KING'S CANADIAN RED CROSS CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, BUSHEY LODGE.

Which has been placed at the disposal of the London County Council for the treatment and training of an emaciated and delicate children (see page 866).

SENATE AND PROHIBITION. Majority Against Government Bill.

The Senate on June 19, by a majority of 12, amended the Government Bill passed by the Dominion House of Commons continuing the Government prohibition measures which ban the import, manufacture, and inter-Provincial transportation of liquor for another 12 months.

The effect of the amendment (says the *Times* correspondent) is that the ban will be raised when peace is signed. Temperance organisations are pouring in protests to the Government and demanding that the Senate shall adjourn.

QUEBEC LIBERALS' SWEEPING VICTORY.

Reports from Quebec show that the Gouin Government has carried 40 seats by acclamation (says a *Times* cablegram of June 12). This is the first time in Canadian history that a Provincial or Dominion Government has been practically returned on nomination day.

With the exception of Mr. Seguin, Minister without portfolio, all the members of the Government have been returned without a contest. Since there are only 81 seats in the Legislature, the Government will have an overwhelming majority.

The Opposition was unorganised and the election campaign half-hearted. The evidence is conclusive that the Conservative Party is still utterly demoralised in the Province.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Martial Law in Winnipeg.

On Saturday afternoon a mob estimated at 20,000 and the Mounted Police came into contact in Winnipeg. One striker was shot dead, and 50 others were injured, some of them seriously.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell announced in the Dominion House of Commons that the casualties in the rioting numbered 33 of which 16 were suffered by the North-West Mounted Police and 17 by people in the crowd. One striker was killed. Mr. Rowell added that the first shots were fired by the rioters.

The trouble arose out of an attempt by the men to hold a parade. This the Mayor forbade, and, reading the Riot Act, he ordered the police to clear the streets. The whole affair lasted only half an hour. Ninety-four arrests were made.



Thirteen Bolshevik sympathisers at Toronto, arrested some time ago and charged with having banned literature in their possession, have been sentenced by the police magistrate to terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to three years.

"CANADA'S" VICTORY NUMBER.

The world-struggle is to close—officially—this week-end by the signing of the Peace terms. It is an event on which is based the future peace of the whole civilised world; it is a happening the full measure and importance of which will only be apparent to those of a later generation.

Canada took a proud and distinguished part in the war, and Canada's representatives sat in conference with Allied statesmen at the Peace Conference.

The Dominion's magnificent response to the call of the Empire is to be put on record by the publication, early in July, of a "Victory" Number, issued from the office of Canada.

Canada's Victory Number must not be confused with the "Souvenir," just published, which consists entirely of photographs of war scenes in which the Canadians played a part.

The Victory Number, which will also be illustrated, will contain many articles descriptive of Canada's part in the war. Among its features will be the first complete, authentic list, with photographs and deeds, of Canadians and Anglo-Canadians who have been awarded the Victoria Cross in the present war, and a section devoted to Canadian "trench journal" humour.

Every Canadian—man and woman—should make a point of securing a copy of the *Canada Victory Number*. The publication will—like the "Souvenir"—be something tangible to hand down to the younger members of a Canadian family when they are of an age to appreciate the deeds of their fathers.

Lady Hall and the Memorial Appeal Committee of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital have received a cheque for £1,000 from the endowment of a "Canadian Bed," and beg to offer most grateful thanks to the committee in Toronto and to the women of Canada for this generous token of sympathy and good fellowship.

CANADIAN RED CROSS GENEROSITY.

Hospitals for London and Birmingham Children.

Through the generosity of the Canadian Red Cross Society the two splendidly equipped hospitals at Bushey and Taplow, formerly used for Canadian soldiers, have been placed at the disposal of the London County Council and the Birmingham Corporation, and are now to be used solely for the accommodation of child patients.

The hospital on Crown land at Bushey Park, lent to the Canadians by the King, will be administered by the London County Council. The beds and equipment of the Taplow hospital have been given to the Birmingham Corporation, and will be moved to some suitable place near that city. In addition to the hospital and its equipment, the house named Upper Lodge, in Bushey Park, has also been placed at the disposal of the London County Council, as his Majesty appreciated the difficulty experienced by the L.C.C. in obtaining a house suitable as a residence for the children to be trained. The following letter to Lord Downham, Chairman of the London County Council, from Sir Frederick Ponsonby, announced the decision of the King:—

I have received the King's commands to place at the disposal of the County Council the house named Upper Lodge in Bushey Park. His Majesty understands that the County Council have found some difficulty in obtaining a suitable site for a residential camp for delicate and anemic children, and thinks that perhaps this particular house in Bushey Park would be suitable for such an institution.

The house in question was lent by his Majesty to the Canadian Red Cross, and the Canadian authorities have now most generously placed at the King's disposal the house and equipment which they used for their hospital. Under these circumstances, his Majesty has come to the conclusion that he could devote to no more fitting purpose the generous gift of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

P.S.—I have ventured to suggest, and the King has approved, of Upper Lodge being lent to the County Council for a period of ten years, and that then the question should be reconsidered.

Col. Blaylock, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, expressed the pleasure experienced by the Society in being able to offer the hospital in the following message:—

I cannot tell you how pleased we are that his Majesty has so generously made it possible for this Home at Bushey Park to be opened. It will be a source of great pride to our Society to be associated with the Sovereign of the Empire and the London County Council in the future care of London children.

For the past four-and-a-half years the doors of all Great Britain have been wide open with hospitality to Canadian overseas. It is gratifying for us to feel, now that we are going home, that we shall always be the hosts of some of London's children, and I am sure that it will be a tie that will bind the children of London and Canada together.

The present generation of the Empire have faced unnumbered dangers and trials together and have pulled through to victory, but you, the children of the present generation, have many trials and hardships before you. The better the different parts of the Empire get to know each other, the surer they will be of keeping the Empire to the fore—the world's leader for what is right and good.

We look forward to the future when, as a result of what you have learnt of Canada while at Bushey, we shall welcome you across the Atlantic to make your homes with us.

In the course of a statement to a representative of *Canada* Lord Downham said friends of education rejoiced when power was given by recent legislation to establish camps where delicate and anemic children might be treated. Open-air schools and the fortnight's holiday made possible through the efforts of the Children's Country Holiday Fund did not meet the situation, and delicate children were incapable of taking advantage of education owing to their condition. Efforts had been made to obtain one of the large military camps for the purpose of an open-air camp, but with no result. The L.C.C. was delighted when it occurred to the Canadian Red Cross Society to place the hospital at Bushey, including equipment and a dental clinic, at the disposal of the Council, and the Society had redecorated the hospital throughout.

For the camp, added Lord Downham, the children would be selected by local Medical Officers of Health, and it was estimated that 3,000 children would pass through the camp during the year. The education of the children would be in the hands of masters and mistresses thoroughly qualified to organise games, and as the first headmaster there had been chosen a former assistant master in one of their schools (St. Augustine's, Kilburn) in the person of Commander A. W. Buckle, of the Anson Bn., R.N.D., who had been mentioned in despatches five times and had the D.S.O. with 3 bars. The open-air camp was an initial experiment, and he was sure Canadians would feel great interest in its development.

The acreage covered by the hospital is over 8 acres, beside which the children will have the whole range of Bushey Park. The value of the hospital, including equipment, is £24,000.

Together the two hospitals will provide accommodation for between seven and eight hundred children.

Major Skipper, the architect of the Canadian Red Cross Society, expressed the hope that the Provinces of Canada would show an interest in the hospitals.

— * * —

The Duke of Connaught has presented a memorial window to St. Bartholomew's Church, Ottawa, in memory of fallen members of his Staff while Governor-General in Canada. The window has been designed and painted by Miss W. M. Geddes at Miss Purser's Glass Works, Dublin.

THE EPSOM RIOT.

Eight Canadians Charged With Manslaughter.

About 1,000 persons attended the funeral at Epsom on Monday of Police-sergeant Green, who died from injuries received during the attack by Canadian soldiers at Epsom Police Station last week. Colonel Guest, Commandant of the Canadian Convalescent Camp at Epsom, was present, and among the wreaths was one from the Canadian Record Office.

At Bow Street Police Court, last week, eight Canadian soldiers were remanded, after formal evidence of arrest had been given, on the charge of being concerned together in the manslaughter on the 17th inst. of Police Station-sergeant Thomas Green at Epsom. The prisoners are Pte. Allen McMaster (38), 3rd Res. Bn.; Pte. Frank Harold Wikie (21), 102nd Bn. (Inf. Herbert Tait (20), 11th Bn.; Pte. Gervais Porrier (24), C.A.M.C.; Pte. David Yeres (32), Forestry Corps; Pte. Alphonse Masse (27), C.A.M.C.; Pte. Robert Alexander McAllan (45), C.A.M.C.; and Pte. James Connors (19), 13th Bn. Six of the men were in hospital dress and two in khaki, and all but two had their heads bandaged.

On behalf of the Canadian Red Cross Society, the chairman of the Epsom Urban Council on Saturday handed a cheque for £200 to the family of the late Police-sergeant Green. The letter received by the chairman from the Chief Commissioner of the Society contained the following: "May I express to you the regret we feel for the cowardly attack made on your police station last Tuesday night, and how deeply we all resent the disgrace that this handful of men have brought on Canadians overseas."

Mr. Henry B. Longley, chairman of the Epsom Urban District Council, in acknowledging the receipt of the cheque, wrote to Col. Blaylock as follows:—"I duly received your very kind and sympathetic letter of yesterday's date, enclosing a cheque for £200 for Mrs. Green and her daughters, and have this morning handed it to the daughters, who feel quite incapable of expressing to you how much they appreciate your kindness and sympathy, and they ask me to assure you how much they feel and appreciate this token from the Canadian Red Cross Society. They also wish me to assure you that they feel, as we all do, that the action which has caused them to suffer their great loss was the irresponsible action of a number of men who cannot be classified in the same rank as the great majority of our Canadian brethren, and they fully appreciate that nobody can resent their action more than the great Canadian nation does."

CANADA LODGE INSTALLATION MEETING.

The installation meeting of the Canada Lodge took place on Tuesday, when Col. Lord Amphilil installed Mr. William Kerr in the Master's chair.

The toast of "The Pro Grand Master" was given by Mr. W. Kerr and replied to by Col. Lord Amphilil; and that of "The Deputy Grand Master and the rest of the Grand Officers" by Col. Sir G. McL. Brown, K.B.E., who, in very well chosen words, expressed his great appreciation of the wonderful work that the Grand Lodge Officers were doing. This was replied to by Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Ingfield and Sir Edward Clarke.

The toast of "The Guests of Grand Lodge" was proposed by Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt., and replied to by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, Mr. George S. Laidley; the Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Mr. George Schoonover; and Mr. N. L. Macbeth, District Grand Master of Canterbury, New Zealand.

The toast of "Our Brethren in and From the Dominion" was proposed by Col. L. S. Amery, M.P., and replied to by Mr. W. H. Wardrope, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario; Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, Past Grand Master of Quebec; and Mr. W. W. Williamson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The toast of "The Master, Past Masters and Officers of the Lodge" was given by Col. J. A. Gunn, and replied to by Mr. William Kerr and Mr. H. S. Carmichael.

The meeting was attended by over 270, including Dr. Thomas Walker, Past Grand Master of New Brunswick; Dr. H. S. Jridges, Past Grand Master of New Brunswick; Mr. Daniel C. Clark, Grand Master of New Brunswick; 10 Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries from the United States of America; 9 District Grand Masters from the Dominions beyond the Seas; and a large number of Past and Present Grand Officers of England.

The following reply to a telegram of loyalty and devotion to the King was received by Mr. Carlyle on Wednesday morning:

"It is with feelings of great satisfaction that the King has received the message of loyalty that you have addressed to his Majesty on behalf of the Officers and Brethren of the Canada Lodge of Freemasons and their guests, including delegates to the Peace Especial Grand Lodge from the United States of America, Canada and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, and I am to assure you and all who joined in this message of the King's deep appreciation of the congratulations on the approaching signature of Peace Treaty to which this representative body of Freemasons has given expression."

CANADIAN VIGNETTES I

An attempt is made in the following sketches to catch and perpetuate a few of the vivid memory flashes of four happy years on the Western Prairies. The flora has seem to be getting fainter and less frequent, so there is a call for speed ere they fade into a drab background. Written as they are after a year in the unvarying heat of the tropics, they come like those draughts of ice-cold water straight from the old well on a sultry June day in the valley of the Qu'Appelle.

They are calling me back, those Spirit voices of the Valley. I cannot answer the call, but I can at least try to paint however feebly, the visions which the call brings up. They are very varied—some happy, some fierce and terrible, for I have intentionally included most of the "horrors" of the West—yet they all blend with the insistent voice of "la Rivière qui Appelle."

They come with neither method nor order, but for the sake of convenience I have tried to range them according to the process of the months.

JANUARY.

THE woodwork of the verandah was cracking last night. No wonder, the thermometer registers 50 below zero this morning. Milk, butter, eggs, bread, all frozen solid in the lean-to kitchen. Even the bucket of water which I had been careful to put alongside the big self-feeding stove in the living-room is frozen over. This monstrosity of iron and nickel we know as "Shining Billy," and for all his ugliness he is our great stand-by. He is supposed never to go out, and to do him justice he is usually ready in the morning to restore warmth to numbed fingers. I carefully shake him up and feed him first, and then tackle the kitchen range in a temperature of "something below."



AN ALBERTA RANCH IN WINTER.

Another warm at "Shining Billy," then out to collect logs for the other stove. By the time this is going strong, smoke is pouring from every chimney, and I am ready for the stable "chores." These must be done in short spells, even with sheepskin coat, fur cap and mits. "Feed up"—then in to hold my hands on "Shining Billy's" welcome crown. Dash out again—clean up—in again, out again—a rather perfunctory grooming—then back to get properly warm and dress for breakfast. Horrible thought. I have a wedding to take, 12 miles away. Why do people want to get married in the depth of winter?

By the time I am due to start it is still "minus 40." Frozen harness is put on laboriously. The bridles are brought in to warm by the stove. The cutter ("Scarlet Runner," or "Crimson Rambler," I never could decide on which name) is pulled out in the yard, facing the open gate, and all is ready. After an extra warm, I get into my driving kit. Muffer round my chin, roomy coon-skin coat, fur cap pulled well down over my ears, felt boots two sizes bigger than ordinary, and finally huge coon-skin mits, with lots of room to "wiggle" my fingers. The final hitching-up takes only a few minutes, but even so my fingers get numb, as I have to take off my mits several times. Then I wrap the large fur rug scientifically round me, and set off in the teeth of the breeze.

The ponies are fresh and the trails good, and for a while I think the thermometer must be lying. The sun is glorious, and makes me imagine a warmth that is not. But soon the cold begins to tell. It is the exposed part of the face that first suffers, and I begin to feel my nose tenderly. Then it catches my hands, so I put the lines behind my back and keep the fingers moving inside the mits. Then it penetrates to my

feet, and I can feel it striking through the nails in the heels till the feet get numb. Only one thing to do now, and I start dancing a tattoo on the floor of the cutter, preferably to the tune of "Tipperary." Now I feel fairly comfortable. Even my nose has ceased to sting. Bad sign that, and I start rubbing it hard. Then I begin counting the telephone poles and guessing how many more there are to pass. At last the elevators come into sight and I reach my destination in due course.

I find a shivering bridal party trying to coax a reluctant stove into activity, and as it slowly responds I feel a smarting in my nose. I knew it: frozen again (I never could keep it from this bad habit). So to the ceremony, and after another warm-up I make for the "livery barn" where I have left the team, and start for home and warmth. The return journey is much better, with the breeze behind, and we are soon dropping into the old familiar valley. We "catch it" again crossing the lake, but home is in sight now, and the columns of white smoke pouring out of countless chimneys show that they are preparing for another cold night.

I adopt over the same procedure with unhitching. First get the ponies inside and give them a feed, and then in for a good warm and thrice-welcome tea, before finishing the work of unharnessing. But I leave the scene at the supreme moment when I push in with an enormous bundle consisting of bridles, rug, bag and oddments, and feel the warmth and smell the hot buttered toast. "Cold drive?" "Pretty fierce going, but not so bad coming back."

FEBRUARY.

WINTER at its best. And only those who have known a perfect winter day in Canada can realise what that means. Zero weather, cloudless sky, the faintest of breezes, sparkling snow under foot, and sparkling jewels in the air. This is the memory which, more than any other, pulls at the heart strings of those who have left "Our Lady of the Snows."

Out with the "Green Caterpillar"—a long sort of bob-sleigh made out of two childrens' sleighs with a green board, three bolts, half-a-dozen nails, and a piece of wood for a steering head. We take the old trail that leads up to the *coulée* with its sheltering trees to the table-land stretching for infinite distances to the south. The hill has two sharp corners. The first you get round more often than not: the second, a hairpin bend, considerably less often than not. Off we go. Four on the sleigh, and mostly tyros at that. Of course, we may meet a heavy farm sleigh coming up, but the snow is deep in the ditches each side, so no matter. The first bend we negotiate with a few bumps and jars, but the second as usual is our undoing. We are "undone" in the deep snow, and retrace our steps to the starting place. Again and again we try, and at last succeed in passing the second bend. The rest is fairly smooth going, but for the ruts in the snow, and the home-made sleigh comes to a reluctant stop on the gentler slope at the foot of the *coulée*. Cold? Not a bit of it. We tramp home with glowing cheeks, and the blood coursing through every vein. It is good to be alive on a day like this.

After lunch, off for a drive down the lakes. A bit of bumpy work getting the cutter down on to the lake, and then the most exhilarating dash across the straight, well-beaten trail. The jingling bells re-echo the music in our hearts. Mile after mile is swept up like so many furlongs. The hills begin to close in on both sides, making a vivid contrast in white snow and black trees. The sun is low now and casts a long, fantastic shadow on the snow in front of us. We reluctantly turn for the homeward run. It is a bit more chilly facing the breeze, and coat collars are turned up and caps pulled down. But the glories of the sunset in our faces make us forget the cold. Beneath the red and orange of the sky, the sinking sun transforms the snowscape into a sea of pink, and long after the last ray has vanished there remains over lake and hills an ethereal glow. The close of this perfect day leaves the most confirmed grumbler an abject slave at the feet of Canada.

H. A. L.

(To be continued.)

* Light driving sleigh.

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.

"The Garden City of Canada."

The city of St. Catharines, Ontario, is located on the south shore of Lake Ontario, adjacent to Niagara Falls. It is locally known as "The Garden City of Canada," owing to the favourable climatic conditions for the growth of fruits, berries, and vegetables, due to its location on the narrow neck of land between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The returns from small farms in this district have caused intensive cultivation and a high value on land with bearing bushes and trees.

By reason of the abundance of water and water power, the district has become greatly favoured by the wood and wood-pulp industries. Wood or wood-pulp can be brought by water from the lumber districts tributary to the Great Lakes or the full length of the St. Lawrence, and unloaded in the district, which is traversed by the Welland Ship Canal, navigable by the smaller tramp steamers of salt water.

St. Catharines is adjacent to the electric power development at Niagara Falls, with its millions of available horse power, and the cost of electric power, varying from \$6 to \$18 per h.p. per year, attracts electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries of every description. Allied with this work is



THE POST OFFICE, ST. CATHARINES.

that of the metal trades industry, including ironmongery, and for manufacturers seeking a site for a Canadian factory where machinists and metal workers are required, a more favourable situation could not be secured.

The Board of Trade of the city of St. Catharines is making an appeal to British manufacturers for the location of Canadian branch factories, and an enquiry addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Trade will receive full consideration and attention.

CANADIAN AEROPLANE MASCOTS.

On behalf of the Imperial Air Fleet Committee the Mayor of Leicester has sent to the King a facsimile of the mascot of the *Leicester*, the Imperial Air Fleet aeroplane presented to Canada by the city of Leicester, as a souvenir of the *Leicester's* flights over the city on the occasion of their Majesties' visit on June 10. A message of thanks has been received from the King, in which he expresses his pleasure in possessing the gift on account of the *Leicester's* contribution to the Allied fighting forces.

A facsimile of the mascot of the Imperial Air Fleet aeroplane *Huddersfield* (designed like the others by Mrs. Fairfax Scott, wife of the hon. organising secretary of the Imperial Air Fleet Committee) has been presented to Sir Robert Borden.

A letter has been received from the Mayor of Leicester expressing appreciation, on behalf of the citizens of Leicester, of the exhibition flights given by Major MacLaren on the occasion of their Majesties' visit.

The number of men of the Overseas Forces, including convalescents from hospitals, who have been entertained by the Overseas Hospitality Fund in London has reached 100,000.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to publish "The Canadian Army Corps, 1915-1918," by Capt. Harwood Steele, of the Headquarters Staff of the Second Division.

At a supper given at Hamilton House Hospital, Seaford, by Matron Newton, Mrs. Collins, of Toronto, was made the recipient by the voluntary ladies of the Cadets' and Officers' Club of a beautiful silver jug. The gift was handed to Mrs. Collins (formerly acting matron of the Club) by Miss Dorothy Morgan.

IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN.

Issue of Memorial Plaques and Scrolls.

Consequent on the decision of his Majesty's Government to issue a memorial plaque and scroll to the next-of-kin of those who have fallen in the war, the Secretary of the War Office announces that the work of distributing the scroll has now begun. In the case of officers the scroll will be distributed from the War Office, in the case of other ranks from the Record Office of the unit concerned. The concurrent issue of the plaque has not been found possible owing to the necessity of building a special factory for its manufacture, and it has not been thought desirable to delay the issue of the scrolls pending completion of the arrangements for manufacturing and distributing the plaque. A further announcement will be made when the plaques are ready for distribution.

The scroll is of thick paper in the form of a rectangle, approximately eleven-and-five-sixteenths inches long by seven-and-seven-sixteenths inches wide. It bears the following inscription:—

He whom this scroll commemorates was numbered among those who, at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardships, faced danger, and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that his name be not forgotten.

This is followed by an inscription of the soldier's name and regiment.

The whole inscription is surmounted by a device including the Royal Arms in colour with the initials of his Majesty, the scrolls being accompanied by the following message from Buckingham Palace over the King's signature:—

I join with my grateful people in sending you this memorial of a brave life given for others in the great War.

The scrolls will be distributed as they become ready, and no special application for them should be made as, in view of the large number involved, it is impossible to say when their issue in individual cases may be expected.

CANADIAN CALVARY AT GRAYSHOTT.

The first Canadian Calvary erected in England was unveiled by Brig.-Gen. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C. Witley Area, and blessed by Lt.-Col. (Rev.) W. T. Workman, V.G. C.B.E., M.C., the Assistant Director of Chaplain Services (R.C.), at the Roman Catholic Military Cemetery at Grayshott, Hants, on Sunday last. The Calvary bears the following inscription:—

"1914—Canada—1919: 'God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish, but may have life everlasting.' Pray for the souls of all soldiers buried in this cemetery. Erected by comrades and friends."

The Calvary is at the main road at the head of the cemetery, where 250 Canadians of the Bramshott and Witley area lie buried. The sermon was preached by Major (Rev.) John Knox, O.B.E., the senior (R.C.) chaplain at Bramshott since 1916. The ceremony was followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the adjoining Catholic Church.

Tea was served in the Catholic Women's League Hut, Bramshott, to the officers, nursing sisters, men and visitors, this marking the closing of this popular hut, which has proved so serviceable during the past three years.

Among the large number present at the ceremony were Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Major Eastlake, H.Q. Bramshott, Lt. A. J. Harris, and the following R.C. chaplains:—Fathers J. A. Fortier, M.C., R. C. McGillivray, M.C., J. N. A. Desjardins, John J. O'Gorman, J. J. Kelly, J. Rooney, G. Cote, and Father Mulhall, an Imperial chaplain.

VANCOUVER MEN'S WELCOME.

A great welcome was given on June 20 to the 72nd Seaforth Battalion of Vancouver, the last complete Canadian battalion to reach home from overseas. Sir Frank Barnard, the Lieutenant-Governor, was present to accord the men an official welcome (says the *Times*), and the event was made an occasion for a great popular demonstration of loyalty by the citizens, many thousands of whom lined the streets, which were decorated with bunting.

Major-General J. H. Elmsley, commanding the Canadian Siberian force, together with his staff and the last of the Siberian force, has also returned.

At the close of the Overseas Agricultural Class at Edinburgh University, Professor Wallace expressed his keen satisfaction at having had such a splendid class of students.

The C.P.R. Bill authorising the company to establish aircraft services has been amended by the House of Commons Railway Committee so as to give the company power to operate "within" the Dominion only, not "within or without."

At a meeting last week of the Council of the National Disaster Relief Fund, it was reported that the British Sailors' Relief Fund in Canada had sent £2,500 for the relief of members of the Mercantile Marine in future sea disasters.

SOME CANADIAN WAR WORKERS.

A Dominion Day Tribute

By Mary MacLeod Monte

Special to "Canada"

GRADUALLY the various Canadian activities which have been animated by enterprise and industry for years are closed down, and the workers are scattered far and wide to tell the people of Canada something of England in war-time, and of Canada-in-England.

Many of these Canadian activities are familiar to the majority of persons interested in Canada and Canada's doing. Among them are such organisations as the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Canadian War Contingent Association, with its Ladies' Committee, headed by Lady Perley and Lady McLaren

Lady Battiches, Toronto, and Mrs. Rowe. Both these had worked steadily while they waited for their men to return from the war. Besides her husband, Mrs. Nelles had been in active service. The younger was killed in January, 1917, and her son is in the Canadian Navy.

Mrs. Rowe will be remembered affectionately and gratefully by the hundreds of boys she mothered, as Matron of the Club. Many will recall how Mrs. Rowe made sure that none in need of such comfort left the Club without a new pair of socks. Mrs. Rowe comes from Norwich, Oxford County, Ontario. Her



MISS M. C. MACDONALD, R.E.C.

Photo: F. A. Squire.



MRS. C. M. NELLES.



MRS. GEORGE BLACK.



MRS. W. D. FERRIS.

Photo: Mendoza Galleries.

Brown, who worked steadily throughout the war; the women's work for the Canadian Y.M.C.A.; the four-and-a-half years' record of the Canadian Nursing Sisters, whose Matron-in-Chief, Miss M. C. Macdonald, has been at the head from the very beginning; and to some extent the work of the women of the Canadian Army Service Corps. The last mentioned had among its members Miss Evelyn Gordon Brown (who afterwards won the Military Medal as a member of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry), Miss Dickson, Miss Katie Snyder, Miss Dorothy Kaye, Mrs. Campbell Sweeney, Miss Poppy Macdonald, Mrs. Douglas Cameron, Mrs. Hislop, Mrs. Poser, Mrs. A. C. Holman, Mrs. Warner, Miss L. Nicholls, Mrs. Manisty, and Miss Marguerite Stetham.

There are, however, other organisations and certain individuals whose labours have received less public notice than

whole family of three sons joined the Army. Major Hugh Rowe was with the Canadian Railway Troops; Lt. Arthur Rowe, of the 27th Battalion, was killed at the taking of Cambrai, in October last; and the third son, Francis, in the Motor Machine Gun Brigade, was wounded last August.

Mrs. George Black, F.R.G.S., of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, is another Canadian woman whose whole family took part in the war. Her husband, Capt. Black, and her youngest son, Lt. Lyman Black, M.C., were with the Canadians, and two other sons were with the Americans. Mrs. Black began war work in England by helping in the Prisoners of War Department of the Canadian Red Cross. During the war she has been the administrator of the Yukon Comfort Fund for soldiers from the Territory, and, in addition, she has been for many months a most successful lecturer for the British Y.M.C.A.



MRS. ROWE.

Photo: Lambert Weston.



MRS. LACEY AMY.

Photo: Langfries.



MISS WINIFRED LEWIS.

Photo: F. A. Squire.



MRS. ALFRED WATT.

they merit. Before these are overshadowed by the rush of Peace festivities, and by the work of reconstruction, it is worth while putting them on record, as a matter of justice.

There was, for example, the Canadian Women's Club for War Work, carried on for a long time at Folkestone, which did good work. Its admirable and useful child was the "Maple Leaf Club, Folkestone," for the soldiers. Among the active workers there were Mrs. Charles Nelles, whose husband, Col. Nelles, C.M.G., commanded the Reserve Cavalry Regiment, and was formerly in command of the Royal Canadian Dragoons

Her illustrated talks on Canada have been given to soldiers in camp and in hospitals, and to miners and munition workers all over the British Isles.

Two Canadians who have been busy in the work of war are Capt. Mary Plummer and Miss Alice Plummer, Canadian Field Comforts Commission. They have been in the ladies camp over from Canada at the request of the military authorities at the request of the military authorities for the distribution of gifts to the Canadian soldiers. They were in commissions in September, 1915. Capt. Plummer was

O.C. of the Commission from beginning to end, with Lt. Joan Arnoldi as her second. (Miss Arnoldi's brothers distinguished themselves in the war.) Assisted by Miss Lenore McMeans, Miss M. I. Finn, Miss M. R. Gordon and Miss S. E. Spencer, these energetic officers have done an immense deal of useful work.

An Ontario woman, whose services have been recognised by the conferring of the M.B.E., is Mrs. Lacey Amy, who came over in March, 1916, as Moss Sister of the Massey-Harris Convalescent Hospital at Dulwich, later undertaking welfare work under the Ministry of Munitions. From one important firm Mrs. Amy went to another, where she held a responsible position over three thousand girls, having under her control also a night welfare worker, three nurses, a canteen supervisor and three policewomen.

Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., M.A., whose work is widely known in this country as well as in Canada, has had the honour of founding in the British Isles the first women's movement which has ever been taken into a British Government Department—the Women's Institutes. This movement was organised first under the Agricultural Organisation Society, and later placed under the Board of Agriculture. Mrs. Watt



CAPT. MARY PLUMMER (SITTING) AND LT. JOAN ARNOLDI.

founded the first hundred Institutes herself, and has trained a great many women in organisation work. The movement has spread throughout the British Isles and is firmly established.

Mrs. W. D. Ferris, B.A. (Toronto University), of Edmonton, is another Canadian woman who has performed valuable service in this country. After working in Edmonton from 1914 for the I.O.D.E. in connection with the families of the soldiers, Mrs. Ferris came to England, and when, in 1917, women took the places of men in Regimental Canteens under the Navy and Army Canteen Board, Mrs. Ferris became an Area Superintendent, and was, therefore, one of the first group of women to undertake such duties. In her first district, Mrs. Ferris had under her supervision 225 canteens. In October, 1918, Mrs. Ferris was sent to Ireland as Superintendent of the Women's Corps to organise the work there. In this connection she established a School of Instruction for managers and cooks for the Irish canteens.

An active war worker, soon to be demobilised, is Miss Winifred Lewis, of Ottawa, who came over in June, 1915, with Mrs. Sandford Fleming, and assisted her to establish Luton House Canadian Convalescent Hospital. Miss Lewis then raised funds in Canada for the founding of another Canadian convalescent hospital, and in August, 1916, Clarence House, Southampton, was secured to be conducted in connection with the King's Canadian Red Cross Hospital, and a month later was equipped for 100 patients. The hospital, through which hundreds of Canadians have passed, has been staffed by V.A.D.s, as well as trained Sisters, with Miss Lewis as Commandant from the opening until demobilisation.

Among the Canadians who have helped during the war are girls who the soldiers at the Beaver Hut will remember for their friendliness at the teas and other social gatherings. Among those who made the Hut homelike for the Canadians on leave were Miss Marion Walwyn, Mrs. Snydam, Miss Eva Mundy, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Phillips and Miss Corneille, of Toronto. Miss Southcott and Miss Emily Wood of Vancouver;

Miss Barrett, Miss Powys and Miss Tait, of Winnipeg; Miss de Salaberry, of Ottawa; and Miss Prideaux, of Regina.

Hundreds of Canadian women have worked anonymously, but they also have the happiness of knowing that they helped to the extent of their powers, or their opportunities, while very many English, Irish and Scottish women co-operated with the Canadians in adding to the comfort and enjoyment of the men from Overseas.

C.M.F.C. NOTES.

No. 9 Canadian General Hospital, Kimmel Park, was closed on June 26, and No. 14 General, at Eastbourne, will be closed on Monday next.

The following nursing sisters have retired in the British Isles:—M. Sheridan, L. Meigs, T. Moffitt, M. White, M. Tyner, L. C. White, E. G. Kellett, R. Scatterd, and E. F. Jones.

Canadian Kit Stores will in future be located at 13, Grosvenor Gardens, instead of at No. 46.

Lt.-Col. J. A. Cooper, who brought over the 98th Bn., Canadian Bufs, and commanded it in the Fifth Division, has decided not to take the Battalion Colours back to Canada, and they have been re-deposited in the Warriors' Chapel, Canterbury. The ceremony of re-depositing was performed on Friday of last week, a band and escort being furnished by the Bufs Depot.

FOLKESTONE CHILDREN'S TRIBUTE TO CANADIANS

Nearly 4,000 school children from Folkestone and Hythe took part on Wednesday of last week in a touching ceremony which consisted in their placing flowers on the graves of Canadian soldiers (some 1,500 in number) buried in Shorncliffe Military Cemetery. Besides the children, officers and the staff of the garrison and officials of the neighbouring towns were present. Among the wreaths sent was one from Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P. The Mayor of Folkestone, Sir Stephen Penfold, stated that some of the flowers were grown from seeds sent by a lady in British Columbia who was impressed by reading of the homage paid to dead Canadians.

MAPLE TREES FOR CANADIAN GRAVES.

Some two hundred young maples are being planted on Vimy Ridge and other parts of France and Flanders, which are specially dedicated to the Canadian dead. They are a gift from the Toronto branch of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, which as early as June, 1915, sent packets of maple seedlings to the Headquarters of the Society to be grown for this purpose. The plants are now in excellent condition, and it is to be hoped that the idea will be widely followed.

OBITUARY.

At Lower Montague, P.E.I., Mr. C. T. Brehaut (90). At St. John, N.B., Lt.-Col. A. J. Armstrong (76), a prominent temperance worker. At Sydney, N.S., Mr. H. H. Barker, of Toronto.

At Halifax, Mr. John MacDougall, C.M.G., Dominion Commissioner of Customs; Mrs. Archibald, widow of the late Rev. W. P. Archibald, D.D., of Springside, N.S.

At Toronto, Mr. Alec W. Wright (74), vice-chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, and a gifted public speaker and journalist; Rev. Dr. John Somerville (73), Treasurer of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and Clerk of the General Assembly, a great scholar, teacher and preacher.

At Montreal, Mr. Wm. P. Hunt, formerly manager of the Montreal branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

At Brantford, Dr. William Nichol (81), one of the best-known local physicians, and one of the originators of the Y.M.C.A. movement in Canada. At Galt, Dr. Eli T. Ede, for many years a well-known physician in Grey County, Ont. At Peterboro, Mrs. R. W. Grubbe, who on the maternal side was a cousin of Charles Kingsley.

At Selkirk, Man., Capt. B. S. Daly (65), Federal fisheries overseer for Manitoba, and a Red River Valley pioneer.

At Vancouver, Mrs. Anne Milne, widow of the late A. R. Milne, C.M.G., Collector of Customs at Victoria, an ardent Red Cross worker; Capt. William Sprage (75), a well-known master mariner.

At Atlantic City, on May 29, Mr. Charles E. Dewey, freight traffic manager of the G.T.P.

A visit to the battlefields of France is being paid this week by the Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, Attorney-General and Minister of Labour in the British Columbia Cabinet.

Maj. (A/Lt.-Col.) A. W. Pryce-Jones, 7th Bn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. Maj. Pryce-Jones is the third son of Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, of Dolwyddelan, North Wales, and comes from Calgary.

The body of a Canadian soldier, wearing hospital clothing, in a pocket of which was a pass-book bearing the name "Alexander Simpson," was found on Monday in the Thames near Waterloo Bridge.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton has left Ottawa for Paris to relieve Sir George Foster, who has returned to Canada owing to the ill-health of Lady Foster (says the *Daily Record*).

An Order-in-Council names the Hon. C. J. Doherty and the Hon. A. L. Sifton as the Plenipotentiaries who will sign the Peace Treaty on behalf of Canada.

The Marquis of Linlithgow and Lord Charles Hope have returned to England from Canada. While in Montreal they were the guests of Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor.

Lady Stratheona and Mount Royal has sent to the Hospital Sunday Fund a donation of £3,000.

Lord Finlay, ex-Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, has accepted the invitation of the Canadian Bar Association to address the annual meetings to be held in Winnipeg late in August.

Sir George Perley and Mr. F. C. Wado were amongst the guests at the luncheon given by the British Empire Producers' Organisation to Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, last week.

Sir William Osler has been appointed a member of the University Grants Committee, which will enquire into the financial needs of University education in the United Kingdom.

Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown are to be the guests of the European staffs of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Dominion Express Companies at the Café Monico on Saturday, July 5.

Sir William Mackenzie was a passenger on the *Mauretania*. He is staying at the Savoy Hotel, London.

Mr. A. L. Fullerton, of the Dominion Securities Corporation (London), has returned from a visit to Canada.

Mr. W. B. Meikle, president of the Western Assurance Company, of Toronto, is a visitor in London, and is registered at the Langham Hotel.

Sir John Ferguson, K.B.E. (London manager of the National Bank of Scotland), has been appointed chairman of the Ministry of Munitions' Committee for the settlement of contractors' accounts.

Mr. W. D. M. Cotts, who has been made a K.B.E., is the sole partner in the shipping firm of Messrs. Cotts and Co., Vancouver.

Mr. F. J. Basaillon, K.C. (Montreal), Professor Mack Eastman (Vancouver), and Mr. R. L. Gale (Victoria), have joined the Royal Colonial Institute.

The installation of Bro. William Kerr to the chair of the Canada Lodge will be a matter of special interest to members of the Masonic craft in Overseas and Scottish banking circles, and also in London financial circles, where he is well known as



BRO. WILLIAM KERR,

The new W.M. of Canada Lodge (see page 366).

Photograph: F. A. Sveaine.

the Assistant Manager of the Bank of Montreal. After a few years' business training in Scotland, Mr. Kerr came south some 30 years ago, and in 1896 entered the service of the Bank of Montreal in London. He was appointed accountant in 1909, and Assistant Manager in 1912. During the years 1909 to 1913 Mr. Kerr was closely associated with the bank's present General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, then manager in London, in placing before the public the large number of Canadian Government, Provincial, and Municipal issues floated during that period. Besides being considered an expert in that class of business, Mr. Kerr has specialised also in what may be called the commercial side of Overseas banking, and is an authority upon such subjects as commercial credits and shipping documents in their relation to banking. Notwithstanding a strenuous business career, Mr. Kerr has found time to preserve his Scottish associations and sympathies. He is a member of the Caledonian Club and the Caledonian Society of London, and is also a Director and Guardian of the Royal Caledonian Schools, one of the most important of the Scottish charitable institutions in England.

Lt.-Col. W. Simpson, 16th Battery, C.F.A., of Guelph, and Mrs. Simpson, returned to Canada by the *Minnedosa* this week. Mrs. Simpson has since 1915 been doing V.A.D., hospital, and Y.M.C.A. work.

Lady Drummond attended the annual commemorative service of the Order of John of Jerusalem at the Grand Prior Church, Chelmswell.

Queen's University, Belfast, has decided to confer the honorary degree of M.D. on Col. J. G. Adams, C.A.M.C. Professor of Pathology, McGill University, and Principal-Elect of Liverpool University, and Lt.-Col. J. A. Smith, V.C., formerly Rubell D. monstator in Pathology in Queen's University, Belfast who is a native of Victoria, B.C.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in October, between Lt. Col. C. W. Weldon McLean, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. for the Brigg Division of Lincolnshire, elder son of Major-General H. H. McLean, K.C., M.P., of St. John N.I. and Honoria Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Turnbull, M.A., rector of Sudbury, Derbyshire, and granddaughter of Augustus Henry, sixth Lord Vernon.

Lt. R. N. Stuart, V.C., D.S.O., R.N.R., was married at St. Clement's Church, Toxteth, Liverpool, last week to Miss E. Wright. Lt. Stewart, who is a Prince Edward Islander, was formerly in the employ of the C.P.O.S.

The engagement is announced of Major Sir George Edward Howes, Bt., 8th Border Regiment, only son of the late General E. Howes, and Miss Ivy Richardson, youngest daughter of the late Capt. David Richardson, "The Cedars," Kaslo, Kootenay Lake, B.C.

The engagement is announced between John V. W. Hodson, of Kasenyi Estate, Mubendi, Uganda, youngest son of the late Algernon Hodson, of 23 Brunswick Square, Hove, and Mrs. Hodson, of Delphi Cottage, Parkstone, Dorset, and Mary Blanche, youngest daughter of the late John Monteith, of Rosseau, Muskoka, Ont., and Mrs. Monteith, of Toronto.

The engagement is announced between Henry A. Bence Trower, youngest son of the late Percy Bence Trower, of 33, Eastcheap, E.C., and Mrs. Bence Trower, of 12, Bolton Gardens, London, S.W., and Dorothea Selby-Smith, second daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Harding-Finlayson, of Worthing, and St. Este, Cowichan Bay, B.C., and widow of James Selby-Smith, of Long Beach, California.

The engagement is announced of Estelle, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Barber, to Lt. William A. Winter, eldest son of Col. and Mrs. Chas. F. Winter, both of Ottawa.

A marriage has been arranged between Lt. Vincent H. Knox, Royal Irish Regiment, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Knox, Westleigh, Quamichan Lake, Duncan, B.C., and Rosemary, eldest daughter of Col. and Mrs. O'Callaghan-Westropp, Lisanehan, O'Callaghan's Mills, Co. Clare, Ireland.

A *Daily Record* cable announces the marriage of Lt.-Col. H. E. Pense, D.S.O., M.C., of Kingston, Ont., lately commanding the 21st Bn., to Dorothy, the daughter of Mr. George Nichol, of Cataragui, Ont.

Capt. A. C. Hersey, eldest son of Dr. Milton Hersey and Mrs. Hersey, of Montreal, has been married at Montreal to Miss Kathleen McIntyre.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Members of the Laurier Club of Eastview, a suburb of the capital, paid tribute to the memory of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier by marching to Notre Dame Cemetery and depositing wreaths of flowers on his grave. Lady Laurier was present and deposited a crown of flowers on her late husband's grave.

The Rev. Dr. Herridge, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, has retired, after a 35 years' ministry.

TORONTO.—The Government has taken over the road between Hamilton and Brantford through Ancaster, temporarily omitting the section between Brantford and Woodstock, and from Waterford through Ingersoll and Thamesford to London. In the East a section from Kingston to the Quebec boundary has been taken over; also a toll road east from Coburg to Grafton; and a toll road, two miles long, adjacent to Ottawa. With the exception of the route between London and Windsor and a section between Belleville and Napanee, the whole of the Provincial highway has now been taken over.

—Prof. Alfred Baker, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and Prof. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, have asked to be relieved from their work on account of severe illness.

HAMILTON.—The Rev. Dr. (Lt.-Col.) John Pringle, Sydney, N.S., was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, held here.

—One of Canada's leading fruit growers expresses the opinion that the peach yield this year will be 40 per cent. heavier than ever before in the history of the fruit-belt. The outlook for pears and currants is also good.

KINGSTON.—The Duke of Devonshire laid the corner stone of the new educational building at the Royal Military College last week.

—Over 600 guests attended the Peace Ball at the Royal Military College—the first social event held at the College since 1913 (says the *Record*). Amongst the guests was Mayor Church, of Toronto, who was accompanied by Col. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. Robert Kerr, V.C.; and Major Hutcheson, V.C.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—Employees of the machine shop and foundry department of the Algoma Steel Plant presented Mr. A. E. Stewart, superintendent of the department, with a silk flag in memory of the 38 men who went Overseas from his department, six of whom made the supreme sacrifice.

RENFREW.—The ratepayers are to be asked to sanction the building of a new public library, fire hall, and Corporation building. The land will cost \$9,000; fire hall, \$16,000; and library, \$12,000.

WOODSTOCK.—The County Council has passed a strong resolution against daylight saving.

ST. THOMAS.—The ratepayers have voted the raising of \$45,000 for the improvement of the street railway system.

PARRY SOUND.—By a vote of 315 to 57, a bye-law has been passed enabling the town to borrow \$150,000 to rebuild and enlarge the electric light and power plant and build a steel bridge across the Seguin River at the power house to replace a condemned wooden structure. The work will give the town cheap power to sell and ensure an abundant supply for lighting and heating.

BROCKVILLE. The electrification of the Brockville and Westport branch of the Canadian Government Railway is under consideration by the Public Utilities Commission, and it is suggested that the road might be purchased from the Government.

This city is to have another new industry—the Syracuse Sinding Machine Co.

A new milk standard of not less than 3.25 per cent. butter fat has been adopted; milk sold in future is to be bottled.

GALT.—After twenty-five years' service, Mr. J. M. Hood, the city's oldest civil official, has resigned the office of City Treasurer, to take effect June 30.

PORT ARTHUR. The *Canadian Trader*, a 251-foot steel freighter for the Department of Marine, was recently launched here.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Board of Trade have passed a resolution opposing the further acquisition of railways for nationalisation by the Federal Government during the next two or three years, in order that a fair trial may be made of the success of those railroads as they are now operating.

—The Marceau Oilcloth Co., which proposes to operate here, and is capitalised at \$1,000,000, has bought a valuable factory site at St. Malo for \$4,000, and the Finance Committee has granted a 20-year tax exemption to the company, which guarantees to employ 200 men within two years and to erect buildings to the value of \$500,000.

MONTREAL.—All the cases of reconstructive surgery in Canada among the returning troops are to be handled at the St. Anne de Bellevue Military Hospital in future.

—At the first meeting of the recently-elected directors of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association at the Peel Street Clubhouse, Mr. W. R. Granger was elected president for his second term, and Mr. James H. Webb was chosen as vice-president.

HULL.—A much-needed permanent highway between this city and Maniwaki will probably be constructed by the end of 1920. The Hon. J. A. Tessier, Minister of Highways in the Quebec Government, has completed a tour over the road with Mr. J. Caron, M.L.A., and expressed himself as being in favour of the project.

LUMSDEN'S MILLS.—The Kipawa Fibre Co. is making rapid progress with the erection of its buildings, the development of water power, and the installation of machinery requisite to make its sulphite pulp plant at Lumsden's Mills one of the most important in the country.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—In all, 103,000 men have returned to Canada through this port between the date demobilisation was commenced, November 28, and April 30 this year. During the period May 7 to 30 fourteen ships docked here with 39,500 troops, and between January 1 and May 29, 62 steamers arrived, having on board 116,328 troops.

SYDNEY.—In the recent great storm which swept the Cape Breton coast hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage was done to property owned by fishermen, and in the vicinity of Ingonish alone about fifty fish traps were destroyed, each valued at about \$3,000.

WOLFVILLE.—Acadia University is to build a memorial gymnasium in honour of her sons and daughters who sacrificed so much in the war. The building will cost approximately \$40,000, while \$20,000 more will be provided to defray the expense of upkeep.

MARGARETSVILLE.—A large school of mackerel struck in here early this month, inundating the weirs and seines, and two-horse teams were employed to cart them away.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A loss exceeding \$150,000, and possibly much more, has resulted from forest fires about Kedgewick, on the National Railway Line in Restigouche County.

ST. JOHN.—“Export freight coming from the West over the National Railways for St. John will be brought to this city by way of the Transcontinental and Valley Railways as soon as the latter road is ready for operation,” said Mr. O. A. Hayes, vice-president and general manager of the Government Railways, during a visit here. Regarding passenger traffic by the new route, Mr. Hayes said they would have to feel their way and develop the service as the demand warranted.

HOPEWELL CAPE.—The 60-foot tower built in the Petitcodiac River for the purpose of measuring the height of the tide was carried away by a high tide, and is a total wreck. It had just been completed at an approximate cost of \$800.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. The Legislature has proposed an education tax to supplement the teachers' salaries.

The report submitted at the annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Hospital showed that last year's deficit of \$6,630 had been entirely paid off, and that the total indebtedness of the hospital to-day is only \$628.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Manitoba branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada favours the operation by one of the three transcontinental railways of the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway.

The City Works Committee have decided that the new Maryland Street bridge will not be built this year, but all preliminary work will be done in order to facilitate an early start next year. The committee proposes to spend \$26,000 on city bridges this year, including \$7,000 on Louise and \$5,000 on Osborne. For house numbers and street name plates it is proposed to spend \$800, and on grading new streets \$1,500.

EMERSON.—It is proposed to organise a small company, with a capital of \$15,000, for the purpose of installing an electrical power and lighting system in the town, the power to be purchased from the Pembina Light and Power Co., of Pembina, North Dakota, and delivered to the international boundary, the local company distributing it from that point.

RIVERS.—An agreement, subject to the ratepayers agreeing to the issue of securities to cover the cost, has been reached between this town and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for the supply of electrical energy for commercial and domestic lighting and power. The town proposes to buy power in block at the rate of 8 cents per kilowatt-hour, and will distribute it to consumers at the rate of 15 cents per kilowatt-hour, in order to cover the costs.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Ex-soldiers holding third-class diplomas or equivalent academic standing are to be granted provisional teaching certificates valid in any rural school in this Province for a year. The object of this decision is to encourage returned soldiers to enter the teaching profession.

The tender of Messrs. Wilson & Wilson, of this city, for the building of the new isolation wing at the Mental Hospital at North Battleford, has been accepted at \$72,800; and that of the Regina Plumbing and Heating Co. for the plumbing, heating, and electric wiring, at \$20,473.

At the annual Convention of Saskatchewan Retailers recently held in this city, Mr. J. A. Banfield, of Winnipeg, spoke of the enormous burden which the Canada Food Board had been to the country. The secretary's report showed that the Association as at December 31, 1918, had 1,729 members paid up.

SASKATOON.—At a Convention of Saskatchewan live stock men held here a resolution was adopted favouring the principle of public ownership and co-operative control of public stock-yards, chilling plants and all utilities necessary for the development of live stock and kindred industries. It was decided to form a co-operative company for the handling of the live stock industry on these lines, to be named the Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Industries, Ltd., with a capital of \$500,000, offered in shares at par of \$50 each.

MOOSOMIN.—Former Chief Justice Wetmore, who was a resident judge here for 20 years, has been elected first hon. Doctor of Civil Laws of Saskatchewan University, of which he was formerly Chancellor. He is at present residing at Victoria, B.C., where his son-in-law, Major Christie, D.S.O., is manager of the Union Bank.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. Hon. J. L. Cote and Prof. J. A. Allan have recently returned from a two weeks' trip down the Athabasca River, which they made at the request of Premier Stewart, to investigate the possibility of commercial developments of the salt beds and the bituminous sands. Their trip extended fifteen miles north of Fort McKay, and they report that the country is sufficiently well stored with natural resources of both kinds to make the early beginning of industrial operations a real probability.

Mr. H. Milton Martin has been appointed a Commissioner under a recent enactment of the Legislature, to adjust problems which have arisen between various municipalities with regard to tax enforcement proceedings. Many of the points at issue are the result of the land speculation in 1911 and 1912.

CALGARY.—A real estate bureau of the local Board of Trade has been organised to protect the interests of all legitimate brokers.

Public works expenditure, involving an outlay of approximately \$1,000,000 has been sanctioned by the City Council.

The rapid rise in silver prices has awakened active interest in the large silver deposits in Eastern British Columbia, just over the Alberta border, and prospectors in Calgary are getting under way to re-open old locations and file on new ones.

LETHBRIDGE.—Farmers owning 17,000 acres in the Taber district have accepted a proposal from the C.P.R. irrigation system to extend the Lethbridge system to them by a 20-mile ditch. The total cost will be \$272,000.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Major D. B. Martin, D.S.O., 44th Bn., has been appointed Government Industrial Commissioner for this Province.

The new Housing Agreement is similar to that recently accepted by Vancouver, and allows this city \$45,000 more than its original allocation under the Housing Scheme, making a total allocation of \$180,000.

The Provincial Cabinet has decided to authorise financial aid to the extent of \$2,000 toward the cost of conducting a demonstration of iron ore smelting by an improved electrical process.

VANCOUVER.—The civic Budget will this year necessitate a tax of 24 mills net (26.66 gross).

The *Canadian Trooper*, the second steel vessel of the fleet of steamers being built on the Pacific Coast for the Dominion Government, was launched at the Wallace Shipyard on May 31. Mrs. Richmond Pemberton performed the christening ceremony.

The new pier which the Canadian Pacific will start work upon immediately will have accommodation for the largest ships entering the harbour and will be equipped with the latest appliances for the handling and transshipping of cargo.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The tax rate for 1919 is 32 mills, as against 28 mills last year.

The Canadian National Railway's appeal against the city's assessment of its holdings here, amounting to nearly a million dollars, has failed.

COURTENAY.—The co-operative soldier settlement plan is being put into effect by the clearing and cultivation of logged-off lands in the Comox Valley. Under the direction of the Provincial Land Settlement Board 75 veterans are already founding homes, and this number will be doubled this summer. Some 14,000 acres, purchased from the Canadian Western Lumber Co., at \$5 per acre, have been set aside. Camps have been erected, and the work of clearing and leveling is well in hand.

HATZIC.—Fruit growers of the Mission-Hatzic district decided to proceed with the establishment of a pre-cooling plant, which will be erected immediately. The scheme was outlined at the meeting of the Fruit and Mercantile Exchange.

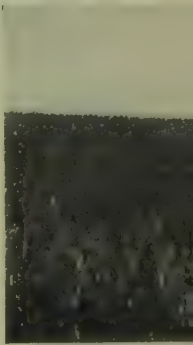
SEED-TIME AND HARVEST: THE F



(1) BREAKING GROUND WITH GASOLINE ENGINES.



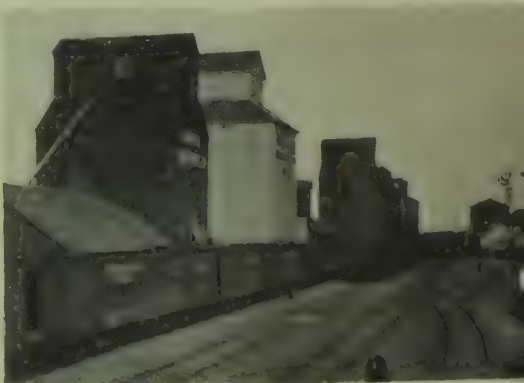
(4) HARVESTING OPERATIONS IN FULL SWING.



(3) A F



(6) CARTING WHEAT TO THE ELEVATOR.



(7) LOADING BOX-CARS FROM THE ELEVATORS.

RISE OF CANADA'S WHEAT CROP.

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(2) SEEDING : ON THE RIGHT HAND, A DISC HARROW USED TO TURN OVER THE STUBBLE ; IN THE CENTRE, A SEED DRILL ; ON THE LEFT, THE DRAG-HARROWS.



WHEAT.



(5) THRESHING THE GOLDEN GRAIN ON THE PRAIRIE.



(8) LAKE STEAMERS LOADING FROM THE ELEVATORS AT FORT WILLIAM.



(9) MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS' ELEVATOR FOR LOADING ATLANTIC LINES.

"ELOPE PARTY" BACK FROM RUSSIA.

C.F.A. Brigade Which "Saved the Force on More Than One Occasion."

The 16th Canadian Artillery Brigade, known as the "Elope Party" of the North Russian Expeditionary Force, have arrived at Ripon Camp. They reached Leith from Russia on June 18 by the steamship *Tzarita*, and will be given leave prior to returning to Canada. Col. C. H. L. Sharman, C.B.E., is in command, and the force consists of 21 officers and 456 other ranks. They brought with them a Russian orphan boy, who has been adopted by a corporal, and is going with him to Canada.

The "Elope Party," organised at Witely, embarked for Russia on September 17, 1918, Col. Sharman being in command. The party consisted of the 67th Bty. (under the command of Major F. F. Arnoldi, D.S.O.), and the 68th Bty. (under Major W. C. Hyde, D.S.O.). On November 11 the Brigade fought a notable action when, though apparently outnumbered, the drivers, cooks and batmen fought with such courage and stubbornness that they saved the Canadian guns.

The Army Council, in a letter to London Headquarters, express their gratitude for the splendid work which the 16th Brigade has carried out in North Russia.

The "Syren Party" of Canadians, which is with General Maynard on the Murman Coast, is the only Canadian contingent now serving in Russia. This party is made up approximately of 18 officers and 74 other ranks.

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

Deputy Minister of Canadian Department Now in England.

Mr. E. H. Scammell, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (of Canada), is now in England. His visit is for the purpose of negotiating with the British Government for the institution of a reciprocal scheme for the treatment and training of ex-Imperial soldiers in Canada and ex-Canadian soldiers now resident in the United Kingdom.

In conjunction with Mr. W. E. Segsworth and Mr. T. A. Stevenson, of Toronto, Mr. Scammell is in communication with the Ministries interested, and it is anticipated that no difficulty will be experienced in reaching an agreement.

Mr. Scammell was the first employee of the Military Hospitals Commission, now embodied in the Department of S.C.R. He has been carrying on his work in Canada for the past four years, latterly under Sir James Loughheed, K.C.M.G., the Minister of the Department.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT IN THE WEST.

Mr. W. J. Black, chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board, states that 17,100 applications had so far been received for land (says a *Daily Record* cablegram), and already 12,594 had passed the necessary tests. The heaviest rush was in the Western Provinces. At the Edmonton office the average was 800 enquiries daily.

Mr. Black said he had met a few of the men who had recently settled, and they all expressed the greatest satisfaction in the treatment they had received.

GRATUITY FOR SOLDIERS OBTAINING COMMISSIONS.

An Imperial Army Order removes the previous restriction by which soldiers who obtained commissions in either the Navy, Army, Royal Air Force, or who joined or received Commissions in the Dominion Forces, were disqualified from receiving the men's gratuity in respect of their previous service in the ranks.

Sergt. Andrew Galloway, the 52nd Canadian Bn., has been presented with a gold watch, suitably inscribed, as the gift of the community of Girvan (Ayrshire) and district, in recognition of the award of the Military Medal for conspicuous bravery on the field at the Arras front on August 8, 1918.

Delegates to the annual Provincial Convention of the Great War Veterans' Association at Moose Jaw will be asked to consider a proposal to form a company for the manufacture of farm machinery in the west, capitalised at \$3,000,000, one-third of the stock to be owned by farmers and two-thirds by returned soldiers.

CANADIANS IN R.A.F. Interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Social purposes, are invited to write for details to CANFLY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

WESTERN FARMER NOT A PROFITEER.

To the Editor of CANADA.

Sir, As a Western Canadian farmer, my conscience will not allow me to rest until I make a few statements regarding the unanimous support that Western farmers and their Associations have always given to Mr. Crerar (late Minister of Agriculture), also a few facts showing the absurdity of placing Western farmers under the "profiteer class."

Not being a politician myself, I cannot uphold an argument regarding Mr. Crerar's past work as to whether or not it has been beneficial to Canada as a whole. I can say, though, that Western farmers have greatly benefited from Mr. Crerar's policies, and last but not least, what he stands for to-day would be the greatest boon to the West that ever came along. I am sure Mr. Crerar is at present supported by a large majority of Western farmers in this last stand which he has taken, and which has, we are sorry to learn, led him to tender his resignation as Minister of Agriculture.

As regards "J. C. McD.'s" criticisms of Mr. Crerar's policies, I figure that he ("J. C. McD.") is an Easterner, or his experience out West, if any, has been very small, and it is a sure thing he knows nothing as regards Western farming and prevailing conditions. Will not "J. C. McD." give a thought to the Western farmer, who, if given the square deal he ought to have, will be the making of Canada?

Reciprocity to-day is what the West is clamouring for, but the majority being in the East and B.C., who are selfishly against Free Trade, hold us under, and so we cannot get that which would be most beneficial to us. If people understood and realised the benefits that would be derived from Free Trade, no doubt we would soon secure it, and then they would learn the one big reason for the past high price of produce.

We cannot put our costly fruits on a cheap market. With Reciprocity we could buy livestock at Chicago and Minneapolis stockyards, bring the same home to Canada to feed, and then be able to sell and compete on the same basis as our rival across the line. Farm implements would all be cheaper, thus we would make greater productions, to sell at considerably lower prices.

"J. C. McD." in his letter to Canada implies that it costs a farmer no more to *live* and *produce* now than in pre-war days. The greatest necessities on the farm have increased in price far more than any other commodities—labour, 200 per cent. increase; implements, 50 to 75 per cent.; harness and leather equipment in all cases, 100 per cent., and often 150 per cent.

Owing to adverse climatic conditions prevailing during the last three years practically throughout the West crops have not been up to the usual, and consequently this has caused a great scarcity of feed, hence another reason for the prevalent high prices of meat.

If "J. C. McD." can see such lively profits and handsome returns from a Western farm, why doesn't he tackle it?

I was engaged with a large rancher and farmer previous to enlistment, and we always kept a complete record of all transactions, so I can speak from experience as to knowing where the money goes and what enormous returns are received on the outlay.

If "J. C. McD." would allow me the privilege, I shall be highly delighted to discuss the subject of this letter with him and get right down to facts and figures.—Yours very truly,

FRED T. ROXBOROUGH.

11, Harrington Square, London, N.W.1.

BUXTON AND THE CANADIANS.

At the annual meeting of the Buxton Chamber of Trade, a letter was read from Col. Hanson, commanding the Canadian Discharge Depot, Buxton, who stated that, speaking for himself and his staff and the troops going through, of which there had been 80,000 during the last three years, the treatment given to them could not be excelled anywhere in England. Every citizen had done his best to make their stay as pleasant as possible.

Mr. F. A. Holmes, the chairman, made reference to the impending departure within a few months of the Canadians from the town, and paid high tribute to their exemplary conduct, good behaviour, and the almost total absence of crime.

Capt. E. A. Baker, of the Vocational Branch of the Soldiers' Re-Establishment Department, has sailed for England to make further arrangements for the care of Canadian soldiers blinded in the war (says the *Daily Record*). He will personally interview every blinded soldier now in England, with a view of having each one placed in St. Dunstan's for training. Those now at St. Dunstan's will be visited.

CANADA.—Trained Nurse would give Services for Passage.—Box 9,151, 380, Oxford Street, W.

("London Gazette" Supplement, June 13.)

SECOND BAR 10 MM

HMR 10 MM

Notes given in parentheses denote gazetting of M.M.

110061 CSM A. E. Brown, DCM, M.M., 3rd M.G. Bn., July 9
 200264 Bdr C. H. Churchill, M.M., D.A.C., 11th Bn., C.F.A., (Feb. 23, 1918)
 21531 Cpl. H. G. Ayers, M.M., 50th (Aug. 6, 1918); 62528 Spr. D. S. S.
 McCrea, M.M., 3rd Eng. Bn. (Feb. 11, 1919)
 686632 Cpl. D. L. Ambler, M.M., 46th; 186792 Pte. R. Bell, M.M., 78th;
 129787 Cpl. W. E. Berkeley, M.M., 72nd; 257064 Sgt. T. Brennan, M.M., and
 210138 Pte. J. Capone, M.M., 75th; 633971 Pte. G. G. Contryman, M.M.,



MEDALLISTS AT THE C.D.D., BUNTON.

On June 16, General Turner decorated the following:—D.C.M.: Sgt. A. B. Dixon, 50th Bn.; M.M.: Sgt. E. R. Ede, 50th Bn.; Sgt. J. Morecroft, 20th Bn.; and Pte. A. G. Hodges, Labour Company.

[illegible]

MILITARY MEDAL.

[illegible]

A-46410 Sgt. J. D. Donahue, 4th H.
 Bn. C.F.A., 750665 Cpl. F. W. W. K.
 Endersby, 14th, 30055 Pte. Oct. L. C.
 Cpl. J. Flynn, 3rd, 30055 Cpl. G. 22
 Fraser, L. S. H., 30069 Sgt. H. J.
 Gahner, 7th, 30069 Sgt. W. H. G.
 W. H. Gollup, 20th Bn., C.F.A.
 30 Spr. R. Harness, 3rd Tun. C.
 C.R.T., 30069 Bdr. Oct. Sgt. J. J. H.
 Gills, 14th, 142355 Pte. W. Hill, 301
 30273 2nd Cpl. C. R. Huddell,
 Hulick, 40th Bn., C.F.A., 22000
 Johnson, 3rd Tun. Coy., 50192 50th S.
 1099374 Spr. A. L. Kelly, 10th C.R.T.
 Sig. Coy., 47244 Cpl. Q. M. H. Leamy,
 Smith Bn., C.F.A., 474349 Pte. C. L. J.
 Lucy, H.Q. Sig. Coy., 3134-6 Cpl. J.
 413001 Pte. K. MacKenzie, 4th,
 E. J. McCallum, 30th Bn., C.F.A.,
 Army Trns. Coy., 505486 Sgt. A. G. Mc
 Cpl. K. G. McDonald, B.C.W. H.Q. Sig. Coy.
 40th, 1260342 Gnr. A. G. McIntosh, 14th Bn.
 McElarty, 11th Eng. Bn., 500906 Sgt. V. McL.
 2203545 Sgt. J. McLeod, 10th C.R.T., 187104 Sgt. D. K. Mayr
 Cpl. act. Sgt. E. S. Miller, 58th, 544726 Spr. P. W. Muller, 14th, 50
 Sgt. S. R. M. 5007074 Cpl. C.A., 446691 Sgt. D. Oran, 20th C.
 R. F. Paisley, 5th Div. Sig. Coy., 60702 Pte. J. Peters, 20th
 R. T. Petrie, 3rd Bde., C.F.A., 46232 Coy. S.M. R. Plant, 14th
 Bridging Trans. Unit, 278965 Sgt. J. Porter, 8th C.R.T., 124444 Sgt. J. C.
 Powers, 5th C.M.R.
 500815 Sgt. C. Raymond, 3rd Tun. Coy., 751239 Spr. J. Rich, 10th C.M.R.
 501829 Sgt. H. G. Rimmington, 12th Eng. Bn., 92509 Cpl. A. Roble,
 C.R.T., 401734 Cpl. J. Rodden, 3rd Tun. Coy., 2754 Coy. Q.M.S. C. L. Rose
 15th, 126039 Gnr. J. H. Ross, H.Q., 14th Bde., C.F.A., 121534 Spr. E.
 Samarzieli, 3rd Tun. Coy., 201902 Cpl. R. J. Sanderson, 10th, 50193
 Cpl. J. Sargent, 6th Eng. Bn., 1008614 Sgt. J. R. Sney, 10th, 115732 Spr.
 L. Cpl. G. J. Sney, 10th, 115732 Sgt. L. H. Stewart, 3rd
 M.G. Bn., 41265 Gnr. S. Stickland, D.C.M., 13th Bde., C.F.A., 116321 Pte.
 (act. 2nd Cpl.) G. R. Stuart, Engra.
 502025 Spr. O. L. Tobin, H.Q. Sig. Coy., 348155 2nd Cpl. C. E. Vanhatten,
 H.Q. Sig. Coy., 113614 Pte. (L-Cpl.) E. Wallwork, L.R.I., 66023 Spr. J. H.
 50193 5th, 5007074 Cpl. W. B. Whitehurst, 10th, 300422 Cpl. A.
 Whiteley, H.Q. Sig. Coy., 337926 Gnr. T. Wilding, 4th Bde., C.F.A., 751264
 Sgt. W. G. Wilkins, 10th C.R.T.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

1251546 Sgt. W. T. Biggs, 2124927 Cpl. J. R. King; 2125328 Spr. B. McKenna, 2627059 Spr. R. Melville, and 2124811 Cpl. G. T. Radbourne, all of the Canadian Railway Troops.

AMENDMENTS.

MILITARY MEDAL.—50665 Pte. (L.Cpl.) W. H. Picken, 9th Field Ambulance (gazetted on Feb. 11 as "Picken").

MENITORIOR'S SERVICE MEDAL.—Correct descriptions of N.C.O.s and men named in *London Gazette* of Jan. 18:—225 Pte. (L.Cpl.) M. S. Collins, Can. O.R.C.C.; 696198 Sgt. E. H. Cook, 4th C.R.T.; 778022 Coy. S. W. G. M. Cooper, 2nd C.R.T.; 399585 Sgt. C. Dingle, 8th C.R.T.; 964874 Sgt. J. D. Reid, 12th C.R.T.; 388864 Sgt. G. Gray, 8th C.R.T.; 648741 Cpl. S. Reid, 5th C.R.T.; 1042338 Sgt. J. T. Roberts, 7th C.R.T.; 154598 S.M. C. B. Watson, 9th C.R.T. (1st Pnrs.).

CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

MILITARY MEDAL.—105037 Bdr. E. G. Fearon, X/9th T.M.B., R.F.A. (Toronto); G. 73594 Cpl. W. Oakley, 26th Bn., Royal Fusiliers (Toronto); 43966 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) C. Thompson, 1st Bn., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Truro, N.S.); 22612 Pte. S. Smith, 2nd Bn., Highland Light Infantry (Nova Scotia); S. 43011 Sgt. W. Hislop, 1st Bn., Cameron Highlanders (Russell, Man.).

ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT. —

BAR TO M.M.—643 Sgt. E. P. Aitken, M.M., 1st Bn. (M.M. gazetted Jan. 14, 1918.)

M.M.—2577 Pte. W. King, 885 Cpl. P. C. Mews, 3603 Pte. E. O'Brien, 2318 Pte. M. Power, 2603 Pte. R. Powers, 1393 Pte. A. Smith, 3156 Pte. H. Trask, all of 1st Bn.

NO CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

The Dominion Government has decided, as we understand, not to proceed with the organisation of a Canadian Air Force. The two Squadrons now in England will be disbanded.



MORE MEDALLISTS AT THE C.D.D., BUNTON.

On June 8, Sir Arthur Currie decorated the following N.C.O.s and Men:—C.S.M. Knowles (D.C.M. and Bar); C.S.M. Jeeves (D.C.M.); Sgts. Barrett, Gardner, Loth, Aitchison, and Warrington, Cpl. Vander-Meersch, L. Cpl. Cooper and Private McMeekin (M.M.); and R.Q.M.S. Jacobs and Cpl. Johnson (M.S.M.). Lt.-Col. P. A. Hanson, the O.C., is on the extreme right.

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SHOULD HAVE
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TORONTO: 41, Victoria Street.

June 28, 1919

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette"

GENERAL STAFF. G.S.O. 2nd Grade Temp. Maj. C. B. Lindsey, D.S.O., 1st C. Ont. (Feb. 13). 3rd Grade Temp. Capt. W. C. Merston, M.C., D.C.M., R.C. (Feb. 14).
AG'S AND Q.M.G.'S STAFF. DAQ.M.G. Hon. Capt. J. Sutherland, For Corps, and to be act. Maj. while emp'd. (Feb. 11).
ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS. Brig. Maj. Temp. Maj. J. E. Hahn, M.C., W. Ont. (Feb. 13). Staff Capt., "L." Temp. E. L. M. Burns, M.C., Engrs. (Feb. 22).
SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS. Cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lt., 1st Cl. and cease to be seed. Temp. Maj. G. Batchelor, 1st C. Ont. (June 4), and Temp. Capt. B. T. Dickson, 1st C. Ont. (Feb. 19) (graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 22). Temp. Lt. G. W. Robinson, Man. (Jan. 1). Comdr. Paymr. Temp. Maj. H. J. Davison, C.A.P.C. (March 4).

CAVALRY. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. E. A. de Rothschild, D.C.M., relinquishes his commn. in the O.M.F. of C. (April 25).
ARTILLERY. Temp. Lt.-Col. L. A. G. O. Roy ceases to be seed. for duty with War Office (March 4). Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) A. A. Durkee retains the act. rank of Lt.-Col. (March 20). Temp. Maj. C. K. Newcombe ceases to be seed. for duty with War Office (May 22). Temp. Lt. J. C. Patterson to be act. Capt. while emp'd. as Adj't. (April 25). Temp. Lt. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. S. Scott, M.C., ceases to be seed. for duty with R.A.F. (May 30). Temp. Lt. (now Temp. Capt.) E. R. Evans to be act. Capt. (Jan. 19 to Feb. 15, 1919).
CANADIAN MACHINE GUN CORPS. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) C. F. Hawkins, D.S.O., M.C., and Temp. Lt. C. J. S. Hyle, M.C., retire in the British Isles.
ENGINEERS. Temp. Lt. E. L. M. Burns, M.C., to be Temp. Capt. (March 25). Temp. Lt. S. P. Griffin to be act. Capt. while emp'd. as Asst. Officer in War Records (May 21). Temp. Lt. G. T. Jennings retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while emp'd. a Co. (April 10).
W. F. Lees and J. S. St. B. Baker. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) C. W. H. Nicholson ceases to be seed. for duty with War Office (May 28). Temp. Lt. B. A. C. Craig ceases to be seed. for duty with Ministry of Food (June 3).

Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. V. Evans, M.C., ceases to be seed. for duty with War Office (May 20). Temp. Capt. E. H. Capin to be Adj't. Can. Agence Party (Sept. 17). Temp. Capt. K. A. Mahady, D.S.O., M.C., to be act. Maj. while emp'd. as 2nd Lt. 15th Res. Bn. (April 14). Temp. Lt. C. G. Gaster to be act. Capt. while emp'd. a Co. (April 14).
ARMED RESERVE. Temp. Maj. H. W. D. Cox ceases to be seed. for duty with War Office (April 6). Temp. Capt. P. H. R. Tucker, M.C., to be Temp. Maj. (March 1). Temp. Lt. R. Wyndham, D.C.M., retire in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. R. Hegan to be act. Maj. while emp'd. as Asst. Gen. Auditor (May 1). Temp. Lt. J. Henson to be act. Capt. while emp'd. a Co. (May).
BARRACK CONTAMINATION RESERVE. Temp. Lt. E. Twyford retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. R. Cherrie to be act. Capt. while emp'd. as Adj't. M.D.C. Wing, No. 5, Kinnel Park (April 17). Temp. Lt. ceases to be seed. for duty with R.A.F.: J. B. Martin (May 27), D. A. Gordon (June 5).
C.A.M.C. Temp. Maj. E. A. Neff to be act. Lt.-Col. and 2nd Lt. No. 1 Can. Pld. Amb. (Jan. 20). Temp. Capt. to be act. Maj. — C. Kerr, M.C. (Jan. 20); J. G. Shaw, M.C., while emp'd. with No. 12 C.F. Amb. (Jan. 20). C. W. Johnston, M.C. (Jan. 30); A. R. Wilkes, while emp'd. at Spec. Hosp., Lenham (Feb. 21); G. O. Scott, while emp'd. as Specialist Can. Spec. Hosp., Etchingham (Feb. 23); H. C. Allison, M.C. (Feb. 26); J. N. Taylor (April 1). Temp. Maj. E. C. H. Windier retires in the British Isles.
TEMP. CAPTS. RETIRE IN THE BRITISH ISLES. — J. H. White, G. R. Booth, K. M. B. Simon, J. Patterson, A. B. Gordon, and P. T. McIlroy. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. McCallloch to be act. Lt.-Col. while emp'd. as O.C. Surgery (Dec. 28, 1918). Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs.: C. T. Wetheridge (Dec. 28, 1918); C. B. Kidd, while emp'd. as Registrar (Jan. 27).
FOREIGN CORPS. Temp. Maj. E. G. N. Loder to be Temp. Lt.-Col. (Feb. 18). Temp. Capt. H. Horn to be Temp. Maj. (Nov. 30, 1918).
C.A.P.C. Temp. Lt. M. H. Randall retires in the British Isles.
CHAPLAIN SERVICES. Hon. Capt. J. B. Hunter, M.C., to be Hon. Maj. (May 3). Hon. Capts. and Chaplains retire in the British Isles. H. T. Hunt, E. Laws.
GENERAL LIST. Temp. Maj. A. B. Shaw ceases to be seed. for duty with



OFFICERS, GRANVILLE CANADIAN SPECIAL HOSPITAL, BUXTON.

Front row (left to right): Major N. H. Sutton, Major H. B. Boyd, Lt.-Col. F. H. MacKay, Col. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., Officer Commanding, Lt. Col. F. J. Tees, M.C., Major A. H. Pirie, W. E. Galle, 2nd row: Capt. E. W. Blackwell, R. Proctor, C. N. M. Black, J. H. MacDonald, and K. M. B. Simon. 3rd row: Lt. J. F. Weir, Capt. T. D. Wheeler, C. H. Bastin, A. D. Morgan, W. I. Cook, J. R. Fraser. 4th row: Capt. T. G. MacDonald, D. Hartin, C. T. Lewis, M.C., A. L. G. Wiltshire, H. B. Pickup, A. McMillan, Lt. W. Hill, Capt. A. E. Upton, Capt. W. E. Ord.

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. W. D. Rolfe is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial (April 28). Temp. Lt. E. T. Patchell to be act. Capt. while 2nd in comd. F. Wing, Corps Camp, Bramshott Section (Jan. 14). Temp. Lt. R. E. Haley ceases to be seed. for duty with R.A.F. (March 3).

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. (March 2):—F. O. King and H. L. Petrie, M.C.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. A. C. Hannaford, M.C., to be Temp. Capt. (June 7, 1918). Temp. Lt. (now Temp. Capt.) A. F. Mott, M.M., to be act. Capt. (July 6, 1918). Temp. Lt. P. D. McIntosh ceases to be seed. for duty with R.A.F. (Feb. 28). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while comdg. a Co. (April 14):—S. H. Browning, A. J. Perks, R. G. Savage. Temp. Lt. J. Johnston retires in the British Isles.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. W. H. V. Hooper to be Temp. Maj. (Aug. 3, 1918). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while comdg. a Co.:—M. R. Ames, M.M. (Dec. 16, 1918); R. C. Allday, D.C.M. (Jan. 15). Temp. Capt. G. M. Smith, M.C., ceases to be seed. for duty with War Office (Jan. 18).

1ST CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Maj. H. F. Baker ceases to be seed. for duty with War Office (June 3).
2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. J. Gary, M.C., to be Temp. Maj. (April 9, 1918). Temp. Lt. J. L. Lloyd to be Temp. Capt. (June 3, 1918). Temp. Lt. C. B. Green, D.F.C., ceases to be seed. for duty with R.A.F. (May 15). Temp. Lt. J. C. Hardy, M.M., to take rank and precedence in his Regt., and in the Army, as if his appt. as Temp. Lt. bore date May 14, 1918.

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. J. Smith relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be emp'd. as Asst. Officer i/c Dept. of Gen. Auditor (May 12). Temp. Capt. G. O. Johnson, M.C., seed. for duty with C.A.F. (Flight Comdr.) (May 16). Temp. Lt. C. S. Woodrow to be act. Capt. while emp'd. as Adj't. (April 14). Temp. Lt. G. N. Gordon to be Temp. Capt. (Aug. 23, 1918).

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Temp. Maj. R. B. S. Burton, O.B.E., to be act. Lt.-Col., and to remain seed. (Sept. 1, 1918). Temp. Lt.-Col. J. A. Scroggie, M.C., to comd. a Bn. (Jan. 6). Temp. Maj. J. A. H. Hope to comd. 16th Bn. (Jan. 6 to March 30, 1919). Temp. Lt. A. C. Corfield to be act. Capt. while comdg. a Co. (April 23).

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. J. Paterson, M.C., to be act. Capt. (Aug. 26 to Sept. 15, 1918). Temp. Capt. F. G. H. Manville, M.C., to be Capt. (Administrative), and to be seed. for duty with C.A.F. (May 15).

War Office (Feb. 23). Retire in the British Isles:—Temp. Capt. I. Castle, Hon. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt.) J. W. Smith.

Imperial Forces.

B.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Lt. W. G. Claxton, D.S.O., D.F.C., relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and is permitted to retain his rank. Lt. G. M. Shaw (C. Ont. Regt.) relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service. Sec. Lt. W. Cowan relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health. Memoranda.—To be act. Maj. whilst spec. emp'd.:—Capt. F. H. Hawford and M. A. Seymour. To be act. Capts. whilst spec. emp'd.:—Lts. G. J. Blackmore and A. M. Thomas.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. G. L. Gall relinquishes his commn., and retains the rank of Capt.

LOUGH LIGHT INFANTRY.—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. A. I. Heyman, D.S.O. (Man. Regt.) (Capt. Can. Local Forces) ceases to be emp'd. with a Serv. Bn.

LONDON REGIMENT, 8th BN. (T.F.).—Sec. Lt. A. G. Oddleson to be Lt. INDIAN ARMY.—Indian Defence Force.—Lt. V. A. McKechnie, Can. Forces, to be admitted to the Ind. Army as Lt. on probation, to rank from Sept. 11, 1917. 140th Patiala Inf.—Lt. R. Mellor, 33rd Punjab, avtd., to be act. Capt. whilst comdg. a Co.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

List of Friday, June 20.

Previously Reported Missing Now Reported Killed.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Lord, 437132 J.

Accidentally Killed.

WAR GRAVES DETACHMENT.—Nickerson, 3181761 W. A.

List of Monday, June 23.

Previously Reported Missing Now Reported Killed.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Brown, 830416 R.; Park, 2173305 H. Pilling, 2380278 H. H.

A SONG OF CANADA.

There are a few voices and they cry out for a poet:
Sincerely they cry.
They call on democracy to welcome the poet and open its arms to
Art,
To welcome with reward and make plain the path of the poet.
In vain! ah in vain!

Is it not engraved in the records of the past
That the poet is tuned and torn in the fields of life,
That his brain is sharpened by the file of affliction,
That his birthright is sorrow and his life, pain?
Why then complain fruitlessly?
You may sub-divide Mount Robson and barter it in fifty-foot
agricultural lots to the inhabitants of Tibet,
But a million dollars will not buy you a poet.
Nor will a thousand schools or ten thousand colleges rear you
a poet.
Neither dollars nor what men call education will create a poet for
a nation.
*Favoured is the people to whom a poet is sent!
It is the gift of God!*

Listen! and I shall tell you of a future poet of Canada!
Not among concrete side-walks and buzzing street-cars will he be
born,
But on the ample prairies in the springtime;
Not the son of an university professor,
But the child of love and of common folk.
He will be tanned by the sun and the snow-shine, and winnowed
by the elements;
And his mind will be as broad as the prairies, and his heart as
open to all men as are the prairies to the snowfall.

And what will be his song?
Mayhap he will sing:—
Of Canada from the Atlantic and the Roche Percé, to the Pacific
and the St. Lawrence Rock;
Of the red, rocky gorges of the Fraser and of the wooded Skeena
where the salmon run;
Of snow-capped ridges and of the warm chinook wind;
Of muskeg and lake and the great inland seas,
Of the blunt brow of Thunder Bay and of Niagara, the endless
thunder.

His song will be of innumerable river-isles,
Of the Regal Mountain and the mighty River, daughter of the
ocean;
Of icy waters and a New Scotland,
Of sea-cliffs white with gannets, and of icebergs made rainbows
in the sun.

He will sing of the springtime;
Of the lumbering bear, sleepy-eyed,
Of the bellowing moose and the shy, industrious beaver.
He will sing of the hidden flowerets of the Barren Lands.
Of apple-orchards, bright with blossom,
Of insects sparkling in the dusk while frogs rattle in the marsh:
Of our dear, sweet brother, the mosquito.
And our blind, black sister, the June-bug!

His song will be heard in the fall.
When every maple-leaf is a rainbow,
When the pearls of corn are white in the husk, and the melons
are plump.
He will sing of the grain harvest and the continuous thrash of
engines,
Of endless trains of wheat.
Of the land-leviathans with spouting grain and scurrying belts:
Of squat freighters and tugs, of canals and locks and mighty liners,
And hurrying and shouting.

Of winter will he sing
With vision as quick and subtle as are the feet of a skilled skater
on the glassy ice.
He will tell of the wandering caribou,
Of the mournful wail of the coyote,
And the eerie howl of the timber-wolf:
Of frozen snow blown like dust, of knife-edged cold and bright
winter sunshine!

His song will be of a land where all are equal
Where each man thinks of his neighbour before himself and rejoices
in his friend's prosperity;
Of a land which has chosen, in its youth, truth and unselfishness,
Which has thrust the parasite and the arrogant from power,
Which has not erected an altar to the known god, Dollar.

There are a few voices and they cry out for a poet!
A million dollars will not buy you, ten thousand schools will not
fashion you, a poet!
*Favoured is the people to whom a poet is sent!
It is the gift of God!*

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coming, and suitable for
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shaped collar, cut fairly high
in contrasting lines, and
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ly in the season will prevent
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be unavoidable during the
winter months.

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DOMINION DAY IN LONDON.

Sir George Perley will preside at the Dominion Day dinner
at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.,
next Tuesday, when there will be a distinguished gathering.
Application for tickets (40s.) should be made without delay to
Mr. W. L. Griffith, 19, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Sir George and Lady Perley will be at home at the Ritz Hotel
from 4 to 6 p.m.

A reception will be held by the Chairman and Council of the
Royal Colonial Institute at the Natural History Museum, Crom-
well Road, S.W., from 8.30 to 12.

STRATHEONA MEMORIAL, LONDON

The dedication of the memorial window to the late Lord
Stratheona will take place in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday
next, at 12.30. The service will be in the nave—entrance by
Dean's Yard and the West Cloister Door—and tickets will not
be required. Communications respecting the service should be
addressed to Mr. J. G. Colmer, the hon. secretary of the Com-
mittee, 29, Eldon Road, Kensington, London, W.8.

**

THE BARNARDO HOMES

Friday of last week was "Colonial Day" at the Girls'
Village Home at Barking-side. Representative visitors from the
Dominions were greatly impressed by the village and the work
being done there. The cottages, of which there are some
eighty, are really the homes of the thirteen hundred or so girls
at Barking-side, and at the head of each is a "mother" who
personally directs it.

Of the 87,000 children who have passed through the Barnardo
rescue doors, nearly 27,000 have emigrated to the Dominions,
Canada in particular.

Ada Leigh Homes

Founded 1872.

Patroness HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

A PLEA FOR HELP.

A SUM OF £30,000 IS REQUIRED by the British and American "Ada
Leigh" Homes in Paris for rebuilding 18 bis Rue de Milan, for considerable
extensions to and renovations of the other Homes and to fundraise re-
building. Cheques may be sent to Mr. GRAHAM STEPHEN, Secretary,
The Church House, Westminster, S.W.1.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

June 23, 1919

CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

C.A.P.C. Baseballers' Good Display—London Canadians' "Victory" Meeting.



N present form, i.e., if any, teams in the Anglo-American Baseball League would defeat the Pay Office team, who have developed into a side of unusual merit, as I anticipated would be the case. They defeated the American last Sunday by 8-5, and showed strength in every department of the game.

The match was noteworthy for some splendid work by the holders. Among those who distinguished themselves by making magnificent catches were Cummings, the C.A.P.C. short stop, whose dismissal of Snyder in the 5th was a fine feat; and Strobel, who came in for a tonnage of applause for his superb handling of the fly which Borland sent to left field in the 6th.

Gilliam did well in the box for the Pay Charles, but "Slim" Toomer, the Yanks' twirler, had to be replaced by the dependable "Chief" Ferris following the appearance on the score board of 5 runs for Capt. Newton's men. The latter got early into their stride, Cummings and Whitehead co-operating for a brace of tallies in the 1st, and Warren, Parker, and Borland (the latter with a 3 base hit) helping along two more in the 2nd. Parker's single in the 4th scored Borland.

The 7th proved to be of the "lucky" kind. The Yanks got a run when Tesky failed to take Strobel's fly to centre, and hits by Ferris and Griffin subsequently scored Strobel. An error by Walsh let Cummings get home for the Pay Office, and another error by the 2nd baseman enabled two other Canadians to score. Cummings and Greene got safeties in this session.

In their 8th time at bat, the Americans put in a pinch hitter when two bases were tenanted, and the new-comer's hit, plus a passed ball, resulted in two runs being scored. In the first of the 9th, Ferris got a homer—a hit clean over the fence in centre field. This was followed by Kerans getting a 3-bagger, but Bleich, the next man up, was put out at first, and the Canadians thus won a most interesting game.

R. W. T.

LONDON CANADIANS' VICTORY SPORTS.

Complete List of Winners.

The military and civilian staffs of the O.M.F.C. held a successful sports meeting on Saturday at the Polytechnic Grounds, Chiswick. The entries numbered over 1,100, and a feature of the gathering was the remarkable keenness and enthusiasm of the many lady competitors. The best running of the day was given by Lt. H. M. Williams, who, despite handicaps, took both the Half-Mile and the Three Miles. Sergt. G. E. W. Barnes, the hon. secretary, also found time to win the Veterans' Sprint. Headquarters won the championship pennant, and individual pennant winners were Miss V. Wild, C.A.P.C., and Staff-Sergt. Fairley, H.Q. Results:—

690 Yards.—1, Lt. H. M. Williams, D.G.A.; 2, Pte. B. K. Davison, H.Q.; 3, Pte. F. Close, C.E.C. 100 Yards.—1, S./Sgt. A. J. Gilbert, C.E.C.; 2, Pte. E. S. Hayman, C.E.C.; 3, Sgt. W. G. Fox, H.Q. 75 Yards (Ladies).—Miss V. Wild, C.A.P.C.; 2, Miss E. Holston, H.Q.; 3, Miss E. Evans, H.Q. High Jump.—S.Q.-M.-S. G. McBride, Records (5ft. 11in.); 2, S./Sgt. Fairley, 5, Pte. Davison. Tennis (Mixed Doubles). Miss C. R. Dennis and Pte. A. R. Simson, C.A.P.C. defeated Miss B. Boyham and Spr. C. R. Pollard, H.Q. Shot Putt.—1, S.Q.-M.-S. H. Butt, D.G.M.S. (49ft. 10in.); 2, S.Q.-M.-S. McBride. R.S.M.F. L. Lukeman, Khaki University. Obstacle Race.—1, Spr. R. H. Edgar, Records; 2, Pte. P. Taylor, C.A.P.C.; 3, S. Sgt. H. Woods, C. P. C. Castle Race.—1, Miss V. Wild and Cpl. McKewon, C.A.P.C.; 2, Miss G. Etheridge and Pte. W. H. Peart, H.Q.; 3, Miss E. Errington and Sgt. C. S. Satterthill, D.G.A. Broad Jump.—1, S. Sgt. Fairley (16ft. 5 1/2in.); 2, C. Q.M.S. McBride, Records; 3, S.Q.-M.-S. Butt. Thread and Needle Race.—Miss G. C. Smith and Pte. J. Rose, H.Q.; 2, Miss Wild and Cpl. McKewon, C.A.P.C.; 3, Miss Evans and Col. C. E. Edgett, H.Q. Half-mile Walk.—1, Sgt. A. Folkes, C.A.P.C.; 2, Pte. P. Taylor, C.A.P.C.; 3, Sgt. J. T. Clark, C.E.C. Tug-of-War.—H.Q. Officers beat H.Q. Other Ranks" by two clear pulls. C.A.P.C. Relay Race.—1, Pay 2 "H" Team (Sgt. Baughman, Pte. Hutchinson, Sgt. Richards and Pte. Saunders); 2, Pay 2 "M"; 3, Central Registry. Veterans' 100 Yards.—1, Sgt. G. E. W. Barnes, C.A.P.C.; 2, Sgt. A. Fleet, D.G.A.; 3, Cpl. A. Gordon, Records. Three Miles.—1, Lt. H. M. Williams, D.G.A. (gave 300 yards); 2, Cpl. W. H. Chambers, H.Q.; 3, Pte. F. Close. Ladies' Three-Legged Race.—1, Miss M. C. Hardisty and Miss G. C. Smith, H.Q.; 2, Miss G. E. Williams and Miss C. F. Kingston, D.G.M.S. Egg and Spoon Race.—1, Miss G. Etheridge and Pte. Peart, H.Q.; 2, Miss A. M. Washington and S./Sgt. Gilbert, C.E.C. 440 Yards.—1, Pte. Hayman, C.E.C.; 2, Sgt. W. G. Fox, H.Q.; 3, S./Sgt. Fairley. Ladies' Departmental Relay.—1, C.E.C. (H.Q.); 2, C.A.P.C. (Card

Index). 1, D.G.M.S. Seven Teams completed. Handicapped Race.—1, T. W. Case, 3, Keadle. Field Officers' Sprint.—1, Major McLeod, H.Q.; 2, Col. Edgett, H.Q.; 3, Col. A. N. Street, H.Q. Men's Departmental Relay.—1, C.P.C. (H.Q.); 2, C.A.P.C.; 3, H.Q.

THE INTERALLIED GAMES.

At the time of going to press very little news of the results at the Inter-Allied Games in Paris had come through. S. Q. M. S. R. L. Haliburton was second in his heat in the 100 Metres, and Pte. J. A. ("Army") Howard won his heat, so that these two at least would compete in the final. Pte. F. J. Zeebin ran third in his heat. In the bantam weight boxing competition leads, Ptes. P. McGrath (Canada) beat Van (Belgium) on points. The 8th Reserve man was on the offensive throughout.

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

Official Statement Regarding Shipping.

June 21. *Scandinavian*, with 375 married men and their dependents.

June 23. *Belgic*, Liverpool to Halifax, with 3,290 troops of all ranks, largely men of Eastern Ontario units, *Grampian*, for Quebec, with 300 married men and their dependents.

June 20.—*Minnedosa*, Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, with 29 officers, 293 men from Buxton, 1,138 dependents, and 96 munition workers, including dependents. Amongst the officers were Maj.-Gen. Sir David Watson, who commanded the Fourth Canadian Division in the Field, and Brig.-Gen. Victor W. Odum.

Statement at Westminster.

In the House of Commons at Westminster, on Tuesday, Col. Leslie Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, said that it was anticipated that up to June 30 no less than 87.2 per cent. of the Canadian troops would have embarked for Canada. During the last two or three months more Canadian troops had been carried than had been suggested by the Canadian authorities. Undoubtedly from June 11 to June 21 there had been delays, owing to labour troubles, but by the end of the month the Ministry would have caught up with their programme again. It was incorrect to say that the American troops were being repatriated at a greater rate than the Canadians. The Americans were not being repatriated in British ships. The total number of American troops which had been repatriated in British ships was 134,500. By June 30 it was hoped that 238,000 Canadian troops would have embarked. The monster ships had been placed at the disposal of the Canadian troops; they were originally at the disposal of the American troops.

It should be added that the large White Star liners were only taken off the Canadian service for a short time on the ground that they could not be handled at Halifax.

NEW MCGILL PROFESSORS.

Capt. S. E. Whitnall, University Demonstrator of Human Anatomy, Oxford, has been appointed Professor of Anatomy at McGill University, Montreal, this chair having been rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir A. C. Geddes as Principal of that University.

Capt. John Tait, Lecturer in Experimental Physiology in the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed to the Drake Professorship of Physiology in McGill University, Montreal.

AIR FORCE INVESTITURES.

The King, at Investitures to be held at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, July 19, and Thursday, July 24, will confer the Insignia of the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Force Cross on a limited number of officers to whom they have been awarded.

Officers who desire to receive their Decorations on those dates should apply immediately to the Secretary, Air Ministry, Hotel Cecil, Strand, specifying their full Christian names and surnames, and whether they are to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross or the Air Force Cross. Arrangements will then be made for attendance at the above Investitures as far as possible, and those officers only who receive a summons for a specific date should attend.

Officers who have already applied some time ago should repeat their applications now. Those who require tickets for their friends to witness their Investiture should apply to the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, after they have received notices from that Department to attend.

Mr. John Lane will publish next week a new humorous volume by Stephen Leacock under the title of "The Hohenzollerns in America, and Other Impossibilities." In the title-story Professor Leacock solves in his own way the still unsettled problem, "What shall we do with the Kaiser?"

Anglo-American Baseball League.
Stamford Bridge, Chelsea.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29th, at 3.30.

C.A.P.C. v. U.S. ARMY
and NAVY STUDENTS.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - \$3,800,000.

Total Assets Exceed - \$153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to—

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada—C.C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 76½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94½; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 79½; 3½ Ins., 1930-50, 71; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 90; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 60; 3 p.c., 1938, 72½.

Alberta—1946-60, 92½; 1922-95½.

British Columbia—4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 88½.

Manitoba—4½ p.c. Reg., 1951, 83.

Newfoundland—3½ p.c. 1941-51, 70½; 3 p.c., 65;

3½ p.c., 1905, 71½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1912, 70.

Ontario—3½ p.c. Reg., 72½; 4 p.c., 77½.

Quebec—4 p.c., 1934, 86½; 4 p.c., 1988, 88½; 4½

p.c. Reg., 84½.

Saskatchewan—5½ p.c., 1924-34, 102½.

Municipal.

Calgary, 4½ p.c., 1930-42, 80; 5 p.c., 82; 4½ p.c.,

1928-37, 82.

Edmonton—5 p.c., 80½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 86; 5 p.c.,

1923-53, 86; 4½ p.c., 1927-48, 86.

Montreal—5 p.c., 89½.

Quebec—4 p.c., 1932, 86; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 76;

3 p.c., 65½; 3½ p.c., 1942, 70; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 86½.

New Westminster—5 p.c., 1943-63, 83½; 4½ p.c.,

70½.

Vancouver—5 p.c., 78; 4½ p.c., 1932-61, 79½.

Point Grey—4½ p.c., 61½.

Port Arthur—5 p.c., 90.

Quebec—3½ p.c., 66½; 4 p.c., 1958, 68; 4½ p.c.,

1963, 84½.

Regina—5 p.c. Stock, 84½.

Saskatoon—5 p.c., 1941-61, 80.

S. Vancouver—5 p.c., 76.

St. John—4 p.c., 1934, 77.

Toronto—4 p.c., 1944-48, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1944-48, 86½.

Vancouver—4 p.c., 1950-52, 71; 4 p.c., 1931, 79;

4 p.c., 1947-49, 71; 4 p.c., 1963, 76½; District Joint

Secors, 81½.

Victoria—4 p.c., 75½.

Winnipeg—4 p.c., 1940, 80½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 73½;

4½ p.c., 1943-63, 86½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Westway—5 p.c., 86.

Algoma Central & Hudson's Bay—5 p.c., 40½;

Stamped, 40½; Termin Stamped, 56.

Atlantic & North-West—5 p.c., 1937, 94; 8½

Lawrence, 6 p.c., 103.

Buffalo & Lake Huron—Ord., 81; 1st Perp. Bds.,

93½.

Can. Atlantic—4 p.c., 66½.

Can. Northern—Alberta 3½ p.c., 1960, 71½; Ont.,

72½; 4 p.c. Perp., 65½; 3½ p.c., 1961, 69½; Pac. 4 p.c.,

1950, 71½; 4 p.c. Terms, 1950, 80½; Que. 4 p.c.,

Perp., 63½; 4 p.c. Perp., 65½; 4 p.c., 1930, 86; 4 p.c.

Alberta, 1939, 74; 4 p.c. Rank, 1939, 74; 4 p.c., 1934,

84½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrgs., 49½; 6 p.c. Land Mort.,

1923, 91½; 5 p.c. Rec. Notes, 1921, 100; ditto B., 100

7/16; ditto C., 1922, 99 3/16; West 4½ p.c., 1942, 83.

Can. Pacific—173½; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 72;

4 p.c. Perp. Bds., 74½; London Reg., 171; 6 p.c.

10-yr. Notes, 109.

Gt. Ont. 5 p.c., 1934, 91.

Great Winnipeg—4 p.c., 1939, 70½.

Edmonton 8½ p.c., 1942, 73.

G.T.P.—Branch Lines, 87½; Alberta, 1939-42, 81½;

3 p.c., 1992, 63½; 4 p.c., 1965, 85A, 60½; 4 p.c.,

R. 50½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1965, 64; 4 p.c. Debs.

81½, 60.

G.T.R. 9½; 4 n.e. Guar. Bk., 50½; 5 n.e. 1st Perf.

(Non-Cum.) 51½; 5 p.c. 2nd ditto, 40½; 4 p.c. 3rd

Dom. Iron & Steel, Bonds, 83.

Dom. Steel Corp.—Pref., 89½.

Lake Superior—Bonds, 75½.

Financial, Lease and Investment

Anglo-Can. Finance—9½.

British Empire—Pref. Ord., 14/3; 5 p.c. (Cum.

Pref., 14/4).

H.C. Fruit Lands—Deb., 24.

Can. N.W. Land—41.

Can. Bk. of Commerce—43½.

Can. Land & Irrigation—7½; 19½; 6½; Debs.,

55½.

Hudson's Bay—8½; Pref., 86½.

San Antonio—Bonds, 26.

Trust & Loan of Can.—25, 8 13/16; 25, 5

Western Can.—Cum., 2 5/8.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada—Cum., 74½.

Bell's United Asbestos—Ord., 44½.

Can. Locomotive—Cum., 93.

Can. Cement—Bonds, 103½; Pref., 103.

Can. Steamship—Debs., 85; Voting, 60.

Can. Car.—Bonds, 101½; Pref., 100½.

Can. Western Lumber—Debs., 35½; Cum., 1/3;

Def. Interest, 10; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 11½.

Can. Natural Gas—Deb., 75½; Cum., 26½.

Colu. Western Lumber Yard—61; Pref., 10/6.

Forest Mills of B.C.—Debs., 30.

Furness Withy—99/4½; Pref., 8 9/16.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—Pref., 19/10½; Ord., 27½.

Lake Superior Paper—Bonds, 91.

Marconi of Canada—18/3.

Ogilvie Flour Mills—Cum., 260.

Penns.—Bonds, 96½.

Pacific Bros.—Bonds, 87.

Spanish River Pulp—Pref., 108½.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction—Cum., 62; Pref., 91½.

B.C. Elec.—Def. 45; Perp. Debs., 61.

Ca'gary Power—Bonds, 78½; Cum., 25½.

Can. Gen. Elec.—Cum., 120; Pref., 111½.

Elect. Development of Ont.—Bonds, 99.

Kamistiquia—108½.

Montreal L. H. & Power—233½; Water & Power

Bonds, 77½.

Shawinigan—Cap. Stock, 133½; Bds., 105; Mort.

Debs., 85.

Toronto—Cons. Debs., 82.

Vancouver Power—4½ p.c. Guar. Debs., 60½.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt—2½.

Lo Rol No. 2—9/4½.

Mond Nickel—Ord., 67/6; Cum. Pref., 21/6; 6/

Debs., 99½.

Tough Oaks Gold—12/6.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Opportunities for British Importers and Canadian Shippers.

Many opportunities now exist for Canadian manufacturers to secure representation in the United Kingdom, and for British firms to form connections with Canadian shippers anxious to create and develop export trade to Europe. We shall be pleased to insert in this column enquiries from British importers and Canadian shippers with the object of bringing them into direct touch with one another.

Replies should bear the number of the enquiry, and be addressed to the Manager, Canada Trade Department, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.

Oils and Soaps—Dutch gentleman, now in London, desires representation of Canadian manufacturers of domestic oils, toilet soaps, etc. Speaks English, French, Dutch, Italian and German, and is willing to travel in any country. Enquiry No. 120.

GOOD CROP REPORTS.

Rains which have Helped the Grain.

Although there may have been less seeding this year, all reports from Western Canada indicate a good crop prospect (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Rains have helped the grain, which in many districts is more advanced than in any year since 1915, which was the great crop year. Saskatchewan reports are very encouraging.

The Bank of Montreal has received a cable from its head office in Montreal as follows:—"Needed rains general and crop condition good."

A cablegram from the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation says:—"The Prairie Provinces have had during the past week copious and general rains which are worth millions of dollars to the crops. In Manitoba, on June 14, however, wind and thunderstorms did much damage."

— * —

EXCESS PROFITS.

Business "at for the Glory of God."

Before the Cost of Living Committee at Ottawa last week, it was disclosed that the earnings of the Dominion Textile Company last year were 31 per cent., which, however, represented 310 per cent. on the \$500,000 paid for the stock in 1905. It was also disclosed that the Paton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, had earnings of 72 per cent. on the \$600,000 invested.

In both cases (says the *Times*) witnesses for the companies claimed that they had a right to a good profit in a fat year, in order to meet losses in lean years, and insisted that the cross-examiner ought to figure out the percentage of profits, not on capital, but on turnover. It was stated that the material of suits costing \$65 and \$70 was sold by the manufacturer for \$14 to \$17.

Mr. Paton, of Sherbrooke, giving evidence, said:—"Our mill was not built for the glory of God, but to make money for the shareholders, and in some years we have been successful in making it, but for as much as eight years at a time we had to take the dividends out in prayers."

— * —

Canadian exports of wood pulp and paper during the fiscal year which ended in March last reached a total value of approximately \$100,000,000. This is an increase of \$29,000,000 on the previous year.

There was a fairly large representation of shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Canadian Converters Company, which was held in Montreal on June 11. The Chairman, Mr. James R. Gordon, pointed out that the company had experienced a successful year, and that prospects for the current year were promising. Good enquiries for spring goods had already been received, and taking into consideration the fact that prices were as high as if not higher than those which prevailed in 1918, the outlook was considered encouraging. The board of directors was re-elected as follows:—Messrs. James R. Gordon, president; James N. Laing, vice-president; Thomas J. Rodger, John Bailie, J. H. Roy, J. M. Mackie and J. N. Brooks.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Canada, Wed., July 2.

Picket Day.
Thurs., July 10.

Pay Day.
Friday, July 11.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the week has been strictly moderate. The intensification of the loan campaign, Ascent attractions, and a natural disposition to await the peace signature have been restrictive factors. At the same time, the general tone has been satisfactory. Gilt-edged issues have continued to meet inside support, and there has been a smart recovery among home rails. The result of the Coal Commission enquiry has been chilling, and the cotton strike has been a disturbing factor.

Canadian securities have been fairly cheerful, though not very vigorous. Among the anticipated issues of the Dominion the 4½ per cents. held at 94, but the Fours at 81 and the 3½ per cents. at 71 are each a point weaker. The Municipal group, however, has been harder, Montreal 4½ per cents. have risen 1 to 86, and Winnipeg 4½ per cents. at 87 are also 1 up.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacific have risen a point to 174, helped by Wall Street advice, but Grand Trunk issues have been limp, junior stocks falling ½ to 1, and senior issues ½ to 1½. Canadian Northern Income debts. at 43½ are 1 down.

Among land shares, Hudson Bays were flat at one time, but have partially recovered to 8½.

Industrials have been chequered. Lake Superior shares at 21 have fallen a point, and Canadian Cars at 52½ are 4½ down. The preferred at 99½ is unchanged, after allowing for the dividend deduction. Canada Cements have been steady, and Canadian General Electric has receded 2 to 121. Spanish River Pulp pref. have gained another 2 at 108½.

There has been a good rally in Brazilian Frictions at 63½ on inside buying, but Mexican traction issues continue unsteady. Shawinigan Water has risen 1 to 131½.

Canadian silver mining shares have ruled dullish. Mining Corp. of Canada has dropped to 11/3.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, June 13.

In contrast with the very pronounced strength and activity exhibited last week, the local security markets this week have been comparatively quiet. This is probably due more to the influence of the uncertain trend in New York than to the new taxation proposals made in the Finance Minister's Budget speech at the end of last week. Indeed, the latter seem to be taken very philosophically by financial and industrial circles and the investing public, and it is noteworthy that, in face of the increased burden of taxation which is to be imposed on commercial enterprise, quite a number of industrial stocks have risen to fresh high prices. It is possible, however, that the prospect of increased taxation of individual incomes has had something to do with the strong demand for the Government War Loan Bonds which has lately been a marked feature in the security markets. In fact, at times this week the demand for these bonds, the interest on which is free from income tax, has exceeded the available supply, and all the eight issues have made new high prices.

54 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1886).
PAID-UP CAPITAL £206,479
RESERVE FUND £226,027
TOTAL ASSETS £837,162
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 54 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
WILKINSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers.
Agents in Great Britain.
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

In the case of some stocks also, the Minister's proposals have had a stimulating rather than a depressive effect. Thus, prominent strength in smelters at the end of last week probably reflected the proposals for protecting the mining industry, though doubtless the prospect of the application at the company's Rossland property of the new process for treating low grade ores was partly responsible for the demand. This week, though continuing active, the stock has been weaker. Recently Atlantic Sugar issues have been prominently strong, the activity being concurrent with revived reports that an initial dividend declaration on the common and a further payment on account of arrears of preferred dividends may be expected soon. Possibly something may be announced in regard to this at the annual meeting on June 26, at which an excellent report is expected to be presented. Among other strong stocks have been Dominion Glass and Howard Smith, both of which have reached new high prices. Brompton and Spanish River have also been noticeably active; in regard to the latter, it is now believed that, at any rate, part of the new \$5,000,000 note issue will be publicly offered in Canada, though the major part will be taken to the United States. Canadian Locomotive shares have come in for a good deal of favourable attention, despite the fact of the works being closed down owing to the strike.

Yesterday market activity revived considerably, with price movements generally upwards. A good deal of attention centred upon the steel stocks and the paper group, Steel of Canada rising strongly.

Among current market prices Abitibi is 80; Ames-Holden 43, pref. 86½; Asbestos 74; Atlantic Sugar 40; Barcelona 10; Brazil Traction 57½; B.C. Fishing 53½; Brompton 64½; Car 32; Cement 68½; pref. 100½; Can. Cottons 85, pref. 85; Can. Gen. Electric 113½; Can. Loco. 75½; pref. 95; Steamships 50, pref. 86, Cons. Smelters 29½; Dom. Canners 45, pref. 90½; Dom. Steel 66½; Dom. Textile 115; Howard Smith 81; Maple Leaf Milling 167, pref. 105; Lake of the Woods 175; Laurentide 224; Laurentide Power 75½; Ixall 67; MacDonald 29½; Mont. Cottons 67½; Mont. Power 90; Nat. Breweries 131; Penmans 93; N.S. Steel 90; Quebec Riv. 20; Riordon 126; Shawinigan 123½; Spanish River 29, pref. 105, pref. (1914) 95; St. Lawrence Flour 111; Steel of Canada 70½, pref. 98; Toronto Riv. 40; Wayagamack 49½. A small transaction in Sawyer-Massey shares, which for some time past have been inactive, took place in Toronto yesterday at 17. The War Loan Bonds are quoted:—1925, 100½; 1931, 101; 1937, 101. Victory Loan issues are:—1922, 101½; 1923, 102; 1927, 104½; 1933, 106½; 1937, 107½.

At the annual meeting of the Merchants Bank of Canada, on June 4, the shareholders agreed to the proposal to increase the capital stock of the bank from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 by the creation of 50,000 new shares of the par value of \$100 each. Sir Montagu Allan, who presided after an absence of four years overseas, explained that this increase was in view of possible requirements later and that there is no present intention to issue the stock at once.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - \$308,219 3 7

Reserve Fund - \$328,767 2 7

Assets under Administration \$18,457,162.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City Properties in Canada. Guaranteed Trust Investments.

Correspondence invited.

28 Bloor Street, A. L. NUNES,
London Representative.
Bank of Scotland Bankers—
Canadian Bank of Commerce.

BIG TORONTO LIQUIDATION

Standard Reliance and Dovercourt Land. The Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation of Toronto has closed its doors, and a winding-up order has been granted by Judge Madden at the request of the directors (page 1) of the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*, calling on June 19. The bank stock are estimated at £2,000,000, with assets which are hoped to exceed, raising will ultimately meet the claims of the depositors and debenture holders.

Conservative business men, while deploring the necessary action of the company, suggest that its methods have been unwise, and the occurrence gives no cause for anxiety over the general situation. Though loan companies are not permitted to buy and sell land, this company seems to have done a large business through the agency of the Dovercourt Land Company, a subsidiary corporation, whose stock is owned by the Standard Reliance.

The Standard Reliance was incorporated in April, 1913, by an amalgamation of the Standard Loan Company, founded in 1873, and the Reliance Loan Savings Company, Ontario, which dates from 1893. The new company included eight smaller companies previously incorporated and absorbed from different parts of Ontario. Hence the Corporation, which has just closed its doors, had wide connections and many depositors and debenture holders.

The Dovercourt Land Company has heavy holdings in down-town property, and great stretches of suburban sub-divisions. The company was exceedingly active in the land boom a few years ago. Lt.-Col. W. S. Dimick has been for years the head of the Dovercourt Land Company and an active executive official. That company has been affected by the inactivity in real estate during the war, and its inability to secure lower assessments on its extensive properties.

A spectacular auction sale of the Lawrence Park lots, a portion of the company's estate, was held on May 24, as a last effort to realise on the unsold sub-divisions, but prices were low, and the result finally convinced the company that it was impossible to continue without re-organisation. The Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation holds \$400,000 stock in the Dovercourt Land Company, and has lent the Land Company \$400,000 on land in Toronto and the vicinity. It is estimated that depositors have over \$1,000,000 at the head office and the various branches of the corporation.

It is understood (says a cablegram a day later) that a new company will be formed in which the creditors of the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation accept preferred stock and the shareholders Common stock, which will assure payment in full for the depositors and debenture-holders and part payment for the shareholders of the defunct company. The realisation of the assets of the company will possibly extend over ten years.

Messrs. A. F. Ames & Co. have bought two issues of County of Renfrew, Ont., 6 per cent. bonds at the price of 102 35 per cent. and also two issues of Point Grey, B.C., bonds. Of these latter, one issue is \$22,000 5 per cent. bonds, due 1955, and the other \$82,500 ½ per cent. bonds, due 1959. The price at which these issues were purchased is 92 22 per cent. The same firm were the highest bidders for an issue of \$55,000 5½ per cent. bonds of the township of Barton, their bid being 101.35.

The Royal Securities Corporation announce that the issue of \$2,000,000 7 per cent. convertible debenture stock of the Mattagami Pulp and Paper Co., which they offered publicly recently, has all been subscribed. Another pulp issue—viz., \$5,500,000 of 6 per cent. 15-year serial gold bonds of the Saguenay Pulp and Paper Co.—is now being offered by a group of Montreal bond firms at par and accrued interest.

A 10,000-ton order for steel rails has been secured by the Algoma Steel Corporation from the Canadian Government, and also one for 8,000 tons of rails from the Belgian Government.

TRADE ITEMS.

Mr. A. L. Gourley and Mr. G. C. Mitchell, of J. J. McLaughlin, Ltd., Toronto, are in England on a business visit. Their temporary headquarters being the Strand Palace Hotel. Their firm is a large manufacturer of ice-cream machinery, soda fountains, etc.

Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., Montreal, have installed a plant at their Quebec mills for manufacturing calcium chloride from lime and salt for bleaching purposes.

Messrs. Julius Kayser & Co., Ltd., the well-known glove manufacturers, of Sherbrooke, Que., will shortly establish a branch factory adjoining the present one.

Tenders for the erection of a new flour mill at St. Boniface, Man., will shortly be invited by the Clare Milling Co. The estimated cost is about £75,000.

The Canadian Western Cordage Co. is the name of a new company formed in Vancouver by returned soldiers, who propose to erect a factory with plant and machinery, at a cost of £50,000.

Mr. Harry Gibbins, formerly manager of the shoe department of the John Murphy Co.'s departmental store, Montreal, has started in business on his own account by opening a new shoe store at 510, St. Catherine Street, Montreal. His eldest son, Mr. Harold Gibbins, is associated with his father in the new business.

Canadian chocolate and confectionery manufacturers are very active at present executing orders for the export trade. A leading Montreal manufacturer says there are adequate supplies of chocolate on hand to meet requirements, both domestic and export.

Tobacco Association, was launched in Montreal on June 10, with the object of bringing about a reduction of the present Customs duties and excise, which, according to those in the trade, represent two of the heaviest items in the ultimate cost to the consumer. Representatives were present from other cities, such as Toronto, Hamilton, London, and Quebec. Col. J. Bruce Payne, of Granby, Que., was elected president, and Mr. C. S. Richardson, of Toronto, secretary.

It is definitely announced that the Canadian firm associated with the Allied Packers' Co., Inc., the merger of seven packing companies announced at New York recently, is the Matthews, Blackwell, Ltd., of Toronto. This company has five plants in Canada. President Hawkinson, of the Allied Packers' Co., Inc., states, in outlining their policy, that the company will have distributing agencies throughout England and other parts of Europe, and will make a special feature of the export business.

Pulp and paper manufacturers have decided to send Mr. A. L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, to London to act as advisory expert at the Canadian Trade Mission. Mr. Dawe has an intimate knowledge of the industry on both sides of the Atlantic.

The following officers were elected at the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Toronto:—President, Mr. R. Howard, Montreal; first vice-president, Mr. J. S. McKinnon, Toronto; second vice-president, Mr. W. S. Fisher, Sackville, N.B.; treasurer, Mr. J. F. Ellis, Toronto; auditor, Mr. Wilton C. Eddis, Toronto. Resolutions submitted included one against legislation placing Canadian industry at a disadvantage in international competition; endorsing a Canadian merchant marine; against the removal of the tariff on farm



LOADING PEACHES AT ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO. (SEE PAGE 368.)

We understand that negotiations are proceeding between a representative of the Roumanian Government and several Canadian paper companies for the supply of newsprint.

The establishment of a freight traffic bureau, controlled by the Vancouver Board of Trade, the B.C. Manufacturers' Association, the B.C. Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Retail Merchants' Association and other organisations, was decided upon at a recent meeting held at Vancouver.

Mr. T. H. Reider, who recently resigned his position as president and general manager of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., has been elected president of Ames-Holden-McCreedy, Ltd., the well-known Canadian boot and shoe manufacturers, replacing Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, who is now Chairman of the Board.

Seven United States manufacturers have decided to start branch factories in the Windsor district of Ontario. One of these, the General Motors Corporation, will spend £2,000,000 on a factory at Walkerville, and it is expected that many smaller industries connected with automobile production will be established in the border town.

The growing importance of the clothing industry in the Dominion is indicated by the fact that the International Association of Clothing Designers will hold their convention on Canadian soil for the first time when they gather in Montreal at the end of this month. Hitherto they have always convened in leading cities of the United States.

A new organisation, known as the Dominion Cigar and

tractors and also favouring the adoption of substantial Customs preferences within the Empire. A permanent tariff board was warmly advocated.

Mr. Henry Miles, of Montreal, has been elected president of the Maple Leaf Condensed Milk Co., Ltd. The output of condensed milk from this plant, which is situated at Chesterville, in 1918 exceeded \$2,000,000. This season's production will be considerably more. The entire product has been disposed of to the British Government, and none of the milk will be available for the Canadian trade this year or probably for some years to come, due to the enormous demand for the civilian population in Europe.

Canadian export trade shows a recovery, according to the May figures. Exports have increased by \$13,000,000 to \$92,000,000, an increase of nearly 17 per cent. on the total for May last year. Further, the exports, while below those for the corresponding period in 1917, when the output of war supplies was at its height, are well over those in May of any other year. Imports have declined over \$18,000,000.

Sir Robert Borden introduced in the House of Commons last week a Bill to consolidate the Canadian Naturalisation Act and incorporate the provisions of the Imperial Act as amended in 1918 (says the Times). The Prime Minister said the purpose of the Act was to make Canadian naturalisation uniform with that of the United Kingdom, and that it did not depart from the provisions of the Imperial Act.

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A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as \$210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed \$94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of \$8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was no less than \$17,364,918.

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CANADIAN OILFIELDS DEVELOPMENT.

A rumour that the British Government has become interested in the Calgary oilfields draws attention to present activities there and the possibilities of a huge oil industry being created. For some time past there has been a steady production, the output since 1914 being estimated at over 37,000 barrels, but various companies are now engaged in development work, which may have a considerable effect on Canadian industrial progress. The Calgary Petroleum Products, Ltd., for example, are now conducting tests for the production of gasoline on a large scale, and preliminary trials indicate better results than were expected. It was anticipated that had a gallon of gasoline per 1,000 cubic feet of gas would be produced, but the tests show that this will be exceeded. On this basis, however, the company, which has a flow of 1,000,000 cubic feet of wet gas per day, would be able, by means of their absorption plant, to produce about 2,000 gallons of gasoline per day. Other companies are resuming drilling operations, and some of the wells maintain a steady output. The successful establishment of a Canadian oil industry on a large scale would not only confer great benefit on Canada, but it would give no less satisfaction in Great Britain to have a large supply available within the Empire.

The champion amateur shot of America is Mr. J. F. Jennings, of Todmorden, Ont., who established a record of 197 out of a possible 200.

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A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Royal Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

If current reports prove to be true, the holders of Spanish River Pulp and Paper preferred shares will not have to wait very much longer before the payment of their dividends is resumed. It is stated that the company has recently effected the sale of about \$5,000,000 of short-term notes, part of the proceeds of which will be used to pay off outstanding liabilities in the form of existing notes and bond interest. Referring to this negotiation, the *Montreal Gazette* states that "the first step of stock market interest to be taken will be the equalising of the 1913 and 1914 preferred issues by the distribution among holders of the former dividend warrants of 7 per cent. The old short-term notes redeemable in 1922 will then be retired and the installation of a new paper machine thereupon be proceeded with. It is also the intention of the management to liquidate all current liabilities considered advisable out of the proceeds of the present financing. The company will thus be in a position to pay the back dividends on the preferred stock, which on July 1 next will be \$42 per share, and this, it is stated authoritatively, will be done. The issue will then be placed on a regular 7 per cent. dividend basis, the earnings of the Spanish River enterprise, owing to the prosperity in the pulp and paper industry of Canada, being sufficient to guarantee this."

* * *

The difficulties which have overclouded the fortunes of Canadian Street Railway enterprises are well known to all readers of *Canada*. It may be noted, however, that the Toronto Street Railway Co., while suffering from much the same eclipse as the others, differs from them in that it was forced to discontinue its dividend payments despite increasing gross earnings, and not, like most of the other companies, because of their decrease. Indeed, the gross earnings of the company for each month of 1919 to May 31 show considerable increases over those for the corresponding months of 1918. Gross earnings for May, 1919, were the greatest in the company's history, and the total increase for the five months, as compared with the first five months of 1918, was no less than \$230,373. This, however, must be but very cold comfort for the shareholders, and it forms rather a striking commentary upon current conditions, under which wage increases, high operating expenses, and greatly increased cost of maintenance and renewals have so completely nullified increasing revenues.

* * *

The financial statement of the Maple Leaf Milling Co. for the year to March 31 indicates that, despite the closing down of the Canadian flour mills for a time on account of the temporary cessation of orders following the Armistice, the company enjoyed another very prosperous year. Indeed, net earnings at \$929,105 were less than \$100,000 behind the net earnings disclosed in 1918, which was the company's record year, and were nearly \$200,000 ahead of those for 1916-17. The conditions of the milling trade early this year are, however, probably reflected in the large increase shown on one side of the balance-sheet in stocks of flour, grain, etc., being carried, which are shown at \$4,749,000 as compared with \$1,999,000 last year, and on the other in indebtedness of \$4,676,487 to banks, whereas last year this item was non-existent and the company had considerable cash in the hands of its bankers. However, investments made during the year increased from \$390,370 to the large figure of \$2,545,776, and current assets exceed current liabilities by about \$2,350,000, an improvement of \$1,250,000. Total assets are now \$13,384,307 as compared with \$8,802,683 at end of March, 1918.

* * *

In the course of his address at the recent annual meeting of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. the president, Sir Herbert Holt, mentioned that for years past the company had pursued the policy of consistently reducing gas and electric rates until the Montreal consumer to-day enjoys the lowest charges for heating and lighting of any city of its size in the world. This statement was corroborated by Mr. I. E. Aldred, who, as president of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., and director of similar enterprises such as the Pennsylvania Power Co., has wide knowledge of such matters. A remark by Mr. Aldred that he was doubtful if the general public realised the lowness of the company's rates as well as did the large users of power drew from Mr. Gordon Strath, the comment that the investing public evidently realised the fact, as Montreal Power stock was selling on the market at a parity above that of Government bonds. This, said Sir Herbert Holt, was not surprising, as "Montreal Power is equal to, if not better than, any Government security in the world," a statement which, made by their president, should be most gratifying to shareholders, though it contains a claim which is somewhat imposing when made on behalf of any enterprise, however strong. Sir Herbert Holt intimated that owing to the increased costs of operation and production it will be impossible for the company to continue its policy of reducing rates, and, indeed, that it may find it necessary to increase them.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canada's Electrical Powers.

We briefly commented recently on the reference in the May Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce to the remarkable progress in the development of electricity in the Dominion. In interesting statistics dealing with the subject it is shown that the total amount invested in the production of electrical energy for sale is no less than \$356,004,168, of which 20.5 per cent. represents the outlay by municipal or publicly-owned power stations. The total primary power installation is 1,844,571 h.p., of which the very large proportion of 1,662,661 h.p., or 90 per cent., is derived from water, and only 180,900 h.p. and 11,710 h.p. respectively from steam and gas and oil driven plants. These statistics furnish striking testimony of the generous manner in which Nature has endowed the Dominion in the production of power, and indicate the extent and availability of the hydro-electric resources of the Dominion. As the writer of the note from which we quote remarks, "it is impossible in the scope of a letter to do justice to the subject," and we endorse his advice that those interested would do well to study the census dealing with the question recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cost of installation per h.p. for all Canada is \$193, the highest rate not unnaturally being in the Yukon, where it works out at \$357, and lowest in Alberta, where it is \$147. The greatest capital outlay has been in Ontario, which has stations with a primary h.p. of 784,665, and capital involved aggregating \$142,777,379, of which the large proportion of \$46,238,794 represents municipal enterprise, in sharp contrast with Quebec, where of a total capital of \$130,213,470 invested in stations having a total primary h.p. of 606,062, only \$4,132,478 is attributed to municipal enterprise. To Canada, which has since 1906 persistently shown the huge economic advantages to be derived from the production of hydro-electric power in the Dominion and the prospect of very substantial profits upon the capital outlay it is exceptionally gratifying to find these anticipations justified. The authority from whom we have quoted offers the convincing evidence of the profitable nature of the production and distribution of electrical power in the statement that, according to the data contained in this very useful commercial census—particularly *apropos* in view of prospective electrical developments in the Mother Country—on the total invested capital of \$356,004,168, the total annual revenue amounts to the very respectable aggregate of \$11,700,818.

—*—*—

AN ESSAY ON CANADA.

A Surrey School Competition.

A Canadian officer recently offered a prize to the children of a Surrey school for the best essay on Canada. Out of thirty submitted the following was adjudged the best:—

Canada is a very large and beautiful continent. It contains many lovely lakes and rivers. The largest are Lake Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Lake Ontario on which stands the beautiful Queen City of Toronto, one of the most English like Cities. There are many large Cities in the Dominion, Ottawa being the Capital others being Quebec, Winnipeg the which is called the gate to the West. Other's over the wonderful Rocky Mountains being Vancouver and Victoria. Vancouver is very beautiful it has a much more moderate climate than Central and Northern Canada, which are extreme. The chief industries of the West are Forestry, and corn growing, Fruit growing, especially in the Niagara district, peaches, apples and pears. Canada has great waterways. The grand Niagara Falls connect the lakes of Erie and Ontario, then on down the Historic River St. Lawrence into the Atlantic Ocean. The Fraser River is noted for its fine salmon. The Natives of Canada are Indian they are very few, being mostly in Settlements, the Pioneers being French, English, Scotch, and Irish. Lacrosse, Baseball and Football are the games much played in summer. Tobogganing is a much enjoyed winter sport. The May Pole Leaf for ever is the National song. The biggest Railways are The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Great Transcontinental Railway, and the Grand Trunk. England, the Mother Country, is very proud of her big daughter Canada, and her noble sons who have helped to win the Great War.

—*—*—

Commander W. Davidson, R.N.R., of the C.P.O.S. *Corsican*, has been presented by the Newfoundland Government with an inscribed silver salver as an acknowledgment of his co-operation in the repatriation of Newfoundland troops.

Major-Gen. the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, introduced a Bill last week to amend the Militia Act to provide a Permanent Force not to exceed 10,000 men instead of 5,000 as at present constituted. The Bill was given its first reading.

"I might say I have been a constant reader of your magazine for more than two years, and I fully appreciate the effort you have put forth in supplying us 'Canucks' with an *AI* magazine in which we are well posted in everything. I, for one, eagerly look forward each week for my copy. Unfortunately, at times I have missed one or two numbers through not subscribing, and I can assure you I always felt that I had missed some important piece of news."—*Mr. N. McC.* (1915-19).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

F. M. G. (Walthamstow).—There is a mile of railway trackage to every 196 persons in Canada.

S. T. F. (Leicester).—The postal rate for letters in Canada is 2 cents, plus 1 cent war tax, which is equivalent to the British charge of 1½d. on inland letters.

FARMER (Lincolnshire).—The hog industry in Canada is capable of immense development. Owing to the prevailing high prices hog-raising in the Dominion is finding many new recruits.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIBER (Witley).—The Province of Ontario is responsible for one-half of the entire manufacturing output of the Dominion, and of the agricultural production about one-third. The same Province accounts for 46 per cent. of the mineral production of the country, and 30 per cent. of the wool clip.

T. M. (Ripon).—So far, early reports as to the prospects of the wheat crop in Western Canada this year are very encouraging. Some authorities, estimating from the acreage sown and the early growth, look forward to a 300,000,000 bushel crop, but it is to be remembered that the crop is only in its early stages as yet.

EX-PRIVATE (Llangollen).—Your best course, even if you have some capital, is to take service with a farmer for at least twelve months, in order to learn the conditions of the country. You can then proceed with safety to buy an "improved" farm of your own. This course would, in your case, pay better than homesteading.

W. K. (Edinburgh).—The enterprise to which you evidently allude is the Lake Huron Steel Corporation, the organisation of which was mentioned in *Canada* for June 7. The company has now obtained its charter. Its capitalisation is \$15,000,000, of which half is common stock and half preferred stock. The plant is to be established at Goderich, Ontario.

W. T. (Berwick).—A report from Saskatoon states that owing to the strong demand for accommodation quite a considerable number of dwelling houses and several warehouses have been built this spring, and that despite the high cost of materials and labour many more new houses will be built this summer. In consequence of this a demand for vacant property in the city, including business and residential sites, has developed, and a good many sales have been made.

INTERESTED.—The Standard Chemical Co.'s figures for the year to December 31 last have just lately been issued. The full report has not yet reached us, but we are informed that the company's operating profits for the year were \$56,702, or nearly \$500,000 better than for the previous year. After allowing for interest and depreciation and paying a 3½ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock the balance of profits was largely devoted to strengthening the company's reserves, while a balance of \$311,577 was carried forward at the end of the year.

The *Enquirer Mail*, the June issue of which has just reached us, has some severe criticisms on "British Overseas Trade and Government Policy." "Nationalisation of Industry" is searchingly examined, and trade in Russia and the possibilities of the port of Danzig are also discussed.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).
Seven Days Ended June 14.

Canadian Northern, \$833,100; dec., \$20,000. Canadian Pacific, \$3,062,000; inc., \$148,000. Grand Trunk, £240,282; inc., £11,434.

CONCERTS.

On Monday next, at 3.15, at the Eolian Hall, Miss Silvia Parisotti will give a song recital, assisted by Mr. Georges Pitsch (violinello).

On the same day, at 8.15, at the Wigmore Hall, Miss Anne Thursfield will give a second song recital, the programme consisting of folk songs of ten countries in seven languages (including "negro spirituals"), and groups of modern English and French songs.

GOVERNMENT FISH IN ONTARIO.

The Government of Ontario, which owns the lakes and waterways of the Province, does a large business in furnishing daily supplies of fresh water fish to the public at cost price. This enterprise was started in order to save meat for export to England during the war, but the demand for Government fish is so great that the supply is being continued on a large scale this year.

The fish is sold through the usual retail shops at fixed prices, as follows:—Trout, whitefish, and pickerel, 7½d. a lb., if the customer pays cash and takes it away with her, or 8½d. a lb. if the fish is cleaned and delivered at the buyer's house.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO.

Over 500,000 workmen are covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. In Ontario compensation dates from the accident; the maximum payments are higher than those of any Province or State in America; the question of negligence does not affect the matter; the awards are made by the Board, not by the Courts, thus avoiding litigation; and no contribution is collected from the workmen.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MEXICO ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

Five per Cent. First Charge Debentures.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Coupon No. 42, due 1st July, 1919, on the Five per Cent. First Charge Debentures to Bearer of the Mexico Electric Tramways, Limited, will be paid on and after that date at the Registered Office of the Company, 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

Coupons must be left four clear days for examination previous to payment. Listing Forms can be obtained at the above address.

DATED this 19th day of June, 1919.
For MEXICO ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 703. June 28, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Tuesday, July 1—Corician.
Saturday, July 5—Tunisian.
Tuesday, July 8—Melita.
Tuesday, July 15—Scotian.
Friday, July 19—Minnesota.
Saturday, July 19—Scandinavian.
Wednesday, July 23—Grampian.
Tuesday, July 23—Metagama.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Southampton to New York.
Saturday, June 28—Mauretania.
Saturday, July 12—Aquitania.

Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, July 2—Carnegie.
Saturday, July 12—Royal George.
Saturday, July 19—Orforda.

White Star Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, June 28—Megantic.

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and Buyers' Guide.

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THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

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BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allens", Birmingham, England.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—

EUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

With the Overseas Military Forces of Canada in France and Great Britain.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the PERIOD 30th SEPTEMBER, 1917, to 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

DE	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Educational books and equipment	14,527	8	11	Subscriptions and Donations—							
Printing and stationery supplies	3,407	10	10	Canadian							
Tutorial fees, salaries, and wages, and subsistence and other allowances	6,131	0	3	Y.M.C.A.	51,572	18	0				
Extension lectures and lantern equipment	1,147	6	6	Other sources	123	10	0				
Scholarships	168	18	0					51,696	8	0	
Huddings and huts and upkeep	3,644	16	11	Registration fees from students				394	5	0	
Furniture, fittings, and office equipment	6,090	7	7	Interest, discount and exchange				105	14	6	
Rents, rates, taxes, insurance, lighting and heating	1,622	9	6								
Transport equipment, upkeep and running expenses, and carriage and freight	2,781	19	0								
Travelling expenses	693	4	6								
Postages, telegrams, cables and telephones	511	12	5								
General and sundry expenses	828	1	4								
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure for the period	10,641	11	9								
	£2,196	7	6					£52,1	6	7	6

BALANCE SHEET 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors—				Cash at Bank—			Cash at Bank—						
General: For books, equipment, current expenses .. 13,851	7	8	Headquarters .. 25,505	16	11	Branches .. 527	3	10			26,033	0	9
Person l ledger credits .. 665	7	11	Cash in Hand—			Headquarters .. 90	8	2					
Revenue charges accrued .. 468	19	8	Branches .. 94	16	3	Working funds at Branches .. 508	13	0					
			Sundry Debtors .. 40	6	0								
Book Deposits Account—													
Reserve for repayment of deposits, etc., to students on return by them of educational books .. 1,139	17	2											
Income and Expenditure Account—													
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the period September 30, 1917, to December 31, 1918 .. 10,641	11	9											
	£26,767	4	2								£26,767	4	2

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have audited the books of the Khaki University of Canada for the month of December, 1918, and have accepted without verification the accounts from September 30, 1917, to November 30, 1918, audited and certified by Mr. R. H. Fowler, Associated Accountant; and we certify that the Balance Sheet at December 31, 1918, and the relative Income and Expenditure Account for the fifteen months ending that date are correctly prepared therefrom and that the Balance Sheet sets forth the true financial position of the University at that date.

3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.2, June 4, 1919.

(Signed) H. M. TORY, H. Cpl.
Director of Educational Service.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Bank of Montreal.—A cable from the head office at Montreal announces the opening of a branch at Oshawa, Ont., last Monday.

Steel Company of Canada.—The directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the ordinary shares for the quarter ending June 30, payable August 1, to shareholders of record July 10.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office announces that branches have been opened at Acadia Valley, A'berta; Alida, Sask.; Campbellof, Ridgetown and Rodney, Ont.; Elm Creek, Man.; and Sussex, N.B.

British Columbia Breweries.—Messrs. Sperling and Co. announce that the trading results of the British Columbia Breweries, Ltd., for April reflect continued expansion in business. The total sales for the month amounted to \$111,705, in comparison with \$43,884 for the corresponding month of 1918, while net profits are shown at \$38,778, against \$3,174 in April, 1918, giving total net profits of \$117,256 for the first four months

of the current year, and an aggregate of \$160,683 for the period October 23, 1918, to April 30, 1919. 6,150½ barrels were sold during the month, compared with 2,780 in April last year.

Capt. the Hon. William J. Shaughnessy was last week elected a director of the C.P.R., vice Mr. James Dunsmuir, of Victoria, B.C.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland, it was reported that forty-three branches were in favour of the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle and thirty-six against. The Committee voted in favour of the removal by 19 to 5.

Commander Thomas Fisher, R.N., who has represented the British Ministry of Shipping in Washington during the past eighteen months, has been permitted to retire in order to accept the appointment of general manager of the Atlantic Lines of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., with headquarters at 8, Waterloo Place, London.

COMPANY MEETING.

BRITISH BANK OF NORTHERN COMMERCE.

The seventh annual meeting of the British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., was held on Wednesday, June 12, at the office, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, Mr. H. Henderson (the vice-chairman) presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said that the board was able to place before the shareholders a good record of the past year's work. The balance sheet indicated that the Scandinavian deposits in this country during the period under review had again largely increased, and the bank's business generally showed expansion in all directions. It was their intention to do all in their power to further such growth and to attach to themselves as closely as possible the banking and trading interests of the Scandinavian countries. In pursuance of this policy, their general manager visited Norway during May, and he reported to the board that there was a feeling there that their interests as shareholders in the bank were not in due or equitable proportion to the large amount of business they did with the bank.

In order to meet this legitimate desire of their Norwegian friends, the directors had decided to give them the opportunity of greater participation by issuing as soon as convenient the remaining 50,000 unallotted shares of the company; 25,000 of these shares they proposed to allot to largely new interests in Norway, and thus secure a consequent valuable extension of business. The remaining 25,000 shares the board proposed to offer to all shareholders at present on the register in the proportion of one new share to each six old shares. The price of issue would be £8 10s. per share—namely, £2 10s. per share on capital account and £6 per share on premium account, such premium being added to reserve, which would then stand at £1,050,000.

The dividend remained as before, namely, a total distribution of 18 per cent. for the year, free of income tax, and in this connection he would like to point out that the dividend paid, although at the rate of 18 per cent. on the paid-up capital, was in reality 6 per cent. per annum on the capital employed, by which he meant the amount laid up on share capital account and the premium paid on shares. Being payable free of income tax, the distribution was equivalent to an ordinary dividend of about 8½ per cent. per annum, which he thought would be considered a good return under present circumstances. The paid-up capital and reserve remained as before—a total of £1,125,000. Current, deposit and other accounts showed the large total of £27,810,666 as against £22,754,517 a year ago. This was a satisfactory growth and compared with £9,408,026 two years ago. Acceptances were £1,032,264 as against £66,424 last year and £196,616 the year before, and guarantees £1,148,501 against £822,451, and these were in every case supported by counter guarantees of first-class banks abroad. On the assets side of the balance-sheet the cash in hand and money at call or at short notice totalled £16,193,750 against £9,038,528 a year ago. Further, British Treasury Bills and Bills of Exchange were held to an amount of £1,791,462. Investments were £8,361,624 against £1,316,505 the previous year, and as £7,753,542 was represented by British Government Securities this made a total of about £25,000,000 in liquid form. Loans and advances were £2,456,131 against £1,395,057. The profit and loss account showed a profit for the year of £235,904 6s. 5d. Adding the carry forward from last year, £28,897 12s., they had a total of £264,801 18s. 5d., subject however to £150,000 set aside for contingencies. After payment of a final dividend of 12 per cent., free of income tax, the amount carried forward, namely, £47,301 18s. 5d., showed an increase.

Mr. J. Jørgensen seconded the motion, and the report was adopted.

Dominion Bank.—The London office announces that a branch has been opened at Brantford, Ont.



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**GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE,
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The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cabled by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	\$3,560,000	\$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,575
Totals	\$41,083,000	\$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,608.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918
\$636,654,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General
for B.C., British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

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Heaton's Annual 1919.

(FIFTEENTH YEAR.)

CONTENTS:

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
FINANCIAL INFORMATION.
COMMERCIAL REGULA-
TIONS. Income Tax, War
Taxes, Patents, Trade Marks,
Copyright.

REGISTRATION. Offices for
Registration of Deeds, Mort-
gages, etc.
CREDIT REPORTS AND COL-
LECTIONS. TRANSPORTA-
TION Customs, Brokers, Ship-
ping Notes, Railway Fares and
Distances. Steamship Lines.

BANKING AND SHIPPERS'
GUIDE. CUSTOMS INFOR-
MATION.

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT REPORTS
NATURAL RESOURCES. Agri-
culture, Fisheries, Forest and
Forest Products, Fur Trade and
Fur Farming, Mining, Water
Powers.

GENERAL INFORMATION.
Boards of Trade, Climate, Com-
merce, Education, Finances,
Immigration, Manufactures and
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GLASGOW: 75, Union Street.

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FRED. C. SALTER, European Traffic Manager.

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For Advertisement Rates see page ii.

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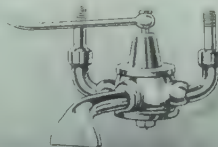
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THE CANADIAN RED CROSS IN THE GREAT WAR.

What Has Been Accomplished Oversea by Remarkable Voluntary Effort

By Mary MacLeod Murray

THE war has taught us to think in superlatives. It has surprised at nothing. If it were not for this training one might be even more astonished at the record of the Canadian Red Cross Society Overseas, from the autumn of 1914 to the spring of 1919.

To speak or to write of the work of the Red Cross merely in terms of so many cases of supplies, so many buildings, so many cars and ambulances, so many hospital beds, so many parcels to prisoners of war and so many gifts to men in hospital, is to mention the smaller part of the offering of those who have been for four years the great mitigators of suffering and sorrow. The unselfishness of the givers and the workers, here and in Canada, is a gift above price. Those who carried on the work overseas have been exiles from home and friends they have sacrificed leisure and ease that they might be of use.

But generosity, selflessness, passionate sympathy and gratitude cannot be reduced to figures and entered in a book. They are the silent, unseen, but compelling influences behind

the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society Overseas. It was moved by the Office of A. J. MacLeod, the first Canadian Red Cross Officer in France.

The records and debentures of the Canadian Red Cross Society Overseas show the money received in that ended with:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
October, 1915	£102,692	£91,625
1916	269,493	282,638
1917	208,633	287,916

The total amount of money received since the work in this country is £1,076,957. The amount received from Canada is 248,675, while 16,768 have been raised locally, the approximate value of the whole being



LADY DRUMMOND.
Assistant Commissioner in England
Photo: Bassano.



LADY ALLAN.
In charge of the Officers' Home, Moor Court
Sidmouth



MRS. RIVLIN BERKELEY.
Head of the Prisoners of War Department.

all the outward and visible signs of the work carried on under that familiar emblem—the Red Cross on the white ground.

It seems a long time ago since the Red Cross began its activities in London. Lt.-Col. Jeffrey Burland and Lt. E. W. Parker came over from Canada in the autumn of 1914 full of enthusiasm and eager to devote themselves to planning and carrying out the work in view. Both passed away with tragic suddenness within a few weeks. The second Commissioner appointed was Col. C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., who was in charge of Red Cross work until April, 1918. As Assistant Commissioner in England, Captain (afterwards Lt.-Col.) Claude Bryan worked from the summer of 1915 until the spring of 1918.

In France Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., who had been Assistant Commissioner in England for a few weeks, was Assistant Commissioner, in charge of all work at the Base and in the Forward Area, from January, 1915, until April, 1918, when he was appointed Chief Commissioner Overseas, with headquarters in London. Lady Drummond, who had opened the Information Bureau of the Red Cross the day after the First Contingent landed in France (February 11, 1915), was appointed Assistant Commissioner in England. Major (now Lt.-Col.) Law succeeded Col. Blaylock in France.

At the end of 1916 a London War Committee was appointed, which acted in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner. Its members were: Hon. President, H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, who was succeeded by H.R.H. Princess Patricia; Mr. G. C. Cassels, Chairman; Mr. C. Cambie and Mr. F. W. Ashe.

The work has been followed with the closest sympathy by the Executive Committee in Toronto. On more than one occasion the enthusiastic Chairman, Col. Noel Marshall, has visited this side, and last summer other members of the Committee accompanied him—Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., Col. J. W. Leonard, and Mr. K. J. Dunstan.

Small offices and one warehouse were enough for the housing of the workers, and the accommodation of the supplies during the first few months. But the work grew remarkably year by year, as troops poured over from Canada and the casualty lists inevitably grew longer. Rooms at 14, Cockspur Street, S.W., were added to those already in use at that address, and new warehouses were acquired as the cases overflowed the original storehouses. When the Armistice was signed the

£2,520,303 12s. Cars and ambulances to the value of £38,460 were donated and purchased, and in addition to all the money raised for the Canadian Red Cross the sum of £1,332,176 was given by Canada to the British Red Cross, without any restrictions—a truly generous offering.

Cases of supplies to the number of 170,211 were distributed among the Canadian medical units in England and in France, and 94,908 were given to the Allies, of which France received 72,782, the balance being divided between the Serbian Red Cross, the Red Cross Societies of Belgium, Russia, Roumania, and Italy, the French Wounded Emergency Fund, and the Wounded Allies' Relief Fund.

Gifts have been given to many societies, such as the Canadian War Contingent Association, and apples sent from Canada have been distributed to the Navy League, the Forestry Corps, the British Red Cross, and to Imperial hospitals, besides the thousands sent to the Canadian hospitals in France and in England, and to the individual Canadians in Imperial hospitals. The apples were a most popular gift to the latter, supplying convincing proof of the superiority of Canadian fruit to all other!

While on the subject of supplies it is fitting to give a short account of the splendid work of the Shorncliffe Depot, which was opened in October, 1915, with Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Vernon in charge, with the assistance of many of the Canadian women who during those years have passed through the Shorncliffe Area. Over and above the distribution of supplies to a great number of hospitals, the Depot has been a real centre in the Area, not only to the patients, but to the staffs of the numerous Canadian hospital units which have come and gone since late in 1915.

The Depot began with the care of 70 hospitals, Canadian general hospitals, brigade hospitals, and Imperial hospitals, many of which in the early days took only Canadian patients. Since the Armistice only half that number are being supplied.

A most interesting feature of the work is the Canadian Red Cross Hut at the Central Military Hospital, Shorncliffe, opened in August, 1916, to supply free refreshments, shelter and comfort to the patients coming—sometimes direct from France—to be admitted to some one of the 54 auxiliary hospitals scattered over Kent and Sussex. These men pass through the Central



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P 173



SECOND CRUISER SQUADRON IN
THE NORTH SEA
BY W.L. WYLLIE, R.A.

Hospital for first admission, and later for transfer. Medical Board, convalescent hospitals, turlough or final discharge. Between August, 1916-1917, 50,000 patients passed through the Hut, which has been in charge from the beginning of Miss Carleton, an English lady, assisted by Canadians. At the Hut there is a piano, as well as magazines, games and writing materials, and weary hours of waiting have been made less dreary for the men by the comfort of the Hut. It has been greatly appreciated, as witness a former member of the staff of the Shorncliffe Military Hospital. He was in the Army of Occupation, and as he passed Canadians on the march he was hailed with the words, "What price a cup of coffee at the Shorncliffe Rest Hut!" while other soldiers have arrived at the Hut bringing a carefully cherished slip with the address written down for them by Imperials or Australians as well as Canadians, met casually in France.

The Canadian Red Cross, as is well known, has been active in erecting, equipping, adapting, and, in some cases, maintaining hospitals in England and in France, such as the Duchess of Connaught's, which was established with the generous co-operation of Major the Hon. W. Astor, M.P., and Mrs. Astor; the King's Canadian Red Cross at Bushey Park; the Special Hospital at Buxton; that called after Princess Patricia, which was first at Ramsgate and later at Cooden Beach; and the fine hospital which was opened at Vincennes

Imperials saying they would like to be with the Canadian. "We get such a lot done for us. The Imperials say they never saw anything like it." While one of the men summed up the sentiments of the majority with admirable brevity when he said: "You certainly are a nice bunch of lads."

Lady Drummond realized, even before she left Canada in the autumn of 1911, the need that would arise for personal care and attention to the individual soldier, who would inevitably suffer as long as the war lasted. She found her opportunity through the Red Cross. On February 11, 1915, just as the First Contingent landed in France, the Information Bureau was opened with the object of giving comfort to the man in hospital, and easing the minds of his people at home. Lady Drummond secured the co-operation of a large number of hospital visitors by a letter explaining the objects of the Bureau. It ended with the words: "While undoubtedly many of the visitors will be Canadian in origin or interests, it will be understood that this badge would be significant not of the nationality of the wearer, but of her truly Imperial service on behalf of the Canadian Expeditionary Force." This Imperial service has been rendered by about thirteen hundred visitors, many of whom are English and Scottish women, warmly and unselfishly active in caring for the Canadians whose homes are set far and far across the sea.

The first heavy work of the Bureau followed the Second



COL. H. W. BLAYLOCK, C.B.E.,
Chief Commissioner Overseas.
Photo: F. A. Stovine.



MAJOR C. F. SKIPPER,
Architect.
Photo: Elliott & Fry.



MAJOR H. J. TESTAR,
In Charge of the Stores Department.

in July as a gift to the French people from the Canadian Red Cross. The latest opened was the officers' hospital in North Audley Street.

Constantly the Society has helped hospitals by the erection and equipment of special wards and of other buildings, such as recreation rooms and huts, workshops and nurses' quarters, both in England and in France. Probably many of those who have enjoyed the comfort of these buildings hardly realised that they owed it to the Society whose motto should have been "Ubique."

The work of women for the Red Cross has been a remarkable feature. In Canada women knitted, sewed, packed, and gave money as well as time and skill and thought; while others also organised and administered. In England the women have organised and managed departments, done clerical work regularly, visited the sick and wounded, acted as chauffeurs, and in every way, whether as leaders or as unobtrusive rank and file, have done their best to be of use to the sick and wounded.

"What I like about the Red Cross," said a wounded soldier to the writer, "is that it thinks so much of the boys and puts them first. It's not an officers' show."

While by no means neglecting the officers, as will be seen, it is true that the Red Cross thinks a great deal of "the boys."

The many thousands who have been visited in hospital and have received parcels and newspapers can vouch for the truth of this statement. They have vouched for it, as a matter of fact, again and again in their letters and in their half-shy speeches of thanks to the visitors. It is possible that there are men who do not share the general feeling towards the Red Cross—who may say they owe the Society nothing of gratitude. These lamentable cases are few. I prefer to think that the general feeling of "the boys" is that expressed in a typical letter, from one of the wounded to a visitor, which lies upon my desk: "I was very sick and cross in hospital, but I always looked for you to come, and if it hadn't been for the kindness of the Red Cross, and the things you gave me, I feel as if I would have died, for I was so miserable. If ever there is anything I can do for any of you to help you, let me know, and I'll be sure to do it." And this tribute from a proud Canadian: "We all think you are just fine. You ought to hear the

Battle of Ypres. Since then the work has grown enormously, and the voluntary workers, in their zeal, their industry and their skill, have kept pace with it. Many departments developed as time went on. That for Enquiries of all kinds for sick and wounded and missing, with its eight different sections, has been under the care of Miss Erika Bovey, of Montreal, from the beginning; the Parcels under Mrs. David Fraser, of Lancaster, Ont., since March, 1915; the Newspapers, opened in August, 1915, first in charge of Contessa Pignatorre (formerly Miss Molson, of Montreal), and afterwards in charge of Mrs. Gibb Carsley, of Montreal; Drives and Entertainments Department was managed for a long time by Miss Shillington and Miss Perry, while Miss Armorer Thomas, Miss Guillemard, Miss Whitehead and others gave valuable assistance.

Some idea of the work of each department may be gained from figures. For example, in the Enquiry Department a general average of 4,900 enquiries have been dealt with each month, while 5,000 reports to relatives have been sent in the same time, the record having been 1,076 in one day. In the branch dealing with the missing and those who have fallen, under Mrs. Herbert Ellissen, assisted by Miss Marjorie Sutherland, in one year 7,500 written enquiries were received and 10,500 letters sent to relatives. Among the many who have worked faithfully and well in the Enquiry Department during the four years, for long and for short periods, are Miss Mary Rickards, one of the many helpful Englishwomen attached to the Canadian Red Cross, Miss Constance Scott, Miss Meredith (Mrs. O'Reilly), Mrs. Papineau, Miss Ermine Taylor, Miss Carrie Holman, Miss Laird, Miss Templer, Miss Arathoon, Miss McKinnon, Mrs. Jemmett, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Bolton, and Mrs. Forrester.

The Parcels Department has always been popular. Since the work began almost half a million parcels have been sent to sick and wounded men. Anything, in reason, asked for has been sent, from chewing gum to special crutches and a Russian dictionary. Smokes have been a regular issue, while books, games, materials for fancy work, kit bags (these are in great demand), fruit, eggs and soups for men in need of special nourishment, bed-rests, knives, mufflers, gloves, special boots (on the authority of a medical officer), "candy," writing materials, and



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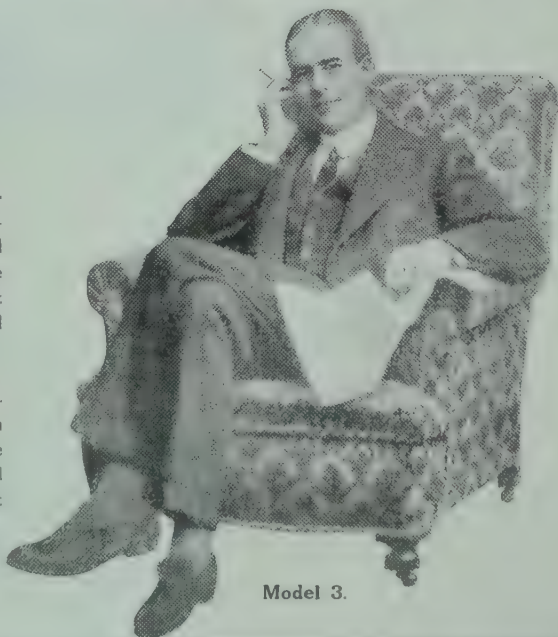
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maple sugar have all played their part in cheering and healing the men in hospital. At Christmas-time the department assisted the Stores to distribute the Christmas stockings.

No words can tell properly the splendid efforts of the workers. When a "rush order" came, as many as 1,000 parcels have been put up in one day. If a visitor asked for a parcel to be sent quickly to a man either seriously ill or in special need of cheering, it was packed on the spot and sent by car at once.

In Mrs. Fraser the department has had a leader who worked with her heart as well as with her head. Under her, many others have contributed to the success of the department, including Miss Hagarty, of Toronto; Miss Mona Prentice, who was assistant in this department from its early days, and since April, 1918, has been private secretary to Col. Blaylock, the Chief Commissioner; Miss Newton, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Beverly Brown, Mrs. Ernest Brown, Miss H. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. McGillivray, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Waud, Miss Redmond, Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. and Miss Wyld, Mr. J. N. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Ross Robertson, Mr. F. Osler, Mrs. Reginald Beckett, Mrs. Hume Blake, Mrs. S. Cunningham, Mrs. Roberts Allan, Mrs. Haydn Horsey and Miss Galt. Since the beginning about 200 workers have helped in the department, including many Englishwomen as well as Canadians.

The Newspaper Department has also been a great pleasure to the men. Every mail brings big sacks of papers, averaging, perhaps, 80 sacks per month, which are sorted and packed to fill the orders found on the lists sent in by the visitors or by individual men. One of the first requests is for a home paper, and Canadian newspapers sent to any one hospital are handed about among all the Canadians, who find even the "ads." of absorbing interest. With Mrs. Carsley are Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. Stairs Duffus, Mrs. E. T. Taylor, Mrs. Huish, and other helpers.

Mention has been made of the Drives and Entertainments, which arranged delightful parties and motor drives for both officers and men in hospital. Many of the cars were driven by their owners, and even when the petrol restrictions made entertainment of this kind more difficult many drives were arranged for. In the past eight months there have been 3,360 drives, and over 5,000 theatre tickets have been used by the wounded.

The officers have certainly not been neglected. Each one on admission to hospital received a letter from Lady Drummond, offering the services of the Bureau, and suggesting visitor drives or newspapers. In addition, when the time came for leave, each officer had a wide choice of delightful houses to visit. The generous and friendly hospitality of the people of the British Isles must ever remain one of the happiest memories of the stay of the Canadians in this country. Nearly 300 different hosts and hostesses have offered, during the war, to entertain officers on leave, with the result that in the past three years 2,830 Canadian officers have been guests at town and country houses in such widely separated parts of the British Isles as Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Isle of Wight, and the counties of Devon, Northumberland, Somerset, Suffolk, Yorks, Hants, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Cornwall, and many others. The following are the names of the hosts:

Sir George Abercromby, Forglie, Turriff, N.B.; Lady Acland-Thirtover, Cold Ash; Malcolm R. Aird, Woolton House, N. Louth; Mrs. Allhusen, Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, Bucks; Mrs. D. Anderson, Restenneth, West Didsbury, Manchester; Misses Anstruther-Ritchie, Hope Lodge, Moffat, N.B.; Mrs. Armour, 87, Harley Street, W.

Mrs. Barclay, Essenden, Old Rectory, Hatfield; Mrs. A. S. Barrett, Chantry Villa, Bishop's Stortford; Mrs. Phillips Batten, Lufton Manor, Yeovil, Somerset; Mrs. Alan Batten, Blue Hayes, Broad Clyst, Devon; Mrs. Bell, King's Road, Knock, Ireland; Mrs. Walter Berry, 11, Athol Crescent, Edinburgh; Mrs. P. E. Benn, Mount Leader, Millstreet, Co. Cork; Lady Bessborough, Bessborough, Piltown; Mrs. Bonvator, Wick House, Downton, Salisbury; Mrs. Bovey, 16, Hans Road, Knightsbridge; Mrs. Brown, Ryecote Park, Wheatley, Oxford; the Countess of Bunsu, Carbisdale Castle, Culrain, N.B.; Mrs. Buckeley, Hillbrook Place, Iwer Heath; Mrs. De Bullivant, The Village House, Halstead; Mrs. Burdon, The Lawn, Lyme Regis; Mr. Ernest Burge, 32, Catherine Street, Buckingham Gate; Mrs. Buscartel, The Manor House, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey; Byng, Thorpe Hall, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex.

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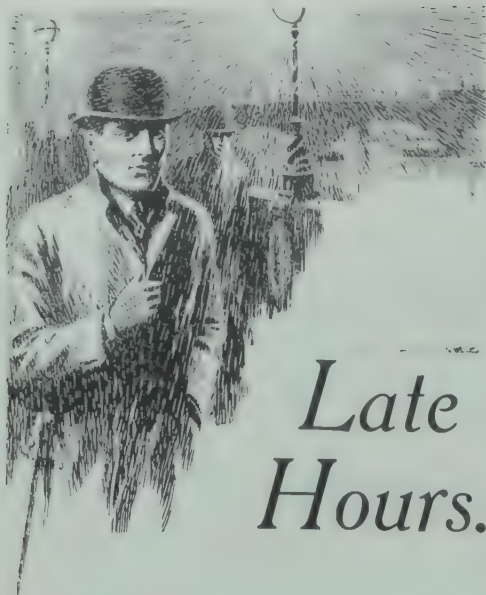
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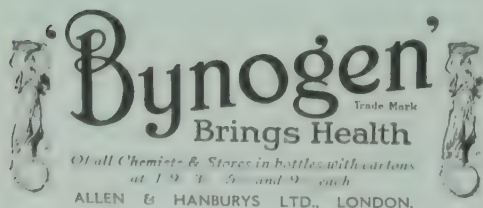


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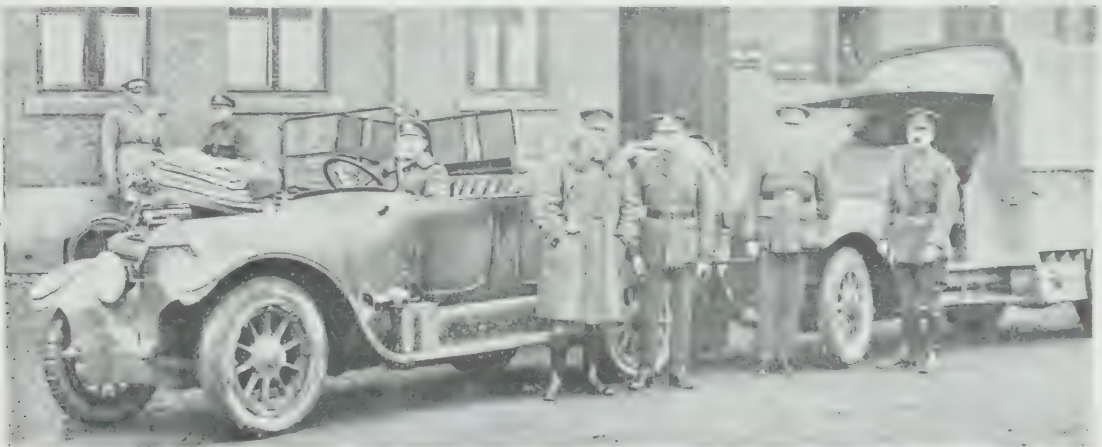
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Mrs. Whalley, Hellens, Much Marcle, via Gloucester; Mrs. Whalley, Craigy-don, Llanfaelog, Anglesey; Mrs. Wolryche Whitmore, Theydden Grange, Alton, Hants; Mrs. Arthur Whitting, 4, Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.; Mrs. Williams, The Malt House, West Woodhay; Mrs. Bransby Williams, Killay House, Sketty, S.O. Glamorgan; Mr. H. H. Williams, Penair, Truro, Cornwall; Major and Mrs. Williams, Scorrer House, Scorrer, Cornwall; Mr. J. C. Williams, Caerhays Castle, Gorran, R.S.O. Cornwall; Lady Wyndham-Quin, Castletown, Carrick-on-Suir, Waterford; Mr. W. Barton Worthington, Kirkstiles, Duffield, Derbyshire; Mr. A. H. Winder, Mount Kerdon, Cork; Mrs. Wise, Belleville Park, Cappoquin; Mrs. Williams, Sheridan Villa, Lisburn Road, Belfast.

This work, of which Miss Beatrice Caverhill, Miss Elise Kingman, and Miss Lillias Torrance were in charge, became so important that an office was opened at Matlock Bath, close to the Officers' Convalescent Hospital, in order that the officers should have no difficulty in making their arrangements for leave there as well as in London.

Also for the officers is the Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Home at Moor Court, Sidmouth, Devon, which was opened in December, 1917, and from that time to the middle of January, 1919, received 502 patients. Mrs. H. B. Yates was the first Lady Superintendent, and she was succeeded by Lady Allan, who manages the home with much skill, giving it the home-like atmosphere which is so desirable.

The Prisoners of War Department of the Canadian Red Cross accomplished a wonderful piece of work between the date of opening, soon after the Second Battle of Ypres, and the

sent at Ripon and at Dover, where the returned prisoners of war were supplied with comforts of all kinds. In addition, the Department notified their relatives by telegram or by cable of their arrival in England. At Dover there was a Red Cross Rest Room in charge of Mrs. Martin Johnstone. Men arriving in overcrowded London found difficulty in getting accommodation, but the Red Cross met this need by turning the Packing Department into a Hostel, where 500 were provided with bed and breakfast.

Work for women, as well as for the sick and wounded and prisoners, was done by the Canadian Red Cross in the beautiful and home-like Canadian Red Cross Rest House for Nurses which was opened at 86, Ennismore Gardens, S.W., over a year ago. The splendid house was lent to the Red Cross by Col. Gretton, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Gretton, completely furnished. It has proved a boon to the Nursing Sisters, who have stayed there as the guests of the Red Cross and have enjoyed the care and attention of Mrs. Charles Hall, the lady superintendent. From January, 1918, 1,425 nurses and 100 V.A.D.s have stayed at the Rest House, which means that its praises are being sung from one end of Canada to the other. Previous to the date of opening the Red Cross had provided a Nurses' Home in Chelsea and another at Margate, before the air raids made the latter neighbourhood decidedly "unhealthy."

The Canadian Red Cross also established at Seaford a maternity home for the wives of officers and other ranks.

The work in France has been in many ways the most inte-



THE CANADIAN RED CROSS GARAGE IN LONDON, WITH BOTH MEN AND WOMEN DRIVERS.

repatriation of the Canadians. From the very beginning Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley was in charge, assisted by such able lieutenants as Miss Jean Bovey, Miss Stikeman, Miss Turton, an English lady, Miss Kemp, Miss Strathy, Mrs. Colquhoun, and others who served for varying periods.

Without the steady and exceedingly efficient work of the department, many of the Canadian prisoners would have perished from privation. As it was, the parcels never failed, and not alone the parcels, but the friendly letters which told that in Canada and in England the men were not forgotten. The Prisoners of War Department dealt, in the four years, with a total of 4,500 officers and other ranks. This included all who died or were reported dead by the Germans, all who escaped, and all who had been repatriated before the Armistice, in addition to all who were still prisoners on November 11.

Besides those serving in Canadian units, there were officers in the R.A.F. and other Imperial units, officers in the Merchant Service and in the Newfoundland Regiment. There were also nearly 70 civilians and seamen, and about a dozen French, Russians, and Belgians.

The total number of food and tobacco parcels sent (not including bread) was 472,311, and the number of clothing parcels sent 57,743. The total cost of food, bread and tobacco was £258,630 11s. 5d.

The department acted also as intermediary between the men and the Canadian Pay and Record Officers. When all work of the kind came under the Central Committee for the Prisoners of War, under the War Office, in December, 1916, the Canadian Department became the Care Committee for all Canadian prisoners of war. It was a trust nobly kept, and Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley and her helpers may well feel satisfied with what they have accomplished on behalf of men so dependent upon the able assistance of other

Devoted service for the prisoners did not cease when the Armistice was signed. For a time undressed parcels were sent for the benefit of any men who might need help, and a soon as the men began to return the Red Cross was repre-

resting, as being the nearest to the fighting man, sick or wounded. The big warehouses and the headquarters were always busy as the demands from hospitals were filled, and the needs of the men up in the Forward Area were noted and supplied as quickly as the lorries could travel. For besides all the work done for medical units, nearer the Base there was an advanced store, close to the front, to supply the medical officers, the surgeons, and the wounded men with instruments, dressings, socks, chocolate, and many other wants of the hour. At Vimy Ridge and at Passchendaele, all through the long list of engagements in which Canadians distinguished themselves, the Red Cross of Canada was active through its officers, straining every nerve to support the Canadian Army Medical Corps in every possible way.

A Paris depot was opened early in 1915 for the reception of the Red Cross supplies for French hospitals, and from there they were distributed all over the country. Five storerooms were required for the Canadian stores, and a service of motor-lorries, driven by French soldiers, was utilised to convey the supplies to and from the stations and to deliver to the hospitals in Paris. Capt. Hardee is the officer in charge of the depot.

This work in France was many-sided, for here, as in England, women were associated with it. One who has been identified with the Red Cross in France for more than three years is an English V.A.D., Miss Violet Butcher, private secretary to the Assistant Commissioner, and an efficient and devoted worker. Other women who helped under the Red Cross were the Canadian girls in charge of the recreation huts attached to the Canadian hospitals, for the benefit of the men well enough to be up. Miss Helen Mathewson (Mrs. Bristol), Miss Mougher, Miss Taylor (mentioned in despatches not long ago), Miss Thomas, Miss Alice Bell, Miss Michie, and Miss Kay were among these workers, while those who visited the sick and wounded in France or searched for the missing included Miss Kate Galt, who had previously worked in England for both the Red Cross and the Canadian War Contingent Associa-

don, Mrs. Penben, also a worker in England for the Red Cross, and Miss Phoebe Wright, of Ottawa, since married Mrs. Gordon Browne, of Ottawa, undertook about 1918, for the Canadian Red Cross, the organisation and management of the only Canadian V.A.D. billet in France, when he created a happy home for the girls under her April, 1918, Col. Blaylock, in reply to an opened the Hotel du Nord at Boulogne a (in a Red Cross Rest House for all British (wide sense) Nursing Sisters passing through it with Mrs. Gordon Brown as Commandant. Since the opening 6,800 Sisters have made use of the Rest House, which has thus proved a boon to the nurses travelling back and forth who were frequently at a loss to find suitable accommodation.



DINING ROOM, REST HOUSE FOR NURSES, LONDON

The house is staffed by Canadian V.A.D.s, members of the Canadian Imperial Detachment, of which Lady Perley is Commandant. It not only provides a temporary home for the Nursing Sisters, but is a hospitable centre for Canadian men and women whose work takes them to the Base. Also provided by the Canadian Red Cross was a motor ambulance convoy in the largest hospital centre in France.

As to what has been done by the Canadian Red Cross for the people of devastated France and Belgium, one might refer to the fine report presented by the French Mission with the British Armies to Field-Marshal Foch, where mention is made of the manner in which the Canadian Red Cross distinguished itself in feeding and otherwise relieving the people so long crushed by the mailed fist. Lt.-Col. Law and Capt. Murphy, in France, worked untiringly all through the autumn and early winter



THE CANADIAN RED CROSS RECEIVING AND SORTING ROOM IN LONDON

months supplying the needs of the people, whose appreciation, expressed through their mayors, was keen and grateful.

No society of voluntary workers could have received a higher tribute than the message from Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie which was read at the annual meeting in Toronto lately. If reward were asked for by the workers, could they have a greater one than these words?—"Many lives have been saved, many breakdowns averted and discomfort removed, much suffering lessened by the aid received from the Red Cross."



Interesting photograph and letter sent to OXO Ltd., from a British Hospital in France.

"I enclose photo taken at a field hospital in an old French chateau, a few miles from the firing line, where only the worst cases that cannot travel are kept.

"It did not strike me that this would make a good advertisement for your firm until after it was developed. I took it as I wanted a record of one of the most interesting cases it has been my privilege to tend. He was badly wounded in five places by shrapnel bullets—one through his palate. It is a remarkable case, but with the careful treatment and constant care that have been his lot he has recovered, as you see by the photo.

"Owing to his palate being broken, he could only take liquid food, and I have no hesitation in saying that we have found OXO to be invaluable in keeping up his strength, and he prefers it to any other food."

OXO combines in readily assimilable form the nourishing and stimulating properties of beef. It is more efficacious and much cheaper than home-made beef tea.



Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
OXO LTD., THAMES HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.4.

To all who have served the Red Cross during a long period of personal strain, of sorrow and of suffering, must come the message, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

It is the highest praise that can be given to those whose chief prayer for years has been that they might never fail the suffering men—that they might be worthy of their high calling.

—*—

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Architect's Department is carried on under the supervision of Major C. F. Skipper, a well-known Cambridge architect, whose success in connection with the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington brought him into prominence in regard to Canadian hospital construction. Major Skipper's work during the war comprises the following:

Duchess of Connaught Hospital, Taplow, 1,040 beds.
King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital, Bushey, 406 beds.
Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital, Buxton, 275 beds.
Carpenters' Workshop and Gymnasium, Granville Special Hospital, Buxton.
Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Paris, 620 beds.
Chest Ward, Recreation Rooms, etc., in France.
Recreation Room and Chest Ward, Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe.
Rest Room, Central Military Hospital, Shorncliffe.
Recreation Room and Chest Ward, No. 12 Canadian General Hospital, Bramshot.
Gymnasium, Massage Room and Dressing Rooms, Princess Patricia Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Corden Beach, Bexhill.
Recreation Room, Military Convalescent Hospital, Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Recreation Room, Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bearwood, Wokingham.
Dining Room, Medical Exercise Room and Recreation Room, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.
Recreation Room, No. 14 Canadian General Hospital, Eastbourne.
Pack Store for Canadian soldiers returning from the Front, Victoria Station Yard, London.
Recreation Room and Revolving Chalets, Canadian Special Hospital, Lenham.
Recreation Room, No. 4 Canadian General Hospital, Basingstoke.
Adapting the Hotel Petrograd, North Audley Street, W., for a Canadian Officers' Hospital of 176 beds.

1st Eastern General Hospital, Cambridge, 1,250 beds.
Scottish National Red Cross Hospital, Bellahouston, Glasgow, 820 beds.
Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, including complete accommodation for personnel, 2,084 beds.
Malay States Hospital, Wheathampstead, 200 beds.

Special Hospitals for the British Government at the following places:—
Biggleswade, Chelmsford, Bedford, Chatham, Folkestone, East Grinstead, Dunstable, Bletchingley, Tring.

THE STORES DEPARTMENT.

The Stores Department supplies all the Canadian hospitals in England and the Depot in France with supplies. The approximate value of the stores in hand during the war was £250,000. During the recent severe influenza epidemic in England the department undertook a rush order for 5,000 influenza masks, delivery being made within three or four days. The activities have not ceased with the signing of the Armistice, for large consignments of special clothing for refugees are still being sent out to France, Belgium, Roumania, and Serbia, and in addition more than 1,000 cases of stores have been forwarded to the devastated cities and villages. Major Testar, who is in charge of the Stores Department, joined the staff of the Red Cross in August, 1915, when he was placed in charge of the Stores Department at Boulogne. He held that appointment until March, 1918, when he was transferred to the headquarters in London to take complete charge of the Stores Department, in succession to Mr. H. G. McMicken (whose death has just taken place). Major Testar's staff, which comprises about 35 of all ranks, includes Lt. R. J. Wood (officer in charge of warehouses), Miss E. M. Johnson (secretary), and Miss Roberts (chief assistant, Purchasing Department).

—*—

TRIBUTES TO THE RFD CROSS.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Red Cross Society, held in Toronto, the Governor-General (the Duke of Devonshire), the Patron, was present, and in an address extolled the work of the Society and its officers, and expressed belief that the future would reveal further success.

The following cables of appreciation were received from Overseas:—

Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister.

Grateful opportunity expressing appreciation Society for their extraordinary efforts and achievements towards relief of all kinds during the war.

General Foster, Director-General of Medical Services.

Medical service profoundly grateful for continual and assiduous support. Offer thanks on behalf of sick and wounded.

General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., G.O.C. Canadians in British Isles.

On behalf of the Overseas Military Forces would like to express our deep appreciation and gratitude of valuable assistance rendered to us by the Canadian Red Cross.

HEATING, VENTILATING & HOT-WATER SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS



Residence, Wimbledon, Heated on the "Norris" Low Pressure System, including Hot-Water Supply Service.

Please write or phone for our Illustrated Booklet on Modern Heating Installations

Specifications, Estimates, and Drawings, Prepared for the Heating and Ventilating of any class of Building.

The Services of Expert Engineers are always at your disposal.

F.A. NORRIS & CO

ENGINEERS.

11 & 12 ST. ANDREW'S HILL,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 631 (3 lines).

Col. Almond, Director of Chaplain Services.

Four years and a half association with the Red Cross cannot pay tribute of high admiration and regard. It has been the privilege of every Canadian soldier.

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner.

Committee on excellent work of Canadian Red Cross. As



LT. COL. NOEL MARSHALL
Chairman of the Central Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society

by everyone over here. Please accept best wishes Lady Perley and myself for yourself and fellow workers

Col. Blaylock, Red Cross Commissioner Overseas.

Official report Foch to Clemenceau on wonderful assistance of British Armies to wounded, gassed and sick civilians in liberated French territories concludes: "The Canadian Red Cross particularly distinguished itself in this fine effort."

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.O.C. Canadian Corps

I esteem it a great privilege to record the feeling of pride and thankfulness experienced by all Canadians overseas in the wonderful work accomplished by the Canadian Red Cross since the outbreak of war. We are proud of the splendid generosity of Canadians at home—proud of the enthusiasm and efficiency of the

valiant organization which collected and dispersed the contributions and provided the direction for it.

personnel and the

material on the side of the water and those who benefited from the immediate aid of the Red Cross were those who were wounded, the sick, the tired

and the bread-borne

affairs received by the aid received from the Red Cross the hospitals, the Convalescent Camps, the Rest Homes, the

the Red Cross

and the

aid for Canadian only. British and French could not apply in vain and no other work was done by the Red Cross than when it helped

the civil population in those

which the enemy was driven. On

offering mothers, embraced

had taken the necessities of life, will on bended knee for

thank God for sending the Canadian Red Cross its success and its sympathy. Now that the war is over

some that there no longer remains the same urgent need for the mission on which noble and unselfish women and men have

for so long engaged, yet it would be a pity and a waste if any helpers in the Canadian Red Cross should

labours for the cause of suffering humanity; and so while I very imperfectly and inadequately expressing the appreciation of those who have been helped, may I at the same time convey the hope that the Canadian Red Cross Society will continue to use the full energy of its organization to the relief of the poor, the needy and the distressed whithersoever dispersed

RED CROSS SOCIETY OFFICERS, 1919.

President.—Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire.

Hon. President.—Minister of Militia and Defence.

Hon. Vice-President.—Sir Arthur Currie.

Vice-Presidents.—Rt. Rev. T. J. McNally, Bishop of Calgary, Alberta; Hon. Charles Stewart, Alberta; Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, B.C.; Mr. George F. Galt, Manitoba; Lt.-Col. T. G. Loggie, New Brunswick; Lady Tilley, New Brunswick; Mrs. William Dennis, Nova Scotia; His Honour Sir J. S. Hendrie, Ontario; Brigadier-General Sir H. Pellatt, Ontario; Hon. Mr. Justice Haszard, P.E.I.; Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Quebec; Mr. H. R. Drummond, Quebec; His Honour Sir Richard Lake, Saskatchewan; Commissioner A. B. Perry, Saskatchewan.

Chairman Central Council.—Lt.-Col. Noel Marshall.

Honorary Cor. Secretary.—Mrs. H. P. Plumptre.

St. Dunstan's.

The Hope of Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.

ST. DUNSTAN'S, Regent's Park, London, has been and must for some time remain the home and salvation of thousands of gallant Soldiers and Sailors who have lost their sight in the Great War.

At St. Dunstan's Hostel and the annexes throughout the United Kingdom men are trained to various professions and trades so skilfully that their fingers take the place of their eyes. It is absolutely essential that these men should continue to receive a helping hand when they leave St. Dunstan's, so that they may be on a fair footing with their sighted competitors.



St. Dunstan's.

BLINDED SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' AFTER-CARE FUND.

Cheques should be made payable to Sir ARTHUR PEARSON, Bart., G.B.E., and forwarded to 306, Regent Street, London, England.

I herewith enclose cheque for

Name

Address

To ensure the permanent after-care of blinded Soldiers and Sailors, Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart., G.B.E., makes an appeal to the British Empire to subscribe now such a sum that further money raising efforts will not be needed. A permanent fund, the expression of the Empire's monument of gratitude, is needed to ensure the lasting welfare of those who have given so much for the British Race.

The thousands of sightless soldiers and seamen who have known the value of St. Dunstan's include several hundreds of fighting men from the Overseas Dominions.

GIVE AS THEY GAVE FOR YOU!

Honorary Recording Secretary.—Mr. B. S. MacInnes
Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. F. Gordon Osler.
Honorary Solicitor.—Mr. Norman Sommerville.
Executive Committee.—Lt.-Col. Noel Marshall, Lady Beck, Brig.-Gen. Sir John M. Gibson (ex-officio), Surg.-Gen. G. Sterling Ryerson (ex-officio), Mr. K. J. Dunstan, Col. A. E. Gooderham, Lt.-Col. R. W. Leonard, Mr. B. S. MacInnes, Mr. W. B. Miller, Mr. Fotherston Osler, K.C., Mr. F. Gordon Osler, Mrs. H. P. Plumptre, Commissioner A. B. Perry, Mr. Norman Sommerville. **Associate members.**—Sir Herbert Ames, Miss G. Brock, Lt.-Col. D. Law, one from Quebec.

In addition to the above the Central Council embraces representatives of each of the Provinces, the members being elected for a three-year term of office.

AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS.

This supplement contains several advertisements by firms who have done not a little in the successful prosecution of the war.

The strain on the human body has throughout the war been of a formidable character. To combat this constant drain on

The heating of the various hospitals built or taken over during the war was put in the hands of F. A. Norris & Co. (11 and 12, St. Andrew's Hill, E.C.4). The service was in every way satisfactory, and it is not unlikely that the firm will be called upon to continue in the future their trade relationship with the Canadians.

Since the very commencement of hostilities *Oxo, Ltd.* (Thames House, London, E.C.4), provided large supplies of their nourishing food. The greater proportion of the Oxo supplies were sent to the Depot in France, for delivery to the hospitals, field ambulances, and casualty clearing stations. Every front-line soldier has pleasant memories of the hot Oxo provided for the troops by the Y.M.C.A. advanced posts.

H. J. Searle & Son, Ltd. (133, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.), supplied hundreds of "Berkley" easy chairs and various other kinds of furniture for the hospitals in England and France, notably at the Joinville La Point Hospital, near Paris. The work of this firm contributed greatly to the comfort of the wounded and convalescent.

Thompsons, of London, Nottingham, Liverpool, and Leicester. This firm has during the past three years been almost continually employed in making alterations, etc., or in the erec-



CANADIAN RED CROSS CONVOY ARRIVING IN BONN, DECEMBER, 1918.

the brain, muscle and nerve energy "Bynogen" (supplied by *Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.*, London) proved a wonderful factor. Results have proved its value.

The bulk of the electrical work for the Canadian Red Cross hospitals was executed by the *Alliance Electrical Co., Ltd.* (32, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2). The successive contracts awarded the firm are tangible proof of the quality of the work.

Arthur Berton, Ltd. (15, Worship Street, E.C.2), wholesale traders in gauzes and wools, have been supplying their goods to the Red Cross since the latter part of 1916. Materials for "dressings" were required in large quantities, and Messrs. Berton met the demands in a highly satisfactory manner.

The word "Player's," in its relation to tobacco and cigarettes (manufactured by the *British North American Tobacco Co.*), is one to conjure with among Canadian soldiers. The wounded "Jack Canucks" in the hospital and convalescent homes have one absorbing passion. This is a passion for "Player's." Player's cigarettes do more than anything else to make the soldier satisfied; lack of them has even precipitated a riot! Player's will take as important a part in peace time as it did in war.

During the long years of Armageddon, the well-known firm of *Derry & Toms* (Kensington High Street, W.8) devoted much of their energies to war work. A return to peace-time trade has now been made, and in this issue the firm advertises two special lines, which should appeal particularly to Canadians of either sex returning home.

Sanitary engineering, working hand in hand with medical science, has had not a little to do with the wonderful recoveries made at the hospitals and convalescent homes. The hygienic sanitary appliances furnished by *A. Emanuel & Sons, Ltd.* (13, George Street, Manchester Square, W.), are in evidence in Canadian hospitals at Paris, Orpington, Taplow, and many other places.

Lipton's are so well known for the excellence of their goods that to mention the fact is but to labour the point. Nevertheless, it is due to the firm to say that their contracts with the Canadian Red Cross were satisfactory in every way.

tion or equipment of new hospital buildings for the Red Cross Society. The firm recently carried out the whole of the alterations and decorations to the Canadian Red Cross Officers' Hospital at the Hotel Petrograd (17, North Audley Street, W.).

CANADIANS AT ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSTEL

The Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of the Overseas Forces of Canada, presented Military Medals to two Canadians at St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, on Thursday, April 10.

Lt.-Cpl. Whaley Austin, 2nd Bn., in August, 1917, was in charge of a machine gun, when the Germans counter-attacked strongly three times. The gun went out of action, and with two of his men Austin jumped over the parapet and kept the enemy at bay with bombs until the machine gun could again be brought into action. Austin lost his right eye, has very little sight in the other, his left arm is off above the elbow, and he sustained a compound fracture of the lower jaw.

Pte. Reginald Mallory, 3rd Bn., who comes from Alberta, went with a party on a bombing night raid on the German trenches. The party got into difficulties, and Mallory was wounded five times, one wound blinding him. In spite of being totally blind he bombed his way back through the German wire and reached our front lines.

Sir Edward Kemp, who also distributed cups to the members of two Canadian big-of-war teams, said that as one born and bred in the Dominion, he found it very difficult adequately to express his feelings and his sympathies for those who had given so much for their country. Speaking for the Canadian people and Government, he felt sure that the men could rest assured that they would always be looked after and made as comfortable as possible. He knew that the care and training they were receiving at St. Dunstan's, under the guidance of Sir Arthur Pearson, would be of lasting benefit to them, and the Canadian people were grateful for the attention shown at St. Dunstan's to Canadian soldiers blinded in the war.



THE CANADIAN Y.M.C.A. BEAVER HUT IN THE STRAND, LONDON

THE WAR WORK
of the
CANADIAN Y.M.C.A.
OVERSEAS.



CANADIAN Y.M.C.A. DUG-OUT NEAR THE FRONT LINE

Canadian War Records Photograph

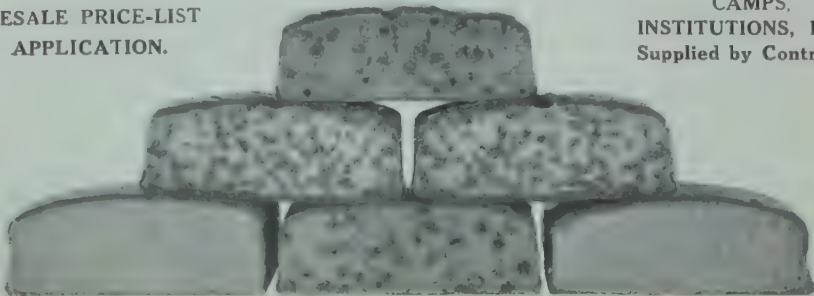
"V.V." CAKES.

48 AWARDS.

GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

WHOLESALE PRICE-LIST
ON APPLICATION.

CAMPS,
INSTITUTIONS, ETC.
Supplied by Contract.



SLAB CAKES OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES.

Manufactured by—

THE "V.V." (VIS VITÆ) BREAD CO., Ltd., 16-28, BREWERY RD., LONDON, N.7.

'Phones : North 438 & 439.

Telegrams : Vis Vitæ 'Phone, London.

Bovril



Bovril contains the goodness of Beef in a highly concentrated form. It is easily assimilated, is nourishment itself, and helps other foods to nourish.

Bovril has been proved by independent experiments to contain food value of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

THE CANADIAN Y.M.C.A.:

THE "Y" AMONG THE
CANADIAN SOLDIERS OVERSEAS

By LARRY ARMY

WHEN Pte. John Canuck, 0064825, Canadian Infantry, crept up that morning of November 11, 1918, towards Mons, clouded from bursting shells, he paused before a broken archway into a dilapidated courtyard to help himself to a cup of steaming coffee, a package of biscuits, sweet Canadian biscuits, and a bar of chocolate. And not a cent did it cost him.

When he returned whistling at noon from four miles beyond Mons, with a hideous dream of war behind him, and before him the picture of his Canadian home and of a grey-haired mother whose cares were now ended, he stopped once more before the archway and drank and ate with thousands of his fellows, bewildered in the awesomeness of the silent guns. Further back, with the true meaning of the Armistice dawning in his war-clouded brain, he "blew" himself at a more im-

portant, and movie and concert filled every night without expense to him. Also there were Canadian "cuts" at prices less than he would have paid back home in Canada. German orchestras played to him, German ushers found him seats, German operators threw the pictures on the screens, German light and power were there for his comfort and convenience. And it was not the Army provided them.

In the course of demobilisation he found his way back to Belgium. Two days of special leave he spent in Liège, eating of the best, sleeping in good beds, seeing everything worth seeing, swimming in the finest natatorium he ever saw, and did not cost him a cent from beginning to end.

Later he was granted longer leave at home. He went to whirlwind sight-seeing he was carried to Zeebrugge, Ostend, Antwerp, Louvain, Waterloo, without more trouble



CANADIANS HAVING FREE COFFEE AT A Y.M.C.A. "HUT" ON THEIR WAY BACK FROM THE LINE TO REST.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

posing canteen to Canadian maple sugar, a glass of ginger ale, and a whole box of sweet biscuits.

That evening he spent in a ruined barn at a "show"—a good show put on by his fellow-soldiers at no cost to him. And the following night there was a movie in a marquee—also free. And until his leave came he kicked about a football by day, went to the movies by night, drank hot tea or coffee day and night, and revelled in the new immunity of peace.

And then leave. He had never been to Paris, and this seemed his chance. At the Gare du Nord a char-a-banc met him and hustled him off to register, then to a hotel the like of which he had not enjoyed since he left Canada—and seldom there. And for his two weeks' leave every hour of day and night was planned for him, with guides and tickets and transportation, some of it free, the rest at cost price; so that in a fortnight he saw more of the real Paris than some of its citizens ever see. And the bed, with hot bath at his door and hot and cold running water in his room, with orchestra in the lounge and every luxury of a high-class hotel, depleted his purse only to the extent of five francs a night. He knew that hotel rates in Paris then ran nearer fifty francs.

When he returned to his unit he joined in the great trek of victory—to the Rhine, the home of his late enemy. On the long road free hot drinks were at his elbow wherever the stop was long enough to set up an urn. When the army commissariat was delayed by long distances over bad roads, the canteen even fed him. In Germany any game he wished was offered

to him than the bare cost of meals, bed, and travel. In the evening he was relieved of the rush for tickets at the Grand Opera, or the best vaudeville and movies; for he had only to hand his money—some of his tickets were half the regular price—over the counter of a great building specially reserved for him and his comrades. And in that building he slept and ate at a total day's expense that would not purchase him a single meal outside in the city. If he preferred quiet, there were Brussels homes waiting to entertain him—or Brussels dances.

When his Division started for Havre, the port of embarkation, a canteen was set up in the station of departure, and another occupied a car on the very train on which he rode; and at every stop were free hot drinks, and games to while away the time. So that the four days of that uncertain trip passed quickly enough.

In the Havre Camp he found what he had always found in his camps from the moment he arrived on this side of the Atlantic—reading rooms with books and magazines, writing paper and envelopes, games, and a half-dozen places were open afternoon and evening to offer him movies, concerts, plays and lectures. Every fine day the playgrounds swarmed with his friends—at football, baseball, volley ball, cricket, or anything else for which the season was favourable. More than ever his every minute was filled with entertainment which he had never enjoyed, before he donned khaki, without more expense than he could afford in money and time.



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P. 175



SECOND CRUISER SQUADRON IN
THE NORTH SEA BY W.D. & H.O. WYLLIE, R.A.



In Bramshott, the old camp through which he had passed in training so many months before, life was so different now. Training was past, the uncertainty of war was blotted from the world's plan, and leisure was his where had once been stiff drill and unflinching discipline. But it was not a weary leisure, for the camp was crammed with the same round of amusements that had made Havre endurable. Besides, he could resume for the time his Khaki University studies, begun in France and interrupted by his many moves.

When furlough leave came he trooped with his mates up to London. Naturally he rushed for the Beaver Hut, the centre of Canadians in that great city, and that he made his centre for sight-seeing, finding at his disposal every facility that could make his stay pleasant: bed, meals, trips with guides, a special athletic field, dances where he met Canadian girls, evenings in London's hospitable homes, even theatre tickets at unheard-of reductions.

Turning his last week into a tour of the British Isles, he followed a route laid down for his special case by an officer in the Hut. And during his run about the tight little island he found homes open for him in advance, other trips planned from main centres, and the complete restfulness of immunity from the trouble and anxiety of planning and questioning. It was a leave that returned him to camp fitter than ever, and with a surprising amount of cash left.

At Rhyll, Ripon, and Witley were other camps where he would have fared as well had his unit gone there.

summed it all up, the good point had been the bright spot in war, the redeeming feature of an experience that without it would have been sombre indeed, undesirable in its highest

And that good point? The Red Triangle, the Canadian Y.M.C.A., or the "Y," as he lamely called it.

The Canadian "Y" had been a friend before directing to him service the fund subscribed by friends back home, and adding thereto his own contribution in the "Y" canteens. Thus it was who had supplied the free hot drinks right up into the trenches at the kick-out, the free biscuits and chocolate right out in No Man's Land. They had provided him with footballs and baseballs and boxing gloves, the running shoes and jerseys, the organisation of games and sports days, often the prizes, all free to him. They had turned out for his free entertainment movies of the highest order, concerts and plays, put on not only by his own fellow-soldiers, but by the best of actors from London, lectures that meant the bringing of big men from Canada and the United States. They had built the huts and marquees, fitted them with free writing paper, reading matter, and games. There was the *char-a-banc* at Paris, the Hotel d'Iena where he stayed, the guides who were at his service. Their canteens had brought over to France for him "so far as they could obtain the transportation" the Canadian "cups" for which he craved, and had sold them to him at the lowest price the Army authorities would permit. With out the "Y," Canadian chocolates, Canadian sweetened biscuits,



A BASEBALL GAME IN FRANCE, THE EQUIPMENT FOR WHICH WAS SUPPLIED BY THE Y.M.C.A.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

And when the boat drew out from Liverpool, and his last glimpse of watery England was none the less watery for the memory of the days he had spent there, his good genius went with him. On the boat was an officer whose sole duty it was to keep him amused, to fill his every desire, to anticipate his wants. There in a writing room was the familiar old writing paper, the hot drinks, the games, the concerts and movies, the sing-songs. There was someone to write his letters and send his telegrams, someone to make the hours of waiting less long.

And when he landed at Halifax, with free hot drinks facing him on the wharf, smiling faces, welcoming hands, and another officer to take care of him on the long days of train travel to his demobilisation camp—well, this old war didn't look so very bad after all as he looked back on it. He was conscious that there had been something striving night and day to smooth out the rough spots of a terrible experience—a touch of Canada and Canadian affection that had kept right up with him even as he went over the top into the hail of bullets and shrapnel. This was one of the compensations for leaving friends and home and facing the perils of battle. And there were other compensations—new friends, broadening and strengthening experiences, a sense of duty done, a vision that might never have come to him in the dovecotes of peace.

He had no delusions about this good genius that had tried to keep with him. He had become so accustomed to its administrations that when it failed—even in the humanly impossible—he had felt justified in growling a bit; it was only evidence of how he missed it. Somehow he had imbued it with so much of the omnipotent that its faults bulked huge when they were really only human frailties. But when he

Canadian canned goods, and the Canadian cigarette that sold in France at almost half the price of its equivalent in England, would seldom have been nearer the Canadian soldier than 3,000 miles.

It was the Canadian "Y" that went with him to the Rhine and continued to serve him with hot tea and coffee without cost. They commandeered German halls and theatres and gave him movies and concerts, with German orchestras and attendants paid by them. And always they had the equipment for his sports. They waited on him right out to the edge of the area of occupation, and saw that he was as well served there as back in the cities.

They followed him to Belgium and organised the free Liège leave, paying themselves for all the facilities but the Army-provided food. They took over part of the Anglo-Belge "Y" at Brussels and turned it into a centre of trips through the wonderful historic country about, as well as keeping amusement tickets for him, opening the doors of a swimming pool, and providing hundreds of beds at a nominal figure. They attached the car to his train to Havre and planned his long hours of waiting. They arranged his ceaseless entertainment in Havre, and continued it at Bramshott. There was the Beaver Hut in London, theirs the Leave Department that mapped out his tours. It was their officer who was at their service on the boat to Canada and on the train home.

The Canadian Y.M.C.A. provided the only recreation huts and canteens accessible to the soldiers in the fighting area. Indeed, after the Chaplain Service handed over their physical services to the "Y," no other organisation was within touch of the Canadian Corps in France after the soldier left the Base. That is one of the reasons why the Canadian Y.M.C.A.

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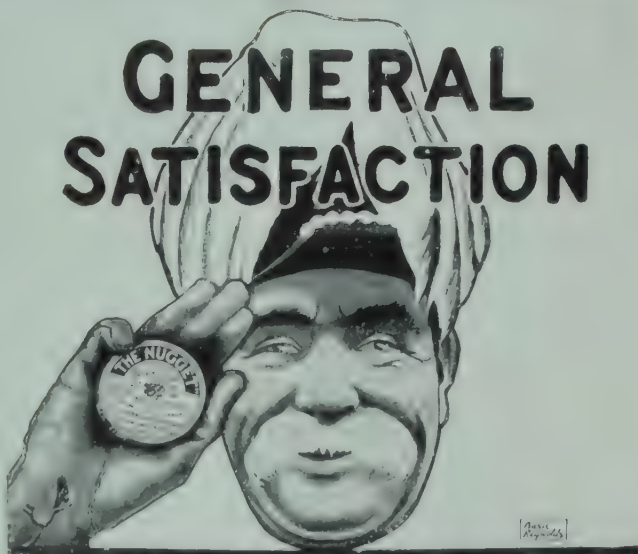
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can if they would lay claim to supplying wants in the life of the fighting forces that would otherwise have been denied them.

For this continued and close contact with the soldier in the actual war zone the Canadian "Y" were better equipped than any other branch of the organisation. They alone, until the Australian "Y" initiated them later in the war, were a recognised unit of the military forces. The British and American "Y's" remained civilian to the last. The official military connection enabled the Canadian "Y" to extend their operations right into the front line trenches. It provided them with transport that kept them always with the moving troops and, as the world knows, the Canadian Corps made many long lifts that would have placed them for weeks at a time completely out of touch with any body not a part of the troops themselves. It gave opportunity of drawing for their personnel in time of stress from the military organisation men temporarily unfit for the rifle, but able to assist in the "Y" huts and canteens. It ensured a strong, fit officer personnel where the work demanded it, and thus maintained a service entirely beyond the strength of the officers who would otherwise have had to do the work for a country where conscription was in force. None but the strongest could have

But their difficulties were only beginning. When the First Division was formed and went to France the "Y" were still unrecognised by the British Army and had to work across the Channel, one of the officers being arrested and kept at the Base for several weeks. And yet they carried on.

All this time the personnel was without organisation. Each officer was doing his best for his unit but he had little behind him; for the Y-association in Canada had not yet collected any funds for the service, and there was only a limited amount available from the treasury. About mid-summer of 1916 Lieut. Colonel (then Major) Gerald W. Forbes was sent over by the National Council of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. to take charge of the overseas work. In order to investigate the French operations, he, too, was forced to "wangle" his way across.

However, the place the "Y" filled in the harsh life of the Canadian soldier induced the War Office finally to accede to the wishes of the Canadian authorities and grant a delayed recognition in December, 1916. Under this authority each Canadian Division as it took the field was allowed six Y.M.C.A. officers, but no provision was made for assistants. This difficulty was overcome by drawing the other personnel from the military units among which the "Y" officers were working.



WATCHING BOXING AT A DIVISIONAL SPORTS: THE Y.M.C.A. SUPPLIED THE EQUIPMENT.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

undertaken the duties performed by the Canadian "Y" in the midst of the fighting.

They did much more than all these things for him—in his moments of home-sickness, of illness, of depression, of suffering, of joy, of leisure. They existed only for him. What they did not do was not from lack of desire. Their failures in the early days were the experiences by which they learned for later effort.

And all this they did without one cent of expense to the Canadian soldier, except for his purchases in the canteen. Little wonder that at the end of the fighting General Currie said to applause at a great banquet in London: "We all consider the Y.M.C.A. a real part of the Canadian Corps."

The military work of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. commenced with the first wave of recruiting ardour that swept over Canada in August, 1914. Valcartier Camp had not been in operation long when the first "Y" force stepped in and drove the entertainment and canteen profiteers from the camp. With the first Contingent six "Y" officers came to England a rather unorganised body, viewed by later experience. It must be remembered that they were not recognised by the British authorities, though the Canadian Minister of Militia grasped their possibilities immediately and gave the six honorary commissions.

In England they continued their work at Salisbury Plain; and if ever the Canadians required special attention in training camp it was amidst the terrible conditions existing during that watery, frigid first winter under conditions no man should have been asked to endure. When the camp was moved to Shorncliffe the "Y" was still only six officers large, but they spread themselves throughout the different units of the camp.

But this was only skimming the surface of the possibilities, and in May, 1917, the Canadian Y.M.C.A. was given its own establishment, and thereafter acted as part of the military organisation in France and England.

The first establishment was 114 officers and 265 other ranks. But so fast did the work grow that in less than a year it had increased to 140 officers and 745 other ranks, two-thirds of them in France.

Since the first motto of the Canadian "Y" was "Service to the Troops," its main work centred in France, though they did not by any means neglect the soldier in training and hospital in England. Out there in France was the Canadian boy without a touch of home, minus the comforts, the amusements, the mental stimulants, the familiar associations that make life endurable anywhere. These the "Y" set out to provide for him.

But first of all it had to attend to the actual fighting lines. What it did there—at Vimy and Passchendaele, on the Somme, at Amiens, Arras, and a score of other famous battlefields, is as well known to the man who fought as are his perils and sufferings and probably better remembered. I don't know of any more expressive description of the duties undertaken by the Canadian "Y" than the bald report of its operations in the Amiens battle that commenced August 8, 1918. That it is woefully incomplete, I know, for I was watching the battle as war correspondent.

The attack was to be a surprise, the Y.M.C.A. being unable therefore to follow its usual course of making its own arrangements. Accordingly it was split up into units and attached to each Brigade and Division, moving with them. By some clever guessing the "Y" was able to have on hand at the new railroad 170 tons of supplies. Sufficient information was



START OF A RACE AT THE CORPS SPORTS IN FRANCE, 1918.

The Canadian Y.M.C.A. supplied the equipment and did most of the organisation work for the event, as well as the preliminaries.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

then obtained to add 300 tons more to the stock by the time the attack came off. And thereafter the success of the "Y" efforts depended upon the individual efforts of the "Y" officers themselves.

To follow only one Division's share of the "Y" facilities. Although disappointed in two of the lorries arranged for to carry the "Y" supplies, the officers managed to get five loads on the trains, at the same time serving with free drinks the waiting troops. Arriving at their destination between 7 and 11.30 p.m., each staff secured a lorry and reached brigade headquarters, some as late as 2.30 in the morning. Yet two canteens were opened that night. One brigade lost its way and reached the canteen only at 4 a.m., but it was immediately served with tea. Indeed, in almost every instance hot drinks awaited the arriving soldiers.

During the next three days eight canteens were opened in the Division. Sometimes the "Y" canteens travelled all night and were open all day to serve the troops at the new stand. In the three Division moves the "Y" set up in each location.

The arrangements for the evacuation of the wounded were not made known to the "Y" until eight o'clock of the night before the attack, yet by daybreak four "Y" services and one canteen were running for the casualties, the entire Divisional "Y" staff working all through the night and continuing on through the next day without rest. Rapid changes were made in medical arrangements, necessitating further moves, each staff having to work out its own plans on the spur of the moment.

Capt. C. had his plant operating at an advanced collecting post by 9 at night. Capt. B. broke down two G.S. wagons and one motor ambulance in trying to reach his destination, and was forced to carry the necessary supplies and equipment a mile and a quarter in darkness in order to be operating by the kick-off at daylight. The first thirty prisoners did the rest. Capt. M.'s lorry was stopped by shelling several hundred yards short of his goal, and the staff carried the stocks the rest of the way under shellfire, and were ready by day-

light. Lieut. A. lost his way in the darkness, but got his bearings just after the attack started. Then, instead of opening where he had planned, he moved half a mile further on with the attackers, and settled down to business in front of the jumping-off point.

Capt. C. went over with the second wave, and established a stand at Marcelcave before the enemy was out of the village - close enough to be in at the capture of a regimental commander and staff. The first ambulance brought the supplies forward, and that night the Brigade camped in the open, their meal for the night - and some had not eaten since the previous night - being provided by the "Y" because the rations had not arrived. That, by the way, was not the only time the "Y" took the place of the Army Commissariat. Thereafter the rear plants moved forward as their areas were deserted, jumping the plants ahead, so that supplies were always close up to the fighting.

At Rosières the "Y" again caught up to the enemy, establishing itself in one end of the town as the enemy fought in the other. To get there, Lieut. A. was forced to rig up a couple of pairs of German wheels he found into two carts, and with the assistance of five German prisoners the supplies were hauled across country more than six miles, reaching the town by midnight. Incidentally, the German planes were bombing the roads all night, so that night travel was not a mere moonlight jaunt.

Finding that the boys of a New Brunswick battalion at Mehariécourt, the village ahead, were short of cigarettes, Lieut. A., with assistance, hauled a stock up under heavy fire on a German machine-gun carriage.

That is only a high-spot sketch of what the "Y" did in one of the four Divisions. All the time they were under fire. Night and day they worked that the soldiers might have their comforts at hand. They went out over the battlefield and fed the wounded. Marvellous as were their escapes, they suffered. Three of the staff were wounded, one by a machine-gun bullet in the mouth. Official recognition took the form of three Military Crosses; and other honours awarded the



INTERIOR OF THE CANADIAN Y.M.C.A. HUT AT THE EPSOM CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL



IN ONE OF THE LOUNGE ROOMS OF THE HOTEL D'UNA, PARIS, RUN BY THE CANADIAN Y.M.C.A.



NO. 1 CANADIAN Y.M.C.A. HUT, WHILE CAMO

"Y" for the last year of the war were three Military Medals, five O.B.E.s, one M.B.E., and ten Mentions. And the military authorities were not throwing about honours on "Y" workers.

How close the "Y" worked to the front lines does not show from the casualties. Many a time the advanced canteens were blown in by shells without injuring the occupants; it was a popular belief among the soldiers that the most dangerous spot at the front was about a Y.M.C.A. canteen—a reasonable deduction from the fact that the enemy naturally shelled where his air scouts registered crowds gathered. During 1918 two Canadian "Y" workers were killed, two died, seven were wounded, and seven gassed.

With the exception of a few cinemas provided by the Chaplain Services before the last year of the war, and some unit concert parties, the Canadian "Y" gave the soldiers the only entertainments they had—and at all times the only free ones. Never did they charge for any cinema, concert, or play under their control. When they took over the Chaplain Services' cinemas they threw them open without expense to the men. They had their own cinema equipment all along the lines, with their own repair shops to keep it in order. They established a training school for actors chosen from the troops, equipped them, sent them through the units, and never charged admission. Many of the concert parties organised by the units and playing to admission were either hired by the "Y" in order that the soldiers might enjoy them free, or were taken over and put under "Y" management for that purpose.

High-class concert parties were brought from England at the expense of the "Y." Well-known speakers were brought from Canada.

The entire aim of the organisation was to give the Canadian soldier as much good entertainment as it was possible to get, and to give it to him without a cent of expense to him. In 1918 the cost of this type of entertainment alone to the "Y" in France and England was \$260,856.

In athletics the "Y" was the Canadian soldier's fairy godfather. The "Y" officers were largely responsible for every meet and sport day, and the "Y" provided much of the funds as well as usually all the equipment. Every game that could be played in France was provided for, some of them

never before enjoyed by Canadians. From badminton to push ball, from checkers to baseball, from quarts to boxing, everything shoes and jerseys as well was given free of cost by this organisation. And even the prizes were often at expense. It worked unselfishly with every military athlete officer, doing much or little as best fitted the circumstances only to furnish the best entertainment for the soldier.

Its services during demobilisation were even more in request for it had a Corps of men to entertain with the whole day free for entertainment. Pte. John Canuck's experiences already presented, give a sketch of these services—but such an incomplete picture. Ask any O.C. how much the Canadian "Y" figured in the discipline and content of those long months since the Armistice. Ask any soldier what a part they played in making the long wait less tedious.

But while the work in France was most important the "Y" activities were just as pronounced in England, where was the Canadian soldier in training for the front, on leave, in hospital, or on permanent duty. The Canadian "Y" operated from the south coast to the very tip of Scotland, wherever a Canadian unit was stationed. In the segregation and training camps it put on a programme that left no chance for homesickness or ennui. And still its round of athletics, concerts, recreation rooms, cinemas, cost the soldier nothing. There, as in France, the only money the soldier could spend with the "Y" was in the canteen.

In the hospitals it worked, with hut and canteen and concert party. In the forty forestry camps throughout England and Scotland it lived on the spot and did for the unit all that his isolation and occupation threatened to deprive him of. It made London a home for the Canadian instead of a great lonesome city. It opened up the way to any place in the British Isles, and saw that he enjoyed himself when there. It even offered him free legal advice on any difficulty.

Of course, it could not do all this without funds. Scores of concert parties and movies on the road all the time are expensive luxuries. Athletic goods for a half million men with hours on their hands every day eat into a lot of money. Free hot drinks in France—as much as \$20,000 worth in a single battle—are not made possible by a mere wave of the hand. Com-



A DORMITORY AT THE BEAVER HUT, IN THE STRAND, LONDON

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But the Canadian Y M C A got the money.

Until 1916 the "Y" activities overseas were practically run by private accounts of a few "Y" officers. Then the great need of extension impelled the Canadian organization to appeal to Canada. There was a response of which Canada can be proud from the start. In 1916 there was sent overseas for the "Y" service to the boys \$225,000. As yet the only other source of income was a very limited canteen service provided by the "Y" officers personally. Accordingly the programme was limited compared with the years that followed, when the Canadian people seized the importance of the work and contributed in millions instead of hundreds of thousands, and when the canteen was opened as a regular part of the "Y" service. With the future so uncertain the expenditure for 1916 was kept down to leave a balance of about \$58,000 for the next year.

But in 1917 Canada came forward with \$576,750 for the overseas troops. To this the profit from canteen operations

Having to sell their stocks, therefore, the canteens had no choice but to sell at a stated price laid down by the Army authorities. This was considered necessary in order to place the Canadian "Y" canteens and the Navy and Army Canteen Board (the Expeditionary Force Canteen in France) on a competitive basis. So that every suggestion that profits were too great must be aimed at other heads than the management of the canteen. Only the few who have not cared to inform themselves of this well known regulation have made the mistake of estimating the amount of profit. As a matter of fact, the difference between the selling and the actual cost price of the goods sold in Canadian canteens was only 20 per cent., and that ignores the cost of transportation, the amount distributed free, and every overhead expense. In addition, the Canadian "Y" handed over to the unit officers of the Canadian Corps for the purchase of luxuries for their men an amount equal to one-quarter of the profits obtained from the canteens within the Corps area. Indeed, these three items alone transportation, free distribution and gift of canteen receipts for 1918 amounted to almost half the difference between selling and actual cost price of the stock.



TEA IN THE LOUNGE OF THE BEAVER HUT, LONDON.

which were first run in that year on an organised scale—added something more than a half million, the total available income amounting to \$1,101,486.

In 1918 a great campaign was run in Canada, and the Canadian people responded by more than two million dollars, of which, however, \$575,000 was given for the Khaki University and other special work. And by this time the canteens had become such a factor in the life of the overseas soldier that the "Y" was able to add to the revenue \$1,145,584 (including other sundry receipts, making the huge total of \$3,168,148 to be spent in providing comforts, entertainment, athletics, and other service among the Canadians.

Thoughtless criticism has been made at times of these profits from the canteens. A few, knowing the liberality with which the Canadian people had responded to the appeal for funds, deduced the idea that the canteens should have been run without profit—some of them, indeed, that the stocks should have been given away.

When it is known that the actual cost price of the goods sold in the canteens was more than three and a-half times as much as the total Canadian contributions which the "Y" was free to control, it is apparent that the gift suggestion is out of the question. Had this idea been adopted, less than a third of the comforts furnished by the canteens would have been provided for, and not a dollar would have been available for the vast programme of entertainment of huts, concerts, cinemas, free drinks in France, transportation expenses, athletic supplies, free writing and reading matter, etc.—which, any Canadian soldier is willing to admit, completely altered the complexion of the war and there would have been nothing left for the big demobilisation operations of 1919, for which nothing has been contributed in Canada.

Three courses were open to the Canadian "Y": To operate without canteens, to give away the canteen stocks and confine their programme of service to totally inadequate proportions, or to do what they did and enable themselves to put on the programme they did. Ask the Canadian soldiers which was the best course to adopt. The canteen did as much as anything to sustain the morale of the troops and provide comforts. It was the bright spot in months of heavy fighting, and the only source of Canadian (sweetened) biscuits, Canadian chocolates, Canadian canned goods, and Canadian maple sugar. It was the only store available to the Canadian soldier during the greater part of his time at the front.

But elaboration is to prove an axiom. The worst grouch the Canadian soldier had was when a "Y" canteen was not within reach or the stocks were low. The best proof that the soldiers appreciated them is the very insufficiency of the stocks, though the Canadian "Y" was using every foot of boat space it could obtain, and calling on every wheel of transportation from the docks it could commandeer or wangle.

Only the "Y" headquarters in France knows how terrific were the obstacles to overcome in securing supplies where and when wanted. The difficulties were vastly increased by the continued moving of the Canadian Corps, necessitating the transfer of colossal wholesale stores seventeen times during 1918. The Canadian "Y" in France was in reality doing a four and a-half million dollar business on wheels—and no other concern in the history of the world was ever before called upon to do that.

It was the glory of the organisation that the Canadian soldier came to look upon it as the solution of every difficulty except those of a purely military nature. The "Y" was there to help the troops, and it did not take them long to realise

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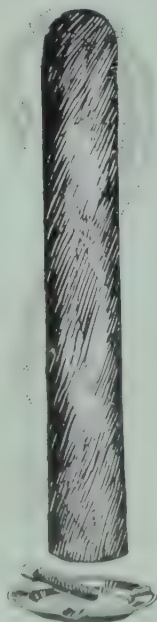
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it. Perhaps the very perfection of this service was the basis for the very slight criticisms to which the Canadian "Y" has been exposed. Transport failed at times, the pressure of more purely military concerns interfered with supplies, there were bound to creep in—though they were few—the shortcomings of individual human character. What kept the Canadian "Y" up to the mark was the monetary backing it had, the physical endurance and personal interest of its staffs, the business management that controlled its expenditure, the constant attention of the National Council back in Canada, and the unstinted co-operation and assistance of the Canadian Forces, from the ranks up to Sir Arthur Currie, Sir Richard Turner, and Sir Edward Kemp.

Without that co-operation the "Y" would never have got to France—because when the Canadian "Y" pioneer officers wangled their way across there was no "Y" recognised by the Army; it would never have been able to fill any substantial want in the lives of the soldiers. The Canadian "Y" officially is most appreciative of the backing it obtained under the difficult situations that were constantly arising. The accomplishment of the seemingly impossible was merely co-operation.

It is not long since Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, the Corps Commander, summed up his impressions of the work of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. during the war in a tribute which must express the gratitude of hundreds of thousands of Canadian soldiers, who came overseas to fight for the Empire and humanity:—

"Before the Canadian Corps finally dissolves I must take the opportunity of expressing my great appreciation of the wonderful help the Y.M.C.A. has been to the Canadian soldier

throughout all the weary months of the past four and a half years. In doing so I know I am voicing the sentiments of all ranks of the Corps.

"We have for long looked upon your Association as an integral part of the Corps, and have appreciated that you have been a real factor in the winning of the many victories shared in by the Corps. I have often contended that it is hard to estimate the real value of good morale, and it has been in helping to keep up the morale of our forces that you have won your right to be acknowledged a factor in winning the victories.

"Your organisation has given an opportunity to men to purchase many things which otherwise would not be available, and the amount of comforts you have distributed free of charge has been stupendous. The Y.M.C.A. huts and reading rooms have been most sincerely appreciated, while in the matter of supplying athletic goods and supervising sports your organisation has been wonderfully efficient and helpful. In fact, I do not know how we should have got along without the Y.M.C.A. and I am confident that in our Home Land you will be called upon to play a much larger part in the national life, what you now anticipate, yet that far-sightedness which you seem to have in such a superlative degree will, I am sure, guide you in making your plans accordingly.

"I shall always be only too glad to tell what I know of the good work accomplished by your organisation with the Canadian Corps."

And General Currie should know.

And so do the Canadian soldiers



MAJOR JAMES H. WALLACE, O.B.E.,
ASSISTANT CHIEF SUPERVISOR



LT. COL. GERALD W. BINKS, O.B.E.,
CHIEF SUPERVISOR, CANADIAN Y.M.C.A. OVERSEAS



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THE Y.M.C.A. IN SIBERIA

The following are short extracts from the report of Capt. Dunham, who accompanied the Machine Gun section of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force from Victoria to the camp near Vladivostok:

"I made at least two rounds of the ship daily, sometime in very bitter weather, with supplies, and held an entertainment daily in some part of the ship, some days having as many as three entertainments."

"On January 8 we arrived at Muroran, for coal—we were there two days—and the sight of land looked good to all hands. I had proposed to the O.C. that I be permitted to handle the mail for the men, and he readily consented to my doing so. My appointment appeared in orders the following day, so at



CANADIAN Y.M.C.A.'S HOSTEL FOR WOMEN VISITORS, LIHOK

Muroran I went ashore with the mail and paid the difference in exchange out of my funds. The officers and men appreciated this very much."

"We arrived at Vladivostok two days later. The weather was bitterly cold because of a high wind; temperature 22 degrees below zero. The steam and water pipes for the most part were frozen, but the men were kept on board for 24 hours. This gave splendid opportunity for educational work among the men."

"Capt. Smith ('Y' officer at the camp near Vladivostok) has secured a splendid warehouse, and just before I left had leased for four months a cinema theatre fully equipped—a splendid location, on the main street, and in the very heart of Vladivostok. We visited Garnaster barracks, about seven miles from Vladivostok, where most of the men of our troopship were quartered."



**THE ORIGINAL
THICK SAUCE.**

A report of another Y.M.C.A. officer, Capt. Archer, working at the Vladivostok camp, says:—"We were able to secure a very good place for a canteen, and an arrangement has been made with five Chinamen to serve ham and eggs, steak and onions, pheasant, etc., etc., at a very cheap rate. They have a kitchen and cook everything, and the men and officers both patronise well. For the equivalent of 45c, there is provided half a pheasant, chip potatoes, and a cup of tea. Can you beat it in Vancouver? I trow not!"



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THE CANADIAN Y.M.C.A. HUT FOR MEN OF THE FORESTRY CORPS AT AMTHILL.

AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS

All users of BOVRIL do not fully realise the many uses to which it can be put. BOVRIL is useful not only as a sustaining and palatable beverage. In the kitchen, for instance, there is hardly a savoury dish that is not improved by the addition of BOVRIL. It gives richness and flavour to dishes that would otherwise be insipid and unappetising, and, since it is also strengthening and sustaining, it greatly adds to the nourishing value of any dish into which it is introduced.

BRAND'S A.I. SAUCE should appear on every luncheon and dinner table. If you are lunching or dining out, ask for A.I. SAUCE; if at home, make sure that it has a place on the table.

CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH is by this time a household word, not only as a polish, but as a waterproofer and preservative for all leathers. The removal of Government restrictions has made it possible to restore it to its pre-war standard of excellence.

Canadians are amongst the best judges in the world of a good cigar, and they will find that LA MURELLE DE LUXE is a Havana which appeals to every man. The price of 27s. for 50, or 54s. for a box of 100, cannot be said to be prohibitive. The address of the nearest agent will be given if a postcard is sent to Sidney Pullinger, Ltd., 41, Cannon Street, Birmingham.

pen of Mr. F. A. Talbot, in the February issue of *The World's Work*, will agree that MESSRS. SAFON SOAPS, LTD., the manufacturers of cereal soaps, will have established an important new Canadian industry when their Canadian factory is in operation. This is expected shortly.

Every sportsman knows the name of A. G. SPALDING & BROS., LTD., as suppliers of requisites for all descriptions of sporting and athletic equipment. The firm's trade-mark has, indeed, become, as is claimed, a mark of quality.

Canadian export firms who are on the look-out for a reliable British firm of general produce merchants with an established reputation and a world-wide representation should note the advertisement in this supplement of J. TRAVERS & SONS, LTD.

No fewer than 48 awards have been won by "V.V." CAKES, which are manufactured by the "V.V." (Via Vita) Bread Co., 16-28, Brewery Road, London, N.7. Camps, institutions, etc., can be supplied on contract terms. A price-list can be had on application. The new factory of the company, erected and equipped at great cost, represents the last word in scientific, hygienic bakery.

By those who like a dainty salad WHITE-COTTELL'S MALT VINEGAR will be found highly acceptable. It is specially commended for its delicious flavour and aroma.



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To describe as a new Canadian industry the establishment of a factory in Canada may appear to be an exaggeration to those who know the many millions of dollars already invested in the chemical industry throughout the Dominion. Those, however, who have read "A Triumph for British Chemistry," from the able

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